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GEORGE H. MILLS

First President Westchester Historical Society

JOURNAL & TRANSACTIONS

of the

WENTWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Volume Three

Authors of papers are alone responsible for statements made and opinions expressed therein.

Hamilton Canada
Griffin & Richter Printers
1909

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GATHER AND KEEP

At last came the words "gather and keep" appropriate to the historical mission — but it was still no easy matter. First the Wentworth Historical Society adopted the motto "Collegit et Conservat." It became a motto not only to collect and keep for the use and instruction of the public not hoarding but preserving. We gather from forgotten nooks, out of the way places and yet from scrap heaps, records and relics decaying or of institutions of the past to save them from what are to us inestimable loss. We keep them that all who wish may learn from days gone by but not all encouragement and desire page intensifies the present and the future.

Since we turn two of the transactions of the Society was published early in 1895, the city of Hamilton had established its parks system the historic and charming Dundurn Park and Cast a which the Parks Board is in charge for the public. In connection with the negotiation which led to the purchase of Dundurn the officers and members of the Society had an important part, and they were also instrumental in the movement which has resulted in the Castle being used as a museum. Immediately after the purchase of the property the Society sent a deputation to the Parks Committee of the City Council asking that a room be allotted to the Society in which it might keep its books and relics. The Committee agreed to do so but difficulties arose in the way of carrying out that part on account of the fact that a number of societies which did not recognize the peculiar relation of a historical society to the public. In the meanwhile a Parks Commission had been appointed partly to prevent the alienation of any portion of the park for any but other purposes and the officers of the Wentworth Historical Society suggested to the new Parks Board that a museum be established under the auspices of the Board. That proposition having been accepted the belongings of the Society were given to a practical...

Other collections have been given or lent, and there is a good prospect that a fine museum will be maintained. A member of the Executive, Mrs. Carey, has loaned her collection which includes an exhibit of shells which is said to be the second best in the Dominion of Canada, containing about two thousand shells.

A few facts relating to Dundurn and its purchase which are not generally known may interest the readers of this volume and assist future historians.

In the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century, near the close of the American war for independence, a young man from the province of New York came to the Head of the Lake, located himself on that part of the Heights which we now call Dundurn, and opened trade with the Indians. Richard Beasley was born in July, 1751, according to the inscription on his tombstone. Regarding his history previous to his arrival in Canada, little is known. He had a brother, Thomas, who was employed by the Hon. Richard Cartwright, of Kingston, in the management of a mill at or near Napanee. In Mr Cartwright's letter-book for the years 1799, 1800, 1801 and 1802, are copies of a number of letters to Mr. Richard Beasley, to some of which he is addressed as "Dear Richard" in others "Dear Cousin" is used, which would lead to the inference that he was a relative, or at least a very intimate friend. These letters are chiefly devoted to business, although there are occasionally paragraphs of a personal and family nature. Mr Beasley was buying goods from Mr Cartwright, and had apparently become in arrears of payment, and there are references to a mortgage

The Crown Patent for 400 acres including what is now Dundurn Park was granted July 8, 1799. In this case as commonly happened in those days the patentee had occupied the land many years before he got his title and that document gives no date to the date of first occupancy

At different dates in the early years of the nineteenth century portions of the farm were disposed of but the business we shall make note of was on Oct 9, 1819 when a part including present park was deeded to Francis de Riviere for the sum of £4963 17s. 9d The connection of Sir Allan N McNab with the property is too well known to need any particulars to be

given here, except that it was he who gave the name Dunbarton to the park.

About thirty-one years ago Dunbarton was in the market, and the present president of the Wentworth Historical Society, Mr. F. W. Fearman, the late George H. Mills and several other gentlemen interested themselves to bring about the purchase by the city for a park. For $27,500 it could then have been purchased. A public meeting was called in the hall of the old Mechanic's Institute on James street, a large number of citizens gathered there, and the advocates were prepared to present the case, when a prominent merchant arose and stated that if the park were purchased it would be a reserve for the rich people only; that only those in carriages or with tickets of admission would be admitted. He appealed to the poverty of east end residents and to the economical feelings of the taxpayers generally because of the great cost, though the price and not yet been stated, and an opportunity was given to state it. A manufacturer occasioned his motion, which was carried, and those in favor of the purchase were not allowed to speak.

Shortly afterwards, on September 20, 1871, the property was sold to a syndicate for the sum of $40,000. On the 24th of July, 1874, the late Senator McInnes bought it for $57,000. In 1877 there was again an opportunity to purchase it for the city, and again Mr. Fearman and others sought to secure it for the citizens. When Mr. Fearman asked leave to introduce to the City Council a deputation in favor of the purchase of park an Irishman arose and stating that he was surprised that a man of Mr. Fearman's position and ability should favor such a city dash proposal moved that he be not heard. This motion found a seconder, but was not carried. The deputation made such an impression that a by law was submitted to the rate-payers in October 877 which was defeated. In August, 1884, after seven years the people had another opportunity to vote for the purchase, and ago a overthrow the by-law.

Many years passed by the Hon. Donald McInnes was growing old. His family had removed from the city and he wished to spend his remaining days at years with his children. He began to talk of selling off the property to lots for residences unless the city would buy it for the sum of $75,000. Again Mr.

Freeman interested himself in the matter. The Mayor, Mr. J. W. Trotzel was also very much in favor of the acquisition of the park by the city; but they were agreed that the price asked was too high. These two gentlemen visited the Senator and stated their views. He asked them what sum they thought could be obtained for it. Mr. Freeman named $20,000 as being the outside limit to what the citizens could be induced to pay and Mr. McInnes thought it altogether too low but finally agreed to take that amount. A by-law was again submitted, the officers and members of the Wentworth Historical Society gave their assistance to those who were advocating the purchase, and the by-law was carried in September 1899. The sale to the city for the sum of $$20,000 was completed October 2, 1899, and on May 24, 1900, was opened to the public with the greatest demonstration this city has ever seen.

In introducing this volume we present our thanks to those who have contributed papers to its pages; to the Spectator Printing Company for the loan of engravings of the Crystal Palace of Dundurn castle, and a view of Hamilton in 1840, also to Mr. W. H. Ford, Ontario Land Survey, for a plan of the battle-field of Stoney Creek.

JUSTUS A. GRIFFIN,
Secretary Wentworth Historical Society

Lundy's Lane & Stony Creek

N the search for historical material, when the Wentworth Historical Society was in the first year of its existence, letters were written among others, to Mr. Murray Anderson of London, ex-mayor of that city. He was one of the very few who responded to the requests for information. The following letters were received from him and they will be found full of interest

LONDON, Ont. 10th Oct. 1890.

JUSTUS A. GRIFFIN
Secretary, W. H. S.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 7th ult. to hand and contents noted. My information in respect to the early settlement of that part of the country referred to in your letter—namely, Lundy's Lane—is as follows: In the year 1788 or thereabouts, three men by the names of Silverthorn, Jewel (a what is now known as the State of New Jersey (then a British colony), at a place called the Log Jail, about sixty miles from New York. These men, rather than join General Washington's army came to Canada and settled at or near Niagara Falls. I heard Mr. Brooks, who was my grandfather, say when describing his journey to Canada that they came on horseback. Each one had two horses, and each a wife and one child. My mother was one of the children name Sarah Brooks. Her father and they had heard there was a fork or colony somewhere in the west called Canada, and that they were going to find it. There were no railroads nor steamboats those days, and in many places no land roads nor even trails cut out. After travelling many miles (one hundred miles on this way they came to the Niagara river, and there made a raft and floated over to Canada, sailing between Queenston and the mouth of the river. They then followed the river up to the falls and

there peeled bark and set it up against some trees under which they slept the first night. Those three families I believe are among the first, if not the very first, settlers in Upper Canada. Lundy's Lane [illegible] its name from the fact that Lundy was on the first road before coming up the river. I heard Mr. Brooks say that their nearest neighbor was at Lockport, about 8 or 9 miles from the Falls and that he had often carried meal on his back from there to his place.

About the year 1796 there came from New Brunswick a half-pay officer named Peter Anderson, who settled on the spot now occupied by Niagara Falls South. His wife, Abigail Portner, was a niece of Sir Charles Langlon. Sir Richard, her mother having been a Douglas.

Peter Anderson had four children—Andrew, Charles, William and Mary. He died two days before Queenston Heights. Of these we will note only Charles and Mary. Charles Anderson is well remembered by elderly persons as a prominent pioneer surveyor, and as his first purpose to erect a pagoda upon Lundy's Lane battle-ground.

Mary Anderson married James Lundy, [illegible] William Lundy, who was one of the earliest settlers, and from whom springs the numerous Lundy family, of Lundy's Lane and elsewhere.

My grandfather on my father's side, above referred to, was a colonel in the British army, and was stationed near New York when the war of 1776 commenced. He was in a number of engagements during the war, among others at the battle of Princeton, where Washington and Lafayette commanded the American army. After the army was disbanded the British troops were all taken to New Brunswick and the Government there gave them the choice either to take their discharge and stay in the country, or return to England. Col. Peter Anderson took his discharge and came and settled in New Brunswick. In the year 1796 when he came and settled on a place about one mile from the Governor's residence. The Governor of Canada lived at Stamford a short distance north from the Falls at that time.

In the war of 1812 my father, Capt. C. Anderson held the position of Captain in the militia and served during the war, taking part in the following battles: Queenston Heights, Stony Creek, Beaver Dams, Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. This last battle took place on land owned by him at that time. I have heard my father say in describing the battle, that the army occupied the brow of the hill and the army at the back of them at the top of the hill. The American army was at the foot of the hill, a small distance in the direction of the Falls. Before the battle commenced he saw General Scott ride up to General Brown, and then ride away. The Americans then formed in line

of battle and marched up the hill with fixed bayonets. He said, "We poured the grape into their ranks as they came up, but they would close up and come on and charged us at the mouth of the cannon." During the battle the guns were taken and retaken fifteen times. The Americans got away with two guns. I saw them some years ago at West Point, on the North river.

What Gen. Scott said to Gen Brown before the battle commenced was: "Can you storm the hill?" He replied—"I will try do." This my father learned from Gen. Scott himself some years after the war. Near the close of the battle the Americans attempted to outflank...r army, when General Drummond ordered the artillery to try and head them off which they did most successfully, and from the shock the American army received, they broke and retreated in the direction of Buffalo. Our army followed them to Chippewa. This ended the battle, and also ended the war.

On the hill-top of Lundy's Lane battle-ground lays the dust of nearly a thousand Canadians who lost their lives at the battle in defence of our beautiful Canada. Honor to their memory! To the victory won at this battle England is indebted for the possession of Canada to-day.

Yours respectfully,

M. ANDERSON.

Lundy's Lane, Ont., Can., 29, 1889.

F. W. Fearman,
Vice-President, W. H. S.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 30th Sept. came duly to hand, enclosing the story of the battle of Stony Creek for which I am much obliged. My father was in the battle. He held the position of captain in the artillery and was in many engagements during the war of 1812-14. Col. Fitzgibbon served at the battle of Lundy's Lane he received a pension. I was born on the battle-ground on the 9th January 1814—about six months before the battle took place. I was named after Col. Murray who built the first brick house a good deal of the time during the war. I came to Lundy's Lane in 1858 when I passed through Hamilton on my way to Annemikie. Hamilton was then a small place. There were three hotels, kept by the following proprietors: Mr. Miller on the corner of King street; Paddy Carey was the post office and Mr. Potts opposite D. Moore's shop.

While in Annemikie there was a little incident occurred in connection with the battle of Stony Creek which I will state. I was in upper room with Jackson & Nickerson (the late Edward

Jackson, of your city). They carried on the tin business. Mr. Nickerson peddled tinware through the country, and he also carried patent medicine. One of the called on Major Showers, who lived on Ancaster plains, a short distance west of Ancaster. Mr. Showers had been a major in the war, and was at the battle of Stony Creek. He was quite a high-toned man. Mr. Nickerson could not sell him tinware, so he then offered to sell him some patent medicine, and among others he offered him some celebrated pills, made by Dr. Chapin, of Buffalo. As soon as he mentioned Dr. Chapin's name, the major felt in a dreadful rage, and went into the house to get his gun to shoot the peddler; so Mr. Nickerson was glad to leave in a hurry. The sequel was this: At the battle of Stony Creek our forces had captured a large number of prisoners, and these had to be taken to Toronto. Major Showers was entrusted with a boat-load, and on the way there, somehow the prisoners got the upper hand, and instead of the major taking his prisoners to Toronto, the Yankees took the major and his men, and landed them on Lewiston, on the American shore. The principal man among the American prisoners at the time was Dr. Chapin, and so Mr. Nickerson was an American, the old major thought he was making fun of him, and so his rage. Some time after this occurred, when I was visiting Uncle at Lundy's Lane, I told my brother what I saw the major very well. He had a hearty laugh over the matter and told me of the circumstance. No doubt it is true. My father said he was at Burlington Heights at the time the army was stationed there. Please excuse this hasty scribble.

Yours respectfully

M ANDERSON

The U. E. Loyalists in 1837

IN Lancelot's article in relation to Canadian History in the Mail and Empire of May 26, 1900, he asserts that the United Empire Loyalists were the aristocracy and at the time of the Rebellion in 1837 were wealthy landowners and there the worst that was heard in London. The Loyalists, as is true were the aristocracy and land owners, except only a few legend but the writer (who knew most of them around the head of Lake Ontario personally) knows that they were not wealthy landowners. The average amount of land did not much exceed two hundred acres per family. There were as many who had less as there were who had more. There were vastly more Loyalists who did not fit the overbearing character of the Governor Sir Francis Head and his counselors because of their dislike of acts that there were who approved of them. The proof is found in the members of Parliament who were mostly U. E. Loyalists refusing to grant the Responsible and in very large number of them approving of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie's assertion to secure responsible reforms but so soon as Mackenzie published his paper they he designed a rebellion and the sweeping away of our monarchical system and establishing a republic upon the wreckage—which meant annexation to the United States—they cast him overboard. My father was one of them and Mackenzie on his newspaper by name rebukingly denounced him for discarding him. The Loyalists, as a class, were not wanting the country was too young for that. And their voices were not heard in London.

To secure supplies, Governor Head, or rather not at the law as stated by Lancelot, personally drew money out of the Treasury to pay the officials. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie then began to

advocate overt acts, aiming to establish a republic. The U. E. Loyalist M. P.'s, who refused supplies, then cast him out; and he, more or less guided by Dr. Ralph devised a rebellion, assuring others as wrong-headed as himself that they could easily overcome the few British soldiers in the country, murder or obey Governor Head and his councillors, and secure the Government sheet and all military supplies. Yet Lancelot counts Mackenzie as the "man of the hour," with nerve up to deliver the country from the U. E. Loyalists, whom he describes as "The Family Compact."

The U. E. Loyalists, after driving Mackenzie out of the country by legitimate action, caused their voice to be heard in London, and thereby secured deliverance from the autocracy of the Governor and his cliquets.

About the same time there was similar trouble in New Brunswick; but, in place of rebellion, a commission was sent to London. Their intelligence and statesmanship utterly surprised the Government in Britain, and it granted their request, as it would have done for Canada under similar procedure, as proved by what it did do when the U. E. Loyalists had put down the Mackenzie Rebellion.

Lancelot, while glorifying Mackenzie as the "man of the hour," who in many ways as a patriot suffered more for the cause than Papineau, has not the conspirator in Lower Canada, but fails to recognize who was to blame for his suffering.

If Lancelot had read the "History of W. L. Mackenzie," written by his son-in-law one of the ablest orators that Canada has produced as subscribers to Mr. Ben's Toronto Leader she certify and when in his life of Mackenzie he records that Mackenzie himself after his forced sojourn in the United States regretfully admitted that his rebellion was a mistake— an error of the head but not of the heart"—Lancelot would have learned that all Mackenzie suffered was the natural product of his own ignorance

But this suffering of the "man of the hour" was but as a drop in the bucket when compared with the large number of his deluded followers who were killed wounded, imprisoned impoverished and transported, to which should be added the sufferings of the loyal men of Canada called out to defend their

lives, families and property from the destructive devices of Mackenzie, who has admitted that his head was defective, and practically a mistaken agitator, who had a newspaper for his trumpet, it does not say only the Government, but also all the loyal men who refused to bow the knee to him.

The proof that he was a wrong-headed agitator lies in the fact that he never was able to devise and teach any definite, conclusive remedy for our political ills, except to overthrow British power and establish a republic similar to the one to which he fled, and no sane person will say that he petitioned for admission under the protection of the British monarchy. He had discovered that the republic from which the U. E. Loyalists fled was not the Eden his wrong head imagined, but politically a bottomless pit. He discovered first, by glance of the U. S. republic being a government of the people, by the people, for the people, it was a government by monopolists and officials, for the monopolists, and that all the producers were their slaves.

If Mackenzie had ever set forth in his paper any definite plan for the better government of this country than that called "The Family Compact," worthy of being endorsed by the majority of the intelligent farmering U. E. Loyalists, they would have strengthened his hands; but neither in his papers nor in his incendiary orations, either before or after his return to Canada, can any such plan be discovered. Until somewhat later ignorance and incapacity is amply admitted by the confession that he had been "wrong in his head, human in his heart."

Lancelot describes Mackenzie's adherents as roguish men supported by fools. If he had been better read in Canadian history he would have known that even twenty-five years after Mackenzie's rebellion that the Fenians came to Canada, like Mackenzie's patriots to slay us and rob us of our homes. If he had the personal knowledge of the writer who knew a number of Mackenzie's followers he would have known that, aside from their affinity to Mackenzie's wrong-headed ideas of government they were not roguish but mostly well-to-do respectable, misguided men. Many of them in their ignorance of national matters as blindly followed Mackenzie as so many voters of the present time do the powers that be believing that they are the best that ever governed Canada; and yet had as

was the "Family Compact." It did not tax the country over $1 per head annually, while the present cost of all our government is $12 per head.

PATRIOT OR PIRATE?

Strikes with a very limited knowledge of Canadian history have, from the Wm. Lyon Mackenzie's rebellion to this time, poured out continuous streams of denunciation of those who resisted him and his patriots. But there are those who, in the light of all the facts, are compelled to count his patriots as buccaneers or land pirates who, respectable as many of them were, were corralled the same as the Orange Free State was by President Kruger, and forced to invade the British provinces of Natal under the deluded idea that they were patriots.

For example, there was a company of these Mackenzie patriots quite near the present Grand Trunk station at Burlington, to which Mackenzie fled from his duplicity when he left Toronto. The company outfitted these men with horses and arms to hasten to Toronto, to help Mackenzie overthrow the Government and to rob and slay all who should resist them.

What was the pay each was to receive for his patriotism? The first, well known to the writer had a hundred acre farm with good buildings. He was to receive this fine farm of Joseph Hall, one of the most prosperous of the farmers in the township of Nassagaweya and but a little way from the home of the patriot who not only wanted his neighbor's fine farm, but his barns, dwelling and stock, unless the company reserved the stock for its special benefit. The second patriot, whom the writer also knew but has forgotten his name was to have the farm of Miller, on Dundas street, about a mile below the Nassagaweya P. O., one of the best in the township. He was the father-in-law of Mr Ireland. The third patriot the writer did not know and forgot what the local pay of the well furnished farm he was to receive. The owners of the first two farms were English. They were not U. E. Loyalists, neither did they meddle in politics—in fact, Mr Beal was timid to do so if so inclined. These glorified pirate patriots met out to slaughter all who resisted their efforts to secure these three farms and to rule the owners and their

families, and the Reform company that outlisted them, like the Orange Free State dopes, believed themselves wise patriots.

The writer well recollects that cold frosty morning in 1837, when the militia of Flamboro East, no one company, gathered in Waines' own in the street just in front of his father's dwelling, to form for marching to Toronto; and he also well recollects that one of the Mackenzie party from the country in Nelson re-formed to, was strolling about, with the coil of his horse's bridle on his arm, sprung out all unconcerned. No doubt he knew every soul of them, as did the writer, and counted up how many future Mackenzie would confiscate to pay his patriots with. The writer has no doubt that in this "patriots" heart, the property of the writer's father —his fair fields and woodland, his flowing mill, woollen factory and saw mill, and his barns and dwelling—were counted as part of the property to be confiscated when success crowned their rebellious efforts.

The real unselfish patriots were the loyal militia, in which was included the famed 93rd militia at Cobourg—time as "Good Eastmen"—who at a moment's notice responded to the call and hastened to Toronto or set out therefor, to protect it from the pirate so-called patriots who had set out to rob and slaughter all defenders of their property and to confiscate it to their own use. The loyal militia, without promise of favour or reward, cast a day pay upon poverty-stricken to save our country from a horde of duped pirate patriots. That as described by Lance of all those true patriots, "there was seen that wonderful thing loyalty blazing a sudden glory" and it consumed Mackenzie's million

[illegible] was old enough to be christened but has since become registered as "wrong-headed Mackenzie's rebellion."

With personal knowledge of those times, and having had except one adverse ages for securing and retaining a comprehensive running his eye of all the intervening years, the writer distinguishes between the real patriot and the deluded pirate horde which made so futile an attempt to take Toronto and to place the Province at the mercy of an adopted citizen who knew but little of his native land and the laws of Canada and its U. E. Loyalist stock, and, as self-adm[illegible]ed, was wrong in his head.

There are numbers in Canada who have had to, year in and

poor and dazed into their ears by ignorant and designing writers in the press of the country, that its prosperity is due to Mackenzie, called "the man for the day." If they had been wise statesmen and better acquainted with the history of Canada, they would have known that the Mackenzie Rebellion threw back the progress of the country a whole generation, that before the Rebellion the unbought emigration to Canada was at not thirty thousand a year. It was no sane slayer by the Rebellion and with all the efforts of our Governments during the intervening years, it is now only just beginning to attain to that number.

Many of these writers to ignorant of Canadian history have asserted that the hard times that prevailed just prior to the Rebellion was caused by the "Family Compact." With correct information they would have known that the financial crash and hardships of 1836 and 1837, which the ignorant were told and believed were caused by the "Family Compact," in order to stimulate them into overt acts, was largely caused by the importers flooding the country with a very large amount of goods in excess of our exports to pay for them, which drained the country of all its money, and thus shocked the ability to pay debts of honest business men, so to develop our great natural advantages. If it had not been for the overthrow of Baldwin, the people could not have been led into overt acts and as soon in New Brunswick would then a reasonable time have begin wisely secured essential reforms, free from the manifold curses which accrued through Mackenzie's acts.

A prosperous people have robels. It is hard times which secures a hearing for the political charlatan and the blatant "wrong-headed man" who rushes to sedition. It may not be needed that many financial crash in Canada since 1837 has been caused by the importers in over-reporting which caused the overwhelming portion of the bankruptcies and business losses and the same agricultural anguish from that date to the time and furnished so many lamentations with the trap to decide leaders as Baldwin and as themselves, and who believed were they only enthroned in power they would make Canada a prosperous country.

Geo D Griffin

Historical St. Paul's

ST PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN Church, Hamilton Ontario, stands on the corner of James and Jackson streets, and with its stately gothic architecture and lofty stone spire is one of the first objects of interest to the tourist.

The ground in the shadow of the church is a hallowed spot for here is the founders of the parish one of the oldest parishes in Hamilton. The history of days long past has for most of us an absorbing interest, and when we think of the memories which cluster around St Paul's we recall the words of Lamb "And quiet those wonderous shades what art thou? that being nothing art everything. When thou were those wert not antiquity—thou thyself being to thyself flat jejune, *modern!* What mystery lurks in this retrovertum? or what half-glances are we that cannot look forward with the same idolatry with which we forever revert!"

Since it is not mere love for architectural beauty that foresees St Paul's with interest. To many of the citizens of Hamilton half of the charm of the stately stone edifice lies in the that it is full of a soft light of other days. When one of those elderly citizens leaves behind him the rumbling noises of the city and

"bathed in stillness" gazes above the aisles of the cathedral-like church, the beautiful edifice makes away, and he is soon again in the old frame church of St. Andrew's, and a boy once more.

It is Sabbath morning, and he can see himself now as he appeared then—a quaint little figure in white trousers, blue jacket, and high silk hat. On the way church he had met Complete, an old darkey who lived in a shanty on the corner of James and Main streets, where the Bank of Montreal now stands. Complete had figured in the battle of Trafalgar, and had had a leg shot off in the engagement while on board Nelson's own ship, the Victory. The old negro had given him a vivid description of the fight. He will had entered his young heart, and that, too, coming just after the 4th of June—the King's birthday, when Colonel Gourley, then head of the militia, had reviewed the troops up in the field by Peter Hampton's barn. The barn has given place to the Central School, and Mr. Wm. Rattrie's residence occupies the site of the Hamilton homestead.

What a different scene is presented to-day from that on which he looked that Sabbath morning! Instead of a populous city, the thickly wooded mountain-side rises beyond green fields, which sloped down to the little town like a mere cluster of houses. Beyond the houses today and the assuming orchards stretched out again till they reached another cluster of houses on the very edge of the bay known as Point Hamilton.

And how vividly the picture of the old church rises before him! The high pulpit with a flight of steps on either side and a sounding-board above the grave mien of Mr Gale, in his black gown and bands; the prescribed William McMillan in front of the pulpit and the others into the square pews contained the families of Allan Nap of Mathe Captain Stewart James Stewart and John Wem On either side of the door was a box stove with a supply of wood alongside. The church was lighted with lamps containing sperm oil. In addition there were tallow candles in tin receptacles which were hung in the walls and to the iron bars which supported the stove-pipes. The hours for service in those days, were 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. so that the church was not often lighted.

He was a larger boy when he used to sit on the fence, and

sling stones in the direction of the wanderers. Of course he did not premeditate mischief, and when he hit him it was pure accident. One sermon which he heard about that time is deeply impressed on his mind, for he heard it under unusual circumstances. In a corn-field — a wheat-field which was enclosed by a rail fence, he saw the Rev. Mr. Hogg, pastor of the Secession Church, throwing his arms about in a wildly theatrical manner, and on creeping closer he found that the reverend gentleman was proclaiming his sermon to a small audience of nine stirpes! The boy sat in his quiet nook and listened to the entire sermon, and the minister had one more of an audience than he had counted on.

Mr. Hoyt, the sexton of St. Andrew's, no doubt found the boy troublesome also, for the bell-rope hung in a tantalizingly conspicuous place in the entrance lobby and the boy would almost invariably succumb to the temptation of giving the rope a tug as he passed into the church. He has more veneration for the bell now. It was for many years the only bell in Hamilton, and it still hangs in the tower of St. Andrew's. The late James Stewart, M.P. of B.,

"I believe that not a Sabbath passes when I hear its tones, but my mind is carried back to the first years of my residence in Hamilton, and the happiest of my life. It (the bell) seems like a connecting link between the past and the present. Especially in the Sabbath stillness, I can almost recognize the voice of a loving mother at the close of the day standing at the door and as kind parents calling to the babes to come own in."

One more incident of the *old* church does this gentleman* whose own sentences we have been recording remember for in 1854 came the Disruption and he went over to St. Andrew's. The incident was the funeral of Alexander Sutherland, a young soldier. It was the first military funeral he ever saw and he was deeply impressed as he saw him laid to rest in St. Andrew's churchyard. A small stone on the south side of St. Paul's marks the soldier's resting-place.

The Rev. Alexander Gale from Aberdeen Scotland was

* The writer is indebted to Mr. W. Brown, of this city for the above reminiscences.

the first Presbyterian minister who statedly officiated in Hamilton. He was called from Lanark, and was inducted here in November, 1833, preaching in the court house till St. Andrew's church was erected. The court house had then been built seventeen years. It was erected under a "Statute, passed in 1816, George III. enacting that a good and court house for the District of Gore shall be erected on the number fourteen, in the third concession of the township of Barton to be called the town of Hamilton." The manse built for Mr Gale is to the south of the church, near Hunter street, and is now occupied by Dr P Roseburgh.

The valuable site for the church was donated by Peter Hunter Hamilton, who, with his brother the Georges, were among the earliest members. It was after George Hamilton that our city was named; and from the inception of the town till his death in 1837, he was the best known man in Hamilton. He presented to the city the Court House Square, the wood market and pretty little Gore Park, on King street. In 1894 a handsome monument of polished granite was erected to his memory on the citizens of Hamilton; in loving remembrance of his many services. The monument stands in the cemetery in the vicinity of the church; while not far away, close by the earthworks thrown up by Colonel Hatchy's men in 1812 is Peter Hunter Hamilton's and Harriet his wife's.

The church when erected was a small frame building. A description of it, by the late James Stewart may be found in a memorial report published by the managers of St. Paul's in 1895. He said in part

There are reasons since connected with my stand with the original building be viewed by me, which I can never forget. In my mind's eye I still see the church as it was in 1835—a neat building for those times painted pure white on the exterior finish, in the interior of the west end, was a pulpit a very high structure made in the pepper box style with a flight of steps on each side. Above the pulpit was a canopy to prevent the sound from escaping. The stove-pipes, supported on iron rods, ran through the length of the building. The said pipes had at occasional height of leaning to alleviate which a tie or tier was suspended between each. At one beginning at intervals I think St Andrew's

A note in the Session Book of St Andrew reads: "At

Hamilton, the 29th day of November, 1833, the which day the Presbytery of York met and constituted inter alia. Mr Gale craved the advice of the Presbytery in regard to the appointment of elders and the constituting of a Session in his congregation and stated that Andrew Steven and James Hamilton, Esquires, both resident in the town of Hamilton had been regularly ordained to the office of elder by the late Mr. Sheed of Ancaster."

The Kirk Session met for the first time, December 26, 1834, with Rev Alexander Gale, moderator, and Messrs. Andrew Steven and John Colville, elders. Mr. Colville had been previously ordained an elder and the Synod of Ulster in Ireland. Mr. Peter Hunter Hamilton was ordained January 21, 1835. At a later meeting of the Session, the "Moderator was requested to prepare a brief account of the planning and progress of the building of this place, to be submitted to the people at an early meeting."

At the opening of the church the managers elected were: Dr. Campbell, Messrs. Wallace, Thorn, Rolland, Powell, Downie and Thornton. Mr. Alexander Fee had charge of the letting of the pews. Mr. Hamilton was precentor, and Mr. Brass, officer.

Mr Gale when appointed to the charge received £80 per annum from the Clergy Reserve Fund and during the first year he got nothing from the people who were the year which followed much better, for on January 1st, 1837 we note that "It was moved by Mr Muir and seconded by Mr Thompson that the balance of Mr Gale's stipend amounting to £6 12s 9d principal and interest be paid up."

March 18, 1835, a plan of the proposed burial ground was submitted by the Secretary. It was resolved that the same lots do take place the 30th instant, and that notice of the same be given from the Precentor's desk on the next and following Sunday. Also that the said price be 40 the large one half price and the other three months. At the same meeting also it was determined that the said board fence should be erected round the South, West, and North sides of the Plot and that the front or east side be in part that is to say 45 feet from each corner, a wooden-boarded fence, and that the remaining central part of 52 feet be a picket fence and also that

there be one gain from the church 7 eight feet, and another on the South side of eleven feet."

The Sunday-school was opened in the church in February, 1836, under the superintendence of Mr. William McMillan assisted by Mr George Urquhart. Mr Henry Lawson was secretary, and the teachers were: Mr James Reid, Mr. Al. Lawson, Mr. John Gale, Mr. Angus McColl, Mr. George Wenham, and Mrs. Gale, Miss Fraser Miss Wenham and Miss Urquhart. The superintendent arranged the school into five classes The subjects to be taught were as follows:

No. 1. Scripture: Assembly's Catechism, with portions psalms, hymns, etc

No. 2. New Testament, with easy portions of Old Testament; Assembly's Catechism, without portions psalms, hymns, etc.

No. 3. Second part Union Spelling Book; Watts Second Catechism, Divine and Moral Songs.

No. 4. First part Union Spelling Book; Watt's First Catechism; appropriate sacred poetry.

No. 5. Alphabet and first lessons; First Catechism, and hymns taught orally.

On the Roll-book, First Class (boys), we note the names of Thomas Moore, George Watson, John McMillan, Robert Wm. Waugh. W. Justus Hull. William Wells. Adolphus Mills, [illegible] [illegible] Barrie.

In ten years path is continent as to what was required of Sunday-schools had undergone a change as we notice from the report of J. Walker secretary for 1843 Mr Walker in his report of that year says

"The idea which long occupied the public mind that Sabbath-schools were useful only to the poor has, happily been very generally removed and those institutions are a many cases receiving as superintendents and teachers the most influential and intelligent members of the church and as scholars the children of all classes in the congregation The question whether the teaching children to read should be the primary object of the Sunday school has been fully put at rest and now in all congregational churches the Sunday school is educational through which Christians, and especially Christian parents are furnish to all children within the range of the congregation that religious in-

struction which the public schools properly must ; but the necessity of which, for the promotion of true and religious liberty and order, not a few fully taught.

The ruling elders of St. Andrew's from 1833 to 1844 were Andrew Steven, James Hamilton, John Colville, Peter Hunter Hamilton, Andrew Fee, Wm McMillan, Jas Thomson, James McIntyre, Wm Hamilton, Charles Black, Alexander Drysdale and Calvin McQuestion.

In 1835 the following persons appear as pew proprietors (by purchase) of their several pews, with an annual rental in addition : Andrew Steven, Æneas Kennedy, Allan Napier McNab, John Law, Judge Taylor, John Weir, Wm Hamilton, etc ; and among the pew holders for that year were Calvin McQuestion, Albert Rigsbee, D. C. Gunn, Edward Ritchie, John Thorn, Dr Campbell, John Lamont, etc.

A precentor led the singing till the church was renovated, when a choir was formed, and occupied seats in the new gallery. In later days they sat around a long table in front of the pulpit, which on communion Sundays was used for the elements. There were forty-six pews in the body of the church, with high panelled sides ; those on each side being square family pews, with a small table in the centre of each.

The first marriage recorded as of 1833 were Margaret Young daughter of G. F. and Mary Hunter Young. Eliza Jane Fendel daughter of Robert and Dorothy McBride (Fendel) and George Buchanan and William John sons of John and Agnes E. Gale.

The first meetings solemnized by Rev Mr Gale was that of Archibald Murdoch to Janet Farquharson in 1834.

It is interesting to look to Old St Andrew's as the parent stem from which five congregations have sprung. The disruption which took place in Scotland in 1843 was followed here in 1844, when Knox Church was formed, as representing the Free Church of Scotland with Rev Alexander Gale as pastor.

In January 1845 Rev Alexander McKid formerly of Bytown (now Ottawa) became associate of St Andrew's. In 1848 he was transferred to Goderich, and the Rev Daniel McKenzie a native of Perthshire, succeeded in 1850. He resigned the charge in 1853 and in October of that year the Rev Robert Bennet was

indicated. Shortly afterwards, in order to make way for the present elegant stone edifice, the frame church was moved to a lot on the corner of Charles and Jackson streets, where the congregation worshipped until their new church was completed, when it was disposed of to the German Catholics. This historical old structure, hallowed by many sainted associations, was torn down some years afterwards.

It was in St. Andrew's church that the first meeting was held in connection with the founding of the University of Queen's College, Kingston, over fifty years ago, and representatives from this congregation are and have been on the Board of Trustees ever since.

Many of St. Andrew's early members were prominent citizens of Hamilton, and fostered the enterprises of the new town. Thomas C. Kerr was one of them. He was a brother of Archibald Kerr, who presented the fountain in Gore Park to the city of Hamilton. A photograph of the painting of the fountain may be seen in the Museum at Dundurn Castle. Thomas C. Kerr died in 1878 in London, England, where his remains rest in Kensal Green Cemetery. A memorial tablet was presented to St. Paul's by his widow, "as a tribute of her loving remembrance, and a token of the amendment of the ties which bind her to St. Paul's church."

John Young was also one of the original members of St. Andrew's church, and was for many years a ruling elder. He came to Hamilton in 1834, and built and occupied the house on the corner of Main and James streets now the Hamilton Club House. He afterwards built a more handsome residence on John street south where he lived till his death. The residence was then sold and was for a time the home of Bishop Dowling; afterwards it was converted into a hospital—St. Joseph's. A memorial tablet may be seen in St Paul's church in memory of John Young and his wife. The latter worshipped in St. Paul's for fifty years.

Another early member of St. Andrew's was Mr. Scott-Burn. He was one of the earliest settlers "on Hamilton and built Chedoke"—a residence well known by all who have visited the beautiful Falls of Chedoke.

Among the grave stones in the old kirk-yard we noticed

those which mark the resting places of James Deyman, John M. Brown, John Miller Joseph Edmunds, John Thompson, Mrs. Alexander McKid and Lieut. Colonel James M Whyte, who was son of George III's Privy Council and a justice of Assize in the Island of Jamaica.

But the names mentioned above are but a few of those who were originally buried in the church yard, for as time passed, the latter about the church was required for other purposes. It was found necessary to remove the graves, and thus almost the last associations of old St. Andrew's were effaced. But of St. Andrew's it is no more, there has risen their side on the eternities immolated a stately structure into whose very walls sacred associations are incorporated. The new church was erected largely through the efforts of the deceased members, Messrs. John Young, Thos. C. Kerr, John Brown, John Ritchie and Wm. Balfauce. It was opened for worship in 1867 by Rev. Dr. Mathieson, of Montreal, and cost about $60,000 of which $30,000 remained as a debt on the congregation. Circumstances arose in connection with the heavy burden which subsequently led to the closing of the church for a time. Many of the members worshipped with neighboring congregations, while others built a brick church at the corner of Hunter and Park streets, retaining the name of St. Andrew's, under the pastorate of the Rev. Rural Bennett. Thus it came about that when in 1873 the original St. Andrew's was re-opened, it was thought best to give up the name to those who continued to worship in the brick church and the name of the original church was changed to St. Paul's. Rev. J. C. Smith, B. D. who had been called from Belleville was pastor.

In 1876 Mr. Barnett demitted his charge and in April of that year a proposal came from his congregation to amalgamate with St. Paul's and at a special congregational meeting held in May, the proposed amalgamation was carried into effect. These names and church properties became vested in St. Paul's. The elders of St. Andrew's Mr. Alex. Craig and Mr. James Inach were received as the eldership of St. Paul's. Mr. W. G. Black was made one of the trustees. The large old silver communion service, the pulpit Bible, the carved offertory plates together with the three chairs in front of the pulpit were brought

back to Sir Isaac's time and the church family was united once more. After a pastorate of four years, Mr. Smith resigned, and a call was given to Rev Robt. J. Laidlaw, of Jefferson Ave. Presbyterian church, Detroit. For seventeen years he was a revered and faithful pastor. His people loved him and he received to be a life of their life, till one sad day in October, 1895, when he lay in his coffin in the pulpit, and so many came to look on the beloved face for the last time. They mourned him then: they mourn him now, but his mantle has fallen upon one who is in every way worthy to be his successor—Rev Neil McPherson, B. D.

Intense difference of opinion will probably always continue to exist as to the style of architecture best befitting ecclesiastical structures: but it is generally conceded that the Gothic, with its graceful elegance, majesty and grandeur, is best suited to public worship, as it suggests the beholder with the solemnity and deep mysteriousness of religion.

St Paul's church is a modification of the Gothic. Its spire is said to be the only one built entirely of stone in Ontario. The most ancient *ex professo* treatise on architecture extant, declares the perfection of architecture as consisting in the combinations of the three excellencies—stability, utility and beauty. With what success these three elements have been blended in St. Paul's must be left to the good taste and judgment of each visitor. Inward. The visitor on will leave the [illegible] Fr[illegible] assure, and will get out the features which impressed us when as a stranger we first entered St. Paul's.

A broad sweep of stone steps invites the visitor to enter the church. Pausing to admire the massive oaken doors he passes into a commodious vestibule, and thence into the church. The graceful arch which supports the gallery, the moulded capitals and roof are of dark oak which gives us a more sombre tone to the church. But all these and the gallery ended with such harmony that a rich and subdued effect is the result and the "dim religious light" is in keeping with a Gothic church.

The central feature of admiration is the pulpit. It is placed under the arch of a spacious recess, and is backed by a beautifully carved screen which was modeled after the screen in the famous Salesbury Cathedral. Pure Gothic design, a marked

line between priest and people, and somewhat reminds one of the Temple of old and its secret exclusiveness; but as St. Paul's is not an Anglican cathedral but a Presbyterian kirk, the pulpit is in the centre, and unfortunately the light from the memorial window falls directly over it. The richness in carving of the Salisbury screen, the beauty of the pulpit, together with the carved chairs and communion table, give a completeness and effectiveness to the church which challenges the admiration of all. The pews, with their somewhat high backs and closed doors, give a quaint, proprietary air, seldom seen in more modern churches.

That St. Paul's still retains a predilection for the usages of the kirk is noticed on Sacrament Sundays, when the pews in which the communicants sit are covered with white linen. The effect is very chaste and beautiful. But the real cynosure with many metal, which were in use in the early days, have long since given place to the modern card. The gown of the pastor however, is of the style worn by ministers of the kirk in the days of long ago.

The organ is placed in the east gallery. It is enclosed in a casing of oak. Though not ranking among the largest organs it is said more than average size and ranks in fine workmanship and actual standing. C. E. M. Harris, Mus. D., a graduate of Oxford, England, is organist.

Having a good organ and good organist, it is quite in keeping that the church should have a good choir and St. Paul's has always been noted for its fine choir. It is to be regretted that Mrs. McArthur, soprano soloist has found it necessary to resign. How often after the sermon—when the text has been upborne on words of fervent prayer till we have caught glimpses of the New Jerusalem and have heard in its echoes of the hosts that sing "Alleluia! Salvation and honor and power be unto Him who sits upon the throne"—how often have we listened as to the peace which followed that full from its singer's lips one soft note of melody, which floated up through the silence and, as the sweet strain went on, lifted our hearts out of the realm of sin into the very air of Heaven!

When those days like that of pentecost shall have "footed back to o'history," these are the memories which lie some of us will stand out most clear by on the deep of time.

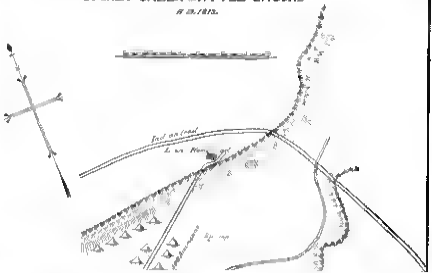
STELLA E. ARLING.

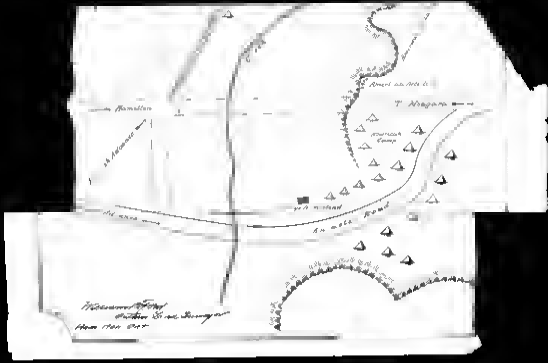
March 26, 1901

Historic Value of Smith's Knoll

It was well established by history and tradition that the Americans on the night of June 5th 1813 under General Chandler and Winder, by attempted a little to the west of the present village of Stony Creek, have no more than a small stream of water a river it now nearly dry that then an impediment was roughly speaking in form not unlike a horse shoe with its point pointing westward that the encampment covered both sides of the present main road leading from Hamilton to Niagara, that at number they were somewhere about 3500, spread over a part of the northern part of James Gage's farm on the south side of the present road over part of the present cemetery and over land still to the west of it, on the south side of the road and over land on the north side of the road owned by Wm Gage where now stands the Wallenson homestead—occupying the scene with about one man in and about the lane to the east of the Wallenson house leading north and one at present to the Lewis house a wooden building standing at the time of the battle and still standing also over the land in question upon which was placed the artillery when the attack was made about 4 o'clock on June 6th. The British commanded by Col Harvey and consisting of 704 men composed of parts of the 49th and 8th King's with a few militia— his son Hon William Hamilton Merritt a militia dragoon officer being one—having left Burlington Heights, where Gen Vincent with a force of about 1700

SKETCH
OF THE
STONEY CREEK BATTLE GROUND
A.D. 1813.




Hamilton
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Head Quarters
Hon. Hen. Hunter

or else were were entrenched they proceeded along the road leading to the Red Hill and the Niagara. Those men left Burlington Heights about 11 o'clock on June 5th. On proceeding eastward they would have, in making the attack, the James Gage farm and cemetery on their right hand; the William Innes property (then owned by Wm. Gage) and Smith's Knoll on their left hand.

WHAT HISTORY SAYS.

The Hon. William Hamilton Merritt, in his story published by his son, J. P. Merritt, says as follows: "We had to march six miles (from Burlington Heights) before we came up to their pickets. On our arrival at Davis's, near the 'Red Hill,' we heard the report of a gun from the picket. Our detachment halted, formed into sections and the leading was drawn from each gun" [*this is doubted by Dr. Kingsford*]. "I was attached to General Vincent for the night. The enemy were summoned on Gage's field in a very advantageous position—none of their men were on the road to the right—the wood and got in a line on the left, in advance of their artillery, which *was situated on a hill directly in front of the road that our troops must pass*" [this is undoubtedly the hill known as Smith's Knoll.] "their pickets, nearly half a mile in advance, also in the woods. These we easily put more without giving the alarm. On our entering the clearing we were fired on by the second picket, who was more alert. The moment we got over the crest that we discovered General Vincent [probably Colonel Harvey] ordered a charge and on our men set up a tremendous shout which continued along the whole line" [from this probably originated the report that there were Indians inside a stockade as has since been established that there were no Indians engaged], "and was the cause of throwing the enemy into the greatest disorder and confusion. Our two right companies of the 49th hunted the gun before the main body had time to arrive up. I happened to cast my eyes around and discovered the fires of the enemy's body. Col. Harvey and the officers were using every exertion to get the men formed when the enemy opened a most destructive fire on us from the hill and likewise opened fire from their guns on the opposite side. Our men were dispersed in every direction and

had set Major Plenderleath with 50 men charged and captured their guns, we should have been completely defeated. However, after capturing their artillery" [on Smith's Knoll,] "and both their generals they thought proper to retreat from the field." [The enemy were in like manner supported on Smith's Knoll.]

Col. Harvey, in his dispatch to General Prevost on Sunday morning, June 6th, 1813, says: "In conformity with directions I had given, the centres of the outside of the encampment were bayonetted in the quietest manner, and the camp immediately stormed. The surprise was tolerably complete, but as troops vigorously advancing and charging across the line of the camp fires, and a few muskets being fired, notwithstanding my exertions to prevent it, our line was distinctly seen by the enemy, whose troops in some degree recovered from the panic and formed upon the surrounding heights" [on the Gage farm, below or north of the Gage house], "poured a destructive fire of musketry upon us, which was answered on our part by repeated charges whenever a body of the enemy could be discovered or reached." [The enemy could not have been charged if they were located on the high foothill to the south of the Gage house.] "The 8th (or King's Regiment and part of the 49th charged and carried the four field-pieces in very gallant style" [located on Smith's Knoll,] "and the whole sustained with undiminished fire from the heavy fire which was incessantly poured upon them. In less than three quarters of an hour the enemy had completely abandoned his guns and everything else to us. Our trophies besides the three guns and howitzers—two of the guns by the by were spiked by us and left on the ground for want of means of removing them—are two brigadier-generals and a field-officer, three captains, one lieutenant and about one hundred men prisoners."

Tradition quite fits in with this statement. Mr Samuel K. Green about 86 years old, living on a half mile west of the village of Stony Creek nephew of the William Green who carried the American password or countersign from Stony Creek to Vincent at Burlington Heights, told me in July 1899 that he had often heard his father say that he saw two American guns after the battle lying just below the present "Smith's Knoll"

to the road leading to Niagara; that on examination it was found that they contained no powder so that the ball was inserted before the powder; and this was often assisted in the family. It was believed by his father that the Americans in their excitement inserted the ball before the powder. Col. Harvey's statement, however, explains the matter, when he says: "We spiked two guns and left them on the ground." The guns were made useless effectually spoken by the British, and were found when they were left, or near the spot described by Mr. Groom. Mr. Green also stated that his uncle lived with his father on the high bank(?) the south of the Gage house, and that he never heard of soldiers, British or American, occupying that hill as the banks of Stony Creek. Squire Peter VanWagner also stated to me in July, 1899, that forty dead bodies had been dug from this knoll; that he himself had exhumed twenty-two for scientific purposes. When he was lecturing on phrenology, he wanted the skulls for illustration. He said that terrible wars shot off the top of the head. Mr. Smith, the owner of the knoll, had a considerable collection of relics of the battle, all taken from the knoll. These may be seen by calling upon him.

Dr. Kingsford, in his History of Canada, Vol. 8, page 277, says: "The ground on which the action of Stony Creek was fought has but little changed in the eighty-two years which have passed since the memorable event. As we stand upon the spot" [in the Doctor Senator Macpherson, Hon. M. A. Pinsonneault and myself on June 18th] "the whole scene comes before us in imagination and under the circumstances which have made it famous. An extermination of the position at which how well it was chosen and of the ground on which the despera echaracter of Harvey's attack. On the north of the present road stands Smith's Knoll, the elevation on which the guns dominated the opposing and the spot so dearly where the struggle on the right of the United States position took place. Many hunters remains have been found there, with old buttons and belt-plates of the 8th or King's and of the 49th regiment as well as those of the artillery of both services. On the left of the position on the neighborhood of the Gage house there is a ravine in which the which artillery was so placed." [This is not in exact accord with the Hon. William Hamilton Merritt in tradition though

It may be so.] The identification of the site is undoubted, and I believe without dispute. It is seven miles from the position of Burgoyne's flight."

Kingsford also states that Chandler, the American general was dragged from under two of the guns, and made prisoner. Wilder also, I would repeat, was made prisoner near the guns. It is quite clear that the attack was made first on the north side of the road as Vincent in his despatch says. Ogilvie with his two companies of the 8th was assisting the 29th when he moved to the right and attacked the left flank of the enemy. The whole American force then retreated.

Geo. H. Metts.

The Gates of Dundurn

THE well executed entrance to Hamilton and elsewhere is known as the gates of the ancient old gates and the gateway at the Dundurn Park entrance on York street as the generic expression is that they have always been in Hamilton. These gates originally belonged to the late George Rolph of Dundas, a veteran of the war of 1812 and the first Clerk of the Peace at the Gore District who then practised law in partnership with his brother the late Hon. Dr. John Rolph, with offices at Vittoria, Norfolk County and Ancaster always riding on horseback between his different offices along a trail there being no roads in those early days the Mohawk being the principal one. Mr. Rolph resided at that time on the hill overlooking Dundas, near the present road to Hamilton a pretty spot then a open grove purchased from William Hume, of Dundas on the 29th of May 1820. The estate contained 300 acres of land on the site of what is now the Driving Park in Dundas and subsequently several hundred more acres were added to the above. He placed the gates at the south an avenue to the natural park at the beginning of an avenue shaded by stately forest maple trees which led up to a large rambling old log house the stone portion with the large carved heads, with high stone wall extending on each side.

The gates were purchased in England and the stone cut from the Sydenham Mountain quarry, which formed the north boundary of the estate and was included in it. On a tablet on the inside of one of the pillars will be found the name of the stonemason and the following inscription :— John Allan stonecutting, Staffordshire, England, emigrated to Upper Canada in

1800. In 1808 he constructed these gates and erected this monument that he lived and will die a faithful subject to his King and country and proud of his native birth In Dr Thomas Ralph's book on Inoculation published in London, England, in 1841, page 121 mention of the gates is made in the following The grounds of George Keigh Esq at the early seat of Dundas, are extremely beautiful fine trees scattered presenting the appearance of a noble park... the handsome terrace of the richest verdure extends across them overlooking the whole va

large in the back ground which at this distance is a bold range of mountains in most perspicuous beautifully wooded ocean or valley intersected by gullies, and from the variable rampart and terrace from the north The entrance to his dominions is particularly striking from the lofty iron gates handsome finished in chaste and correct design by walls of fine free-stone in workmanship and quite worthy the interest he so often evinces in whatever he undertakes Mr Ralph's intention is entirely to build a stone residence in a corresponding style "

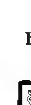
Owing to family bereavement what was originally intended to represent a quiet English home was never completed, and many years afterwards the gates, pillars, etc., were sold to Sir Allan MacNab. A large stone landmark, with the initials G. R., cut on it, is still to be seen in Dundas in a lane running north from King street, opposite Ogilvie street, which marked the site of the gates, and, with others along the old York road, mentioned in an old conveyance of the 6th Dec., 1824, as marking the boundary of land purchased from Jacob Nevelle by George Rolph, are a convincing proof of a bit of local history unpublished.

On an old map, being a plan of village lots, partly surveyed for George Rolph by James Kirkpatrick, Deputy Surveyor, bearing date of December 9, 1834, is a sketch of the gates and avenue to the house, as some of the oldest inhabitants remember these gates when they were in Dundas. In Hamilton, Mr Hamrick (Sir Allan MacNab's architect) arranged the present gateway, giving the contract to James Lomax, a native of Burry, Lancashire, England, who in less than six weeks, the time the contract called for, placed them where they now are, in June 1855.

Mr. Lomax still lives in Dundas on the Creighton road. In the memory of the writer, Sir Allan MacNab paid many friendly visits to Mr. Rolph's house, in which a mid-day champagne dinner was a feature in the course of his old-fashioned house in Dundas of the first owner of the gates of Dobbinton; and it is hoped that this little bit of history may be of interest to the present generation who will now know Dundern Park as a public pleasure ground.

HISTORY

Hamilton's Crystal Palace



A GENERATION from now it may not be unlikely there will be but few who will remember that Hamilton once possessed a building that occupied in its time quite a prominent position in the interests of the city, and moreover it will be hard to credit the circumstances. The writer refers to the Crystal Palace built in 1860 on the site now known as Victoria Park. It was erected by Isaac Buchanan of $20,964, including outbuildings and fences. The latter enclosed 12 acres of land. Twelve acres was the original number purchased, to which ten were subsequently added. The building was located a short distance hundred yards or so from the Locke street bridge and immediately opposite Print street, the main entrance facing east. Robert Gordon was the builder and the late George H. Mills, who was President of the Wentworth Historical Society for eleven years, and one of the city when the project took shape was chairman of the executive committee which selected the site and negotiated the purchase. The inception of this worthy enterprise is briefly set forth in the report of the committee, which at once evidenced its sincerity of interest, as it is evidence of the public spirit of prominent citizens of that day to transcribe. It is as follows:

REPORT OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE COMMITTEE.

A public meeting held at the Mechanics Hall on Saturday the 30th day of October A.D. 1858, the following resolutions were carried: That the meeting is of opinion that the interest of a Crystal Palace would be best added to the interests of the City of Hamilton; and that Isaac Buchanan Esq. M.P.P. Sheriff Nicholl McNab, Farmer Geo. H. Mills Esq. John Moore, Capt. Hiscocks, Dr. Craigie, W.G. Kerr, Nathaniel Ford, H.J. Lowry, Wm. Holbrook and T.A. Ambridge Esqrs.

MARBLEHEAD CENTRAL PARK.

be a committee for the purpose of devising suitable means for the erection of a Crystal Palace, and generally to investigate all circumstances connected with the building of the same, and to report the same to a future meeting of the colonists, to be called for that purpose."

"On the 6th day of November, A.D. 1858, at a meeting of your Committee, Messrs. C. J. Nunnis, H. J. Lavery, Dr. Craigie, Geo. H. Mills, and Nehemiah Pearce were appointed a sub-committee, to examine and report to your Committee the most eligible situation for the erection of the Crystal Palace. This sub-committee reported as follows:

"To the Crystal Palace Committee.

"In accordance with a resolution of your Committee, directing us to examine and report the most eligible site for an agricultural edifice, we have examined the following properties, namely: "That known as the "Dickson Tract," the Ordnance lands on Burlington Heights, the Ferguson estate, the Inkerfield Farm, twenty-four acres owned by Kerr, Browne & Co., and the property of Messrs. Burton & Sadlier to the south of the Concession road; and having received considerable information relating to the above and other properties offered for sale (which information is particularly contained in letters accompanying and submitted with this report), we have to report that, of all the properties above referred to, that known as the Dickson Tract is, in our opinion, the most eligible for the purposes required, on account of its proximity to the city, its salubrity of site, its cheapness as a cash purchase, and the capability it has of being sold for building lots and Agricultural Shows and above all, on account of its proximity to the central portions of this city (whereby it is rendered easy of access to all our inhabitants). It is also our opinion that the first property might be made far more remunerative than any of the others referred to in case the enterprise of erecting an agricultural building should be undertaken by a Joint Stock Company. At the same time we would suggest (a case the price placed upon the Dickson property should not prove out of reach) that other parts of the property above enumerated might be made available for the purposes required. We would finally recommend that not less than eighteen nor more than twenty two acres be purchased.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) Geo. H. Mills,
Chairman.

"The report was adopted by your Committee.

With reference to the method of obtaining the necessary funds for purchasing the site, and erecting the edifice your

Committee is of opinion that the best and most practicable mode of effecting that object would be by the formation of a Joint Stock Company and with this view your Committee applied for and obtained an Act of the Provincial Parliament, which amongst other enactments authorizes the formation of Joint Stock Companies, to hold land and erect edifices to be used for the holding of periodical Fairs or Exhibitions for agricultural purposes, and empowers Municipal Corporations to subscribe a portion or the whole of the necessary capital for these purposes, which Act (with slight amendments) will, in the opinion of your Committee, facilitate the means for securing to the desired object, as to place the complete on of the work quite within the reasonable expectation of every inhabitant of the city.

Your Committee considered that the Corporation of the City of Hamilton as well as many of the adjoining Municipalities, would naturally feel interested in the success of the proposed undertaking, and with the view of obtaining their co-operation and assistance circular letters have been addressed to those Municipal authorities, requesting them to let their aid in carrying out the enterprise, and your Committee would earnestly recommend that immediate action should be taken to secure their co-operation and assistance.

Your Committee has also to state that the great pressure of circumstances which has for the last two years almost overwhelmed all the mercantile interests of this County and bid owing that any proposition or undertaking requiring money in success would have proved wholly useless it has (in consequence) delayed act on in the performance of the duties entrusted to it. If the present when the prospects of a speedy return to general prosperity are almost certain, and your Committee are satisfied that at this time not only our own immediately those immediately surrounding it, should have a common interest in securing the benefit of the next agricultural exhibition in the section of the country which the important central city fills the opinion of your Committee) only be attained by their united action

All of which is respectfully submitted

— Geo. H Mills,
Chairman.

Dated the 27th August 1850

Carried

In view of the intense commercial stagnation which then prevailed this undertaking was all the more creditable to its projectors and manifested the abounding faith they had in the

future of the city, notwithstanding the clouds of adversity overshadowing it, which rained ruin on many. To be sure, the Palace about which we were hardly as impressing a structure as its great English prototype of 1851 after which it was modelled; yet, as will be noticed by the engraving appended, it presented quite a substantial and ornate appearance.

As stated in the foregoing report, the primary object of its erection was for holding the Provincial Exhibition, which at that time was held yearly in rotation in the chief of what was then known as Upper Canada. When opened for that purpose, in September, 1860, it was honored by the presence of the Prince of Wales (now King Edward VII.), then visiting Canada, who performed the ceremony. Besides, it was for years the home of the Great Central Fair of Hamilton, a flourishing institution until the advent of a multiplicity of rival organizations weakened its influence and it died.

During the stay of British troops in the city in the sixties, the Palace was utilized as a barracks for detachments of artillery and infantry. It may not be out of place to mention here that two large siege guns (one of which is observable in the engraving)—trophies of British prowess before Sevastopol—occupied a position on the grounds which has not been altered since the building disappeared. On removing the guns they were first placed in Prince's square, in front of the old jail and court house combined, and many old residents will remember the fierce crested one each of July night by the clandestine discharge of one of them with enough to thunder much to the detriment of all the windows in the surrounding square.

The Palace was frequently the scene of many notable musical events, both vocal and instrumental. Certainly its most prominent of these was the festival held in honor of the Queen's jubilee in 1887, on June 21 and 22, which was praiseworthy alike as the day and all those taking part. The programme presented consisted of the oratorio of The Creation and Samson and a concert of patriotic and national melodies by school children. In the carrying-out of this elaborate affair soloists of prime reputation, a grand chorus of over 400 trained voices of the city, an orchestra of 60 performers, and a children's jubilee chorus of upward of 2000 voices, both part

In 1890, however, the last fair was held within its walls for at that time the buildings and fences were ordered sold for the nominal sum of $2339 the Palace itself bringing but $450. Even at this figure the purchaser is alleged to have realized a bargain.

Thus did this local celebrated structure—as often the centre of the liveliest scenes of the surrounding district that old Hamilton's actions, the excitement of the open-to-the-country and free from all base thoughts, and the annual rejoicing-point of happy groups of young and old—pass from view and become but a memory.

F. K.

Historical Data re State and Church in the County of Wentworth

By Mrs. J. Ross Robertson

1792

THE first meeting of the Legislature of Upper Canada met at Newark 17th September 1792 under Lieut.-Governor Sir Graves Simcoe. One of the Acts passed on that memorable occasion related to surveyors, who in doing so were to make parallels wide across of the country into 6 districts and counties Yorkshire Lincoln and Lancashire England standing godfathers in giving names to the new counties Barton Ancaster, Grimsby Bevarly Saltfleet and Flamboro—land known to the Indians as Ish see-ka-wah

The Five Nations (sometimes designated the Six Nations) on the Grand River were acknowledged to have such claims upon the consideration of His Majesty from their devotion to the royal cause during the American rebellion and the loss they sustained that it was one of the first concerns of the Government, on return of peace to provide locations in the country

Sir F. Haldimand on 25th October 1784, by an instrument under his hand and seal declared that they and the s[illegible] should be allowed to possess and enjoy a tract of land six miles in depth on each side of the Grand River running to the Lake Erie, being a part of a large tract lately purchased by Government from the Chippewa Indians (*See Note A*)

Note A.—The greatest amount of information respecting the Indian lands on the Grand River and the efforts made from a report made by the Hon. J. B. Robinson, Jean Baby and the Ven. John Strachan, members of the Executive Council in 1796, and in 1870 from a second report made by the Hon. J. H. Dunn, G. H. Markland, and W. Hepburn Esqs., who had been appointed Trustees to investigate and report to the Lieut.-Governor on claims preferred by various persons to lands belonging to the Six Nation Indians, situate on the Grand River

Treaty No. 3, Dec. 1792

"To Governor Simcoe: Between the great Ojibeway Nation, who succeeded the Mantal Nations in possession of the peninsula. Signed by seventy Chiefs, Sachems, War Chiefs and *Principal Women* (*see Note B*) "of the Mississagas Nation, on one part; and our said Sovereign Lord, George III, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland in consideration of the sum of £1100 12 0d of lawful money of G. B., all that tract or parcel of land lying and between the lakes Ontario and Erie, beginning at Lake Ontario from Missassaga Point opposite Niagara Fort, to the Creak that flows from a small lake one called Lake Ontario known by the name of *Weighquah*" (in treaties of the nineteenth century, anglicised as *Weshquarter*), "first thence westerly to River La Tranche" (now Thames) "As before mentioned, together with the woods, ways, paths, waters and waterco rses and appurtenances to the said tract or parcel of land. The boundaries of the land were as one might travel by an unobstructed line running from the "small or little lake Weighquasa" (Burlington Bay).

In 1796, the Five Nations wished to dispose of portions of the large tract remaining unsold to enable them and their tribes to live in peace and comfort. Captain Brant, their principal chief was by a solemn act-a-council appointed the agent or attorney of the Five Nations a negotiate with Government whatever might be necessary for effecting their wishes upon this occasion.

The tract which Captain Brant was authorized to surrender was described in the power of attorney referred to, and was stated to contain 310 35-100 acres.

Under this authority, it is supposed with the perfect knowledge and approbat on of the Indians sales of very large tracts were effected by Captain Brant and on the 5th February 1798 he executed in the name of the chief warriors of the Five Nations, in formal deed surrender ng their possession of such parts of he said lands as are mentioned he ein describing that His Majesty would be pleased to grant the same in fee-simp e to the persons named who were to pay the sums stated as a consideration for the same

* *Note B.* "Pale" The ogtee Bay Roads and Heights in History by Mrs Holden, published in Transactions of W. H. S. 1895.

6

The Schedule specifies the lo low ng tracts

Block No. 1 (now forming the Township of Dum fries), co ntai ng about 94 305 acres was sold to P Sterl ng Esq	£3 824	s 0
Block No 2 sold to Richard Beasley James Wil son and John B. Rosseau	2340 acres,	8 887	0 0
Block No. 3 sold to Wm Wallace	26,038	16,364	0 0
Block No. 4 no purchase	48 512		
Block No. 5, sold to W Jarvis,	30,800	5 775	0 0
Block No. 6, given ng sally to John Deckvisde by this sold for the benefit of his Indian chi dren to Benj Canby		5,000	0 0
Total	232 707 acres	£44,867	0 0

The making of these contracts with the adv ntur purchas ers and the fixing of the consi ra ion, were the acts of the Ind ans themselves The Government merely assented to the general measure, and gave the s nction and assistance in the convic ion that t would be beneficial to the interests of the Indians.

No. 2, of 94,000 acres sold to R. Beasley and two American settlers—the purchase money was paid Block No. 4 was after ward sold to Hon Thomas Clark, who gave his bond, 25th October 1806 for £3,362 6s. payable at two years from date to Wm Claus and Alex. Stewart and the interest to be paid annually No. 5 originally contracted for by Mr Jarvis was afterwards sold to Lord Selkirk for £5,380 and came into the hands of Henry T Boulton This tract now forms the Township of Moulton No. 6 forms the present Township of Canborough

On ng in the summer of Newark the first cap tal of Upper Canada, in the American Indian Gov Simcoe desired to remove his headquarters to the Head of the Lake "that portion of the Heights at present occupied as the my ot our dead Victor a Park Dundurn Park and cast e—the prominent arts of the future cap tal of the Prov nce—a site chosen by nature as a great commercial highway a time of peace, an unsurpassed strategic colpn of vantage in t me of war

Negotiat ons leading with Mr Richard Beasley the offer of purchase by the Governor was withdrawn Barton, Armstor and "Coote n Paresbeg" (Dundas) then forged ahead, leav ng the

long, undulating plains, intersected by numerous streams spreading from the mountain to the lake, edged and broken by forests, to be an appanage or "adjacent part" of those earlier and more progressive settlements.

A newspaper called "The Canadian Constellation" was published by S. & G. Tiffany at Niagara, Saturday, June 2nd, 1792. It was a sheet 11 x 15 inches in size, containing 12 columns of reading matter and four of advertisements. The London dates are the 22nd of March—a period of three months. The Boston and New York items give the 27th and 28th of May—nearly a month. Yet a wonderful gain in postal itinerary and delivery to that of 1787-88, to the settlements at the Head of the Lake and the country sides of the river St. Lawrence, when a Quebec newspaper about this date stated that a mail for the upper countries (U.C.) would be forwarded from Montreal on the 31st of February by the "Annual Winter Express" (See Note C.)

Let us return to our "Constellation" so designate at that date of published literature, in these current days of nearly and daily electric bulletins and publication and revelations of wireless telegraphy, it would be considered a dimming star.

The following advertisement is of interest to us:

FOR SALE

"To be sold, a valuable and pleasant situation at Burlington Bay (head of little lake) containing 976 acres of land, 150 of which are under good cultivation.

There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling-place (the now 130th) extra foundations of Dundurn Castle) and stables, also a wharf 100 feet long and 32 wide, a valuable grist mill and an excellent stand for a sawmill with a quantity of valuable pine and oak and other timber.

It is an excellent stand for business being the head of the water communication with the western part of the province and the main road from the Grand river and the mouth La Tranche (now the Thames) leads from this place. Persons wanting to

Note C. The first number of the Canada Constellation appeared July 20, 1792. Published weekly, opposite the Lime Tavern, Niagara. S. & G. Tiffany proprietors. In 1794 a new paper appeared which was called the Herald "and soon after had the "Constella tion died of starvation after a few years existence. On July 25, 1796, Hon. Richard Cartwright of Kingston, wrote R. Hamilton, Esq. of Queenston thanking him for a copy of Niagara paper. He says the publishers have been put to bed as to need the use of their Constella tions.

purchase may know the terms by applying to the printers of the paper at Niagara or to

R BEASLEY Esq on the premises.

1804 Thomas Moore lyric poet whose poetry all nature reviewed covered and sparkled in exuberant fancy inhaling as he wandered from clime to clime the fragrance and beauty of a thousand flowers, travelled through the United States and Canada On his way to the Grand River to visit those Chippawa friends whom he had previously met in England he sailed over the Lachine rapids and Coteau Paradise The perfect beauty of the scene he immortal and in the following verses

I knew from the smoke that so gracefully curled
Above the green elms, that a cottage was near
And first when I saw it I hoped it was there
A lovely that was herself in the hope for it here.

I was soon, and on flowers that mightiest around
In silence reposed by the glassless bow
Every leaf wasn't rose and I kneel not a sweet
But the woodpecker tapping the hollow beech tree

And Here at the door I the spend I exclaimed,
With a sigh who was lonely to visit not to stay
What would I say which I panted her and weep if I blamed,
How that cold I I must not have an to could I do I

By the shade of yon sammach whose red hour es dip
In the gush of this fountain to how sweet to recline
And in know what I sighed upon innocent lips,
Wh ch had never been sighed on by any but mine

Moore here sees the Beauty Asse—then goes R.

Moore a visit to Canada and his Canadian poetry was honored by royal appreciation as is shown by the following extract relations to our late beloved Queen and Lord Durham copied from a newspaper of 1839

V R

H M and Lord Durham

It has been currently reported that H M wrote an autograph letter to Lord Durham requesting from as a personal favor to continue to hold the reins of government in Canada The report has been confirmed The Queen did write an autograph letter The following is a copy

"Winnipeg, October 25th, 1898.

"Understanding from reasons that you are coming back from Canada, may I beg the favor of your bringing with you a copy of the Canadian boat song, as it is sung on that country. You will know the song I mean. It begins, 'Afar, Isles of the rose,' and a previous row they have been making amongst them. With compliments to Lady D. and the children.

"I believe me, yours truly,

"VICTORIA R."

1816 In 1816 the District of Gore was formed out of the Niagara and Home districts. It consisted of two counties—Wentworth (named after Mrs. Gore's family) and Halton (Gov. Gore's private secretary). Wentworth originally included the townships of Saltfleet, including Burlington Beach; Barton, including Burlington Heights; Ancaster, Glanford, Ancaster and so much of the County of Haldimand as lies between Dundas Street and the village of Onondaga. (*Vide Sir J. Hamilton.*)

Col. Gourlay, in his statistics in 1817, says Barton Township contained 150 houses and about 800 inhabitants. The site of our present city was then known as "the lowest part of Barton," and "head of Burlington," and was included in above census. It was not until 1813 that Hamilton was laid out as a village. The land owners were the following gentlemen: George Hamilton (after whom the city was called) James Hughson William Wedge, Ephraim and Col. Robert Land.

From 1816 to 1826 the Home Government laid out large sums of money in constructing Burlington Canal, which gave the town access to the river St. Lawrence navigation. Before this time Ancaster had been looked upon as the emporium of the district.

In 1817, the Gore District had 4 places of worship 18 grist and 42 saw mills and 3 medical practitioners. The village of Ancaster then boasted no merchants' shops at all (long a good business) and was the only place of any importance west of York and Niagara. Hamilton people were obliged to trade at Ancaster. The physicians lived at Ancaster Everyday supplies and dry goods beyond the pedlar's pack, were bought at Ancaster

When the Burlington Canal began operations in 1823 * Lawrence Pierre Desjardins of Dundas, canvassed through his design and obtained a royal charter for a channel through Burlington Heights to Dundas, making that town the head of navigation. Many years it took to construct the long winding canal which crept so leisurely long it at the foot of the escarpment Heights, Desjardins did not live to see his work accomplished. He had ridden from Dundas to Grimsby to purchase oxen, and was found dead on Mr Nelles' property. Whether thrown from his horse or from heart disease was not known.

So far in our records of the County of Wentworth, we have dealt (to quote Sir John Seat note) with the engineer the missionary surveyor the soldier the statesman—or the controlling powers who made these impress on the historic spot and shaped its destiny. There is however one noble army of men marshalled in steady line whose hosts foresight superb genius indomitable pluck and fine ess energy of purpose of which either nothing has been written or said—and yet without them into this Canada of ours would not be where it now is the thrusthold of the twentieth century. I refer to the very ordinary everyday manufacturer.

"Our Men of Business"

The great bond of men in a community who recognized that mutual interests exist bring mutual and concerted action in joining together to carry out purposes—not only each for each, but one for the other, and outwards for the community and still further the Colony.

I find the roll-call of the Wentworth section of the army in the form of The Hamilton Board of Trade and its Work, which was first formed on the 29th day of April 1845 and incorporated 30 h June 1864. The 36 men who for the public weal formed the first Hamilton Board of Trade were

* An authorizing Government to build Burlington Canal passed 13th of March, 1823; canal finished 1830. Act incorporating Burlington Canal Co. June 20, 1826. Commissioners for build ng Burlington Canal were John Allanson, Wm. Chisholm and Wm. Applegarth,—Secretary W. H. S.

Archibald Kerr	E Bebbington
J. C. Kay	John F. Larkin
Ed. Ritchie	T. H. McKenzie,
Richard Jones	Wm Dow
Benjamin Millen	A. Kennedy.
Jas. Coleman	A. Bigelow
Hugh Moore,	M. D. Brown,
Wm Atkinson,	J. E Ewart
A. MacDonald	John Wagstaff
H. C. Baker	G. L. Beardmore
Joseph Gilkinson	John Young m.
James Walker	D Moore
James Osborne	James Mainstyre,
John Gartshorn,	C. C. Farrie
Wm. P. McLaren,	Robert Forbes
M. McKenzie	Daniel McNabb
John Young, Jr.,	Thos Ramsay
John Wilson	Isaac Buchanan.

The foresight of this corporate body brought about the completion of the Burlington and Dundas Canals, and swayed the ong controversy of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. The construction of roads railways and other highways of commerce all the great public issues which make a man a cay these men and their successors a office to the present day have now rolled and brought to successful fruition.

What does this signify to commercial relations with the motherr country, when the whole system of protection was done away with

Your Commerce did not fell in then duty but petitioned her most gracious Majesty the Queen craving from a order that the Colony might accession itself to the change." No reply. Another petition for a "modification of the navigation laws as might place *Canadian produce* on a more favorab a position." No answer again. Nothing daunted they keep on in the path of duty they continue *agitant* regarding many matters of great importance in the *welfare of the Colony*—namely the necessity of a uniform rate of postage the repeal of the duty upon American wheat, valuable to the farmer, burdensome to the merchant, and affording no revenue to the *Colony* the repeal of the remnant duties on American provisions at were such admitted for home consumption free of duty the very superior articles

produced in Canada would be put up for consumption in Britain, and thus not only would the Canadian farmer obtain no good prices now at present, but a trade would be formed of the highest value to the country.

Re "Navigation" is interesting: That British navigation laws be so far altered as to permit foreign vessels to load at Quebec and Montreal for ports in Britain, and also to allow foreign ships to bring to Canada the produce of any part of the globe; that so far from there being any necessity for Upper Canada merchants to import or export via New York, that on the other hand changeness of which transport will induce the merchants of the Western States of America to import their bulky and heavy goods by way of the St. Lawrence, and the present strange anomaly of our position be done away with—permission being given to import through a foreign port and foreign canals in foreign ships, and to be denied the privilege of importing in the same manner through Canadian ports and Canadian canals."

A prophecy surely was uttered more than half a century ago: "We trust the day is not far distant when our hopes will be realised, and the cities of Hamilton and Quebec assume the commanding positions designed for them by nature, and so improved by art."

The "magnetic telegraph" was also a great matter of consideration; so, too, the Canada Great Western Railway Company scheme was vigorously pushed by the Hamilton Board of Trade, and they "trusted that such might shortly be the backbone of a system of railways constructed from the material so abundant on the respective lines, stretch up to every corner of the fertile west.

The first mining company and association of importance was the formation of manufacturing establishments—"all of which, though commencing on a small scale, will probably lead to another era of a greater magnitude," etc. were in turn carefully discussed and action taken upon.

Another bit of foresight

We would beg to point out the importance of publishing occasionally information for the benefit of the agriculturalists regarding the description of grain suitable for the British market;

the proper methods of preparing flour, of curing provisions, packing butter and making cheese, of raising and dressing flax and hemp; the culture and preparation of a dye-stuff for dyeing and various other matters respecting which the farmer naturally looks to the merchant for advice.

Every favourable opportunity must be taken advantage of in the forwarding of measures calculated to place the rising Colony in the position which she ought to occupy.

Great thoughts that lead to great actions have a long pathgrass! The celebrated spirit of the 19th century we find recorded on every page of the records of the Hamilton Board of Trade

Under what name shall we place the following roll-call or resurgence of rose—pioneers of the Gore District

AN ACT FOR YORK, U C

"Granting to His Majesty a sum of money for the Improvement of the Roads and Bridges in the Province (U C.)

"Eleven Districts. [Passed 6th March, 1850.]

"To the Gore Dist ict One Thousand Six Hundred Pounds.

No. IX.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the sum of One Thousand Six Hundred Pounds, hereby granted as the District of Gore be appropriated and expended as follows: On the Government Road, from the Village of Dundas to the Town Line in Barford the sum of Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds, and that John Brakley Peter Sternberger and Hamilton Lyons be Commissioners for expending the same

"For cutting through the top of the Mountain and reducing the hill near John McCollum's in Nelson, the sum of Two Pounds and that George Wilt be Commissioner for the same

"On the Post Road from Dundas Street, in Binbrook, to Freeman's the sum of Three Pounds, and that Joshua Freeman John McCollum and David Gault be Commissioners for expending the same

"For the purpose of underpinning the Bridge on the Twelve Mile Creek on Dundas Street with stone the sum of Fifty Pounds, and that Gilbert Bestow Joseph Barnes and Robert Reed be Commissioners for expending the same.

On the Road from Thomas McKay's to the bank part of Ernestown, One Hundred and Seventy-five Pounds and that Thomas Ackerstone Joseph Harris and Moses McKay be Commissioners for expending the same

"On the road east of the Widow Mann's, leading through Esquesing and Trafalgar to Erin, the sum of Seventy-five Pounds, and that John Kenny, Peter Kenny and Philander P. Hopkins, be Commissioners for expending the same.

"On the Hill at Burlington Bridge leading into Hamilton, the sum of Ten Pounds, and that William Applegarth and Daniel Hopkins be Commissioners for expending the same. (Pounds?)

"For a Bridge at the Mouth of the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Lake Road, the sum Twenty-five Pounds, and that Philip Sovereign, Esquire,* and Jos. Trulley be Commissioners for expending the same.

"For cutting and bridging in a straight line the Stratan Mile Hill, on Dundas Street, in Trafalgar, the sum of Five Hundred Pounds, and that Colonel P. Adamson, of Toronto, in the Home District; Charles Farrell of Trafalgar; Simeon Howell, Charles Biggars, and Laurence Hager, be Commissioners for expending the same.

"On the Road leading from Thomas Choate's, in Glanford, Gore District, to Crawford's, on the Grand River, in the District of Niagara, and from thence in a diagonal direction to strike the Township Line between Woolwiche and Townsend, in the London District, the sum of One Hundred Pounds, and that Thomas Choate, David Reasons and Samuel Ryckman be Commissioners for expending the same.

"On the Road leading from William Davis's, jr., in Salt Creek, Daniel Crosswaite's, in Barton, the sum of One Hundred Pounds, and that William Davis, Daniel Crosswaite and Little Horning be Commissioners for expending the same.

"On the new or lower Bridge across the Marsh at Burlington Heights in the County of Halton, on the siding the roads on the hills on each side the sum of Fifty five Pounds and that John Chisholm with Applegarth and Robert Land be Commissioners for expending the same.

"On the old Bridge across the Marsh from Burlington Heights, in the County of Wentworth to Flamborough in the County of Halton the sum of Forty-five Pounds and that Richard Bradley Esquire Joseph Hopkins and James L. Lefferty be Commissioners for expending the same.

"On the Road leading from Smith Griffin on the Niagara District to the Township Line between Saltfleet and Binbrook in the Gore District, the sum of Seventy-five Pounds, and that John Secord, Elijah Secord and Daniel Servos, Esquire be Commissioners for expending the same

* The title Esquire denoted the office of Magistrate.

The Church

The Mohawk Church on the Grand River was the first church erected a Canada West It was built by Captain Joseph Brant who collected the means for the long & so for the bell. The first church-going bell tolled in Upper Canada at the time of his visit to England

Captain Brant, as he used to christianize his people, translated the Book of Common Prayer" into the Mohawk language The printing of these books he also superintended while in England. The book was printed one page in English and the opposite page in the Mohawk tongue Each Gospel lesson is illustrated by a quaint wood cut In some of these the Devil is to be seen fleeing before Christ. These illustrations were no doubt used as object lessons in teaching the truths of Christianity The church bell was made by John Warner Fleet street London in 1786.

The church holds by virtue of possession a gift from Queen Anne—a handsome communion service of beaten silver, each piece bearing an inscription, stating it to have been given to the Mohawks for the use of their church by Queen Anne The branch of the Mohawk reserve at Deseronto have part of a duplicate sett. These communion services were presented to the Indians before the Revolution when the Five Nations under Capt. John Johnson and Joseph Brant, joined the U. E. Loyalists in their exodus from the New England States to Canada. For safe keeping the vessels British coat of arms and robes of the Law and Commandments, also gifts from England & Queen were buried in a safe in deep-place in the old Mohawk Valley—the passionately loved Long Houses of the forefathers of the Nations. A good many years elapsed before they were again had and brought to Canada. The missing pieces of the Deseronto set were superseded by new of the American Episcopal churches

One hundred years ago there was but one Church of England clergyman in what now constitutes the Diocese of Niagara and he had to labor a still more western portion for over fifteen years alone—the Rev Mr Addison of Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake)

The Rev. Ralph Leeming was appointed to Ancaster, Burton, Cootes Paradise and "adjacent parts" in 1826. It was while Mr. Leeming officiated at Ancaster that a union church (1824) was built in Ancaster. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone was attended by the Grand Lodge of Free Masons. Arrangements were afterwards made, so that the church building became the property of the Church of England. The first church was burnt in 1866.

Until the Rev John Miller's arrival in 1829, his field of labour embraced the Grass District and Wentworth and Halton. He resided at Ancaster and held regular services at the Mohawk Church as well. Mr. Miller reserved the same ground from 1829 until the arrival of Mr. Geddes, with the exception of the Grand River services, which he omitted.

It was during Mr. Leeming's ministry in that the old silver communion vessels, consisting of paten and two high chalices—still in use and in a perfect state of preservation, are in the safe custody of the present rector of St. James'). Duplicates were presented to the church in the village of Cootes Paradise, in the District of Gore, Upper Canada, January 1st, 1827, by Richard and Mary Hatt, of Ancaster."

We cannot leave Dundas Church of England without making note of the chancel window. During the war of 1812-14, and for years afterwards, we all know how bitter feelings were cherished and bent alike between Canada and the United States. As a memorable instance of the strange vicissitudes in Providence influences often brings to the descendants of those once pitted to battle one against the other no more sign board and nationality unique evidence can be given than the window of painted glass bearing the coats of arms of Bishop Strachan and Dr McIlwraith. The lower portion of the window bears the inscription: From Churchmen of the United States " Let Brotherly Love Continue " The presentation of this beautiful window took place on the 17th of March 1854. Following is a copy of the deed of gift of same:

" The undersigned, wishing to express their friendly regard for the Rev. William McMurray D.D. Rector of Ancaster and Dundas, whom late went as a Delegate to our Church in behalf

of Trinity College Toronto, they remember with pleasure, and desirous also of giving a testimonial of their fraternal interest in the Canadian Church unite in presenting a Chancel window in the church at Dundas, of which Dr MacMurray is Rector

Signed G W Doane D D LL D
Bishop of New Jersey

W R Whittingham D D
Bishop of Maryland

Horatio Southgate, D.D.
Missionary Bishop.

Alonzo Potter D D LL D
Bishop of Pennsylvania.

J M Wainwright D D D C L
Provisional Bishop of New York

(Clergy.)

Horatio Potter D D New York
Benj I Haight D D New York
W A Muhlenberg D D New York
B Ogilby Philadelphia
W F Hoyt, Philadelphia
J E B Wilmer Philadelphia.
Morgan Dix Philadelphia
H W Ducachet D D Philadelphia
John Coleman D D Philadelphia
Robert S Howland
G Jarvis Geer

(Laity)

John R Wilkes, Philadelphia
Henry Astley, Philadelphia
W H Newbold Philadelphia
M E. Marcoy Philadelphia
Cyrus Curtiss New York
J B Plume New York
G S Norris Baltimore
Henry T Parker, Boston.
George C Shattuck M D

The inevitable fate of mankind, Dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return befell our brave pioneers Strangers and sojourners in the Canaan of the New World, like Abraham of old they also sought burying places wherein they might bury their dead out of sight. One of the first sacred observances these God-fearing souls honoring was followed was the setting apart and consecrating part one of their allotments of land as burying places for the new life and that of their less fortunate neighbors. The oldest graveyard in the county and of Ancestors in that in memory of "Alexander Ritchie and Mary Lucia his wife, who both departed this life at Augusta on ruth of April, A D. 1824" One item is of interest to historians being that of

JANE

Wife of

Henry R. Schoolcraft Esq.

Born at St. Mary's Falls Jan 3 1st 1800,

She died at Detroit May 22nd 1842

In the arms of her sister during a visit into the house of the Rector of this church while her husband was absent in England and her children at the distant school

She was the eldest daughter of

John Johnston Esq and Susan daughter of Waubojeg a celebrated Wan Chief and civil ruler of the Ojibwa Tribe

Carefully educated and of peculiar manners and conversation she was early fitted to adorn society possessing of retiring and modest disposition Early enbased with the principles of true piety she cheerfully submitted to the illness which for several years marked her decline and was supported through many trials of bodily and mental depression with the lively hope of a blessed immortality"

As requirues have been made from time to time from U S scientists in regard to Mrs Schoolcraft it may well perhaps to insert here a short notice of the remarkable woman

Mrs Schoolcraft was the wife of Henry Rowe Schoolcraft Esq late Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the State of Michigan and parts adjacent She was the eldest daughter of the late John Johnston Esq. an Irishman by birth of the Sault Ste. Marie Her mother was the daughter of Waubojeg one of the most celebrated war chiefs of the Ojibbawa nation. She ac-

commended her father to England and Ireland at the early age of ten years, and in the latter country was placed under the superintendence of very able instructors. Under these bullion, she became highly accomplished and fitted by acquired knowledge of the world to [illegible] with her own Indian grace, to delight with and adorn the purest and most refined society. Mrs McMurray, the wife of the late Ven. Archdeacon Wm. McMurray, was a sister of Mrs. Schoolcraft. It was while visiting her sister (Mr. Schoolcraft having settled for England [illegible] brief visit, on the 9th of the same month), who was living at Dublin, that she was united with an illness which proved fatal. Mrs. S. was a full-blooded Ojibbeway, rather darker than usual; highly educated, possessing charming manners, and a brilliant conversationalist, her personality was most interesting.

The "Johnston women," including Mrs Johnston, Mrs. McMurray and Mrs. Schoolcraft were remarkable women—and noted for the devotion which they ever manifested in the religious improvement of their own Illegitimate race. The character of these ladies, together with the romantic outline of the history of their family, has been perpetuated by the pen of Mrs. Jameson. Both of the daughters inherited to a degree the poetical talent of their father, Washington.

Lines of Mrs. Schoolcraft on leaving her children at Albany and returning to her native home. Transcribed from the original Ojibbeway by Henry Rowe Schoolcraft Esq

When memory turns to my country so dear
My heart fills with sorrow and throbs with fear
My country, my country! my own native land
My lovers is sacred, his arms so grand
Ah, he [illegible] west. Who are often to see,
The land of my mother, conquered and free?

Ye, land of he lakes. There yet blest to my sight,
With thy bosom ag bright waters and landscapes of light
The breeze and the murmur the ripple and the roar
That [illegible] and [illegible] on the shore
Thou spring to my thoughts like the lullaby tongues
That soothed my [illegible] when cradled and young

One fond sig more strongly as I bid me to thee
Here rowed my forefathers, ot liberty free

Here shook they the war-hammond spurned his pipes.
Ere Europe had cast o'er their country a gloom,
Nor thought they tha ringlorious mere hungry mould ha,
While strife of a land so resplendent and free

Yet it is not a one tha my eye story fear
And my home and my friends a re leaving me here
While they tradition ore remind, my heart it will have,
With my sweet lovely daughter and loving boy dea
And oft I wha a the joy that a home can impart,
Removed from thy fair mass while ailing to my heart

It is leaving my ha walls there, But, tall me, can echoe a
Repay fo my loss a or give mildred new relies?
They only teach them the love of the soil that ha nurse.
To be grown in their yo h and gay or old age
But oh! my poor heart, must are echoe ha in the year
While severed from children and friends so dear?

In leaving my ow ne ve—I hasten on my way—
For duty commands me and duty must obey
Yet I leave the high land where my sires now down
With a sober regret and a heart grieved;
For there I must leave the dear friends I love,
The dearest of gifts from my Master above.

Barton

Barton was first sett led by the F lman family the pioneer Unmed Emyre I oyal str In 1783 Unmarked graves ni unknown dead were found on their property The Indians f son the Reserva related the tradition no doubt obtained from the Ojibbeways that some fatal sickness of people came n re caused ing great to the settlement of the country by the whites, and I wed for a time on the spot But, as they believed themselves hafly they were pu in death by the Indians It is conjectured that Ih may have been one of the British French or Spanish expeditions in search of visionary Cathay or western passage to China, and from which they never returned to tell of the fate of his companions *(Note D.)*

The original survey of Barton Township was made by Augustus Jones D F I S in 1791 The following names are to be found on that plan R Beasley 200 acres Ralph Clench 600 Aaren Gasp 800 John Depew at 300 Benjamin Felt child 200 John F lman 400 Stah Hyles, 200 Peter Isaac and Abraham Running 800 Michae and Jacob Hess 1100

Note D. Vide Historical and Constitutional Sketch of Barton Lodge, No. 6, G R.C. A. F. & A. M. published in Hamilton 1895.

Grant Johnson 100, David Jones, 200, Matthew Kerr 300, Rufus Land 300, John and Robert Lethridge, 600, Elias and Jacob Long 500, William Lunch 1ugh 200, Ann Marden 100, William McLeese, 300, Cornelius Rykman 300, Caleb Reynolds, 600, William and Jacob Reynell, 600, Sam'l Secord 400, Walter S Sheehan, 400, Henry Smith 200, Geo Stoneart 500, Samuel Street 400, Daniel Springer 200, John Scott, 300 and Edward Young 200.

From 1792 to 1839, the first Church of England in connection were the Rev John Stuart at Kingston and afterwards the Rev Robert Addison of Niagara. This extensive field included the Indian reserve on the Grand River which was reached by way of Barton across an extreme Indian trail. This trail became the king's highway between Ancaster and Niagara Falls.

About 1824 the first Barton church was built as union church. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Ancaster church the same year was attended by the Grand Lodge of Free Masons. The old burial ot of the Hess family may yet be seen. The headstones still erect show the inscriptions

Jane Snider Wife of John Snider Died 1820	Michael Hess Died Nov 5th 1804. Cran ty Hess Died Nov 5th 1808

The U E. Loyalists and settlers between 80—90 who rest in this corner of God's acre are the Fillman, Bond Kearn Masthead French Gourley Rykman, Secord, Captain W H. Proctor, Rousseaux Seaves, Bowen Flock Kymal Gage Aman Karn Terryberry and Hoss ng families

In 1839-9 the Barton Church was used as a military hospital many soldiers and others dying of cholera and fever There graves are at the northwest corner of the burial-ground, unmarked Whose duty is it to mark the spot?

In 1834 the Rev Jas C. Usshas served Barton and the village of Hamilton Mr Usshas was obliged to take the long journey to Quebec to be ordained in 1834 On his return he was preferred to Grand Church Brantford.

In 1835 the Rev J G Geddes was appointed miss ionary

to Barton and parts adjacent (Hans ton) *(Vide "Notes on Burton" by Rev. Canon Bull.)* For several years divine services were held in the old Court House The first Sunday-school met in the late Judge O Reilly's couch house and afterwards in the Court House

CONSECRATION OF REV J G GEDDES

On Sunday the 15th day of October in the year of our Lord 1835 John Gamble Geddes deacon and missionary at Hamilton and Barton was admitted to the holy order of Priests in St John's Church Ancaster by Charles James Lord Bishop of Quebec the Venerable Archdeacon Strachan and John Hartwell Harper M A Rector of the church assisting in imposition of hands. The ordination sermon was preached by the Bishop from the following text "If God be for us, who can be against us ?"

On Tuesday the 13th day of October 1835 the foundation stone of Christ Church Hamilton was laid with due ceremony after services held in the Wesleyan Chapel (This must have been the old Wellington St. Chapel, or Canadian Wesleyan Chapel) A plate appropriate to the occasion was prepared by John Strachan, D D LL.D. Archdeacon of York. This plate was used for the first time Dec 31st 1837 *(Vide Rev. Canon Geddes's Sunday Journal.)* The procession from the Chapel to the site of Christ Church was as follows

1. The Venerable Archdeacon and Clergy
2. The Building Committee
3. The Gentlemen of the Medical Profession.
4. The Burlington Hill band and gowns.
5. The Magistrates of the District, a quarter sessions dress.

Service was performed by Rev J G Geddes the Lord Bishop of Quebec being present A copy of the Form of Service was distributed among those present but was lengthy for publication here

On Wednesday the 14th October 1835 a *Confirmation was held in the Wesleyan Chapel* in the town of Hamilton by Charles James Lord Bishop of Quebec assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon

deacon of York. Sixty-two were admitted to the holy rite from Hamilton and Burton and some from Rev James C. Upshur's mission. The Archdeacon preached Rev Mr. Upshur read prayers Rev J G Geddes baptized an adult Wilhme Bela Vaneverty and Rev Maurice Miller and Nelles were also present

"HAMILTON 13th June 1833

Minutes of the proceedings of a meeting for the purpose of furthering the erection of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH *in the town of Hamilton*

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Hamilton, persons in favour, held at the office of Mr John Law in the said town for the purpose of endeavouring to further the erection and building of a Protestant Episcopal Church in the town of Hamilton

Mr Nathaniel Hughes was firmly elected the chairman for out of two or three which was nominated for the above purpose The first lot, being on the east side of James street, opposite the garden of Mr Judge Taylor was then inspected and it was decided in favor of accepting it by a large majority Mr Hughes's second lot was then inspected but a large majority decided against accepting it. Mr Geo Hamilton's lot on north John street had undergone examination and after much discussion pro and con it was at length decided against building the church thereon

A subsequent meeting was held in the office of Mr Law after which a plan had been given in consequence of some dissatisfaction having been expressed at the mode in which the interests in favour of the lot on James street had been obtained it was represented by one or two individuals that a number of persons, Roman Catholics and of other denominations, who were not likely to feel an interest in the erection of the church but who were possessed of lots in the neighborhood of James street were induced to put their names on the subscription list for forty pounds from five shillings to a pound for the purpose of obtaining the privilege of voting at the public meeting which had been called. The parties complaining attended that the meeting of the church was a point at which members of the church alone were anxious to have a voice, and that the members of other congregations had thereon yet aggrieved by being excluded from the right of voting after having contributed towards the erection of the church they were at li-

arty to withdraw their subscription. As the meeting yielded to the force of the representation, it was respectfully requested that all who did not consider themselves members of the church would retire. The request having been immediately complied with, a division took place and the votes were found equally divided. The casting vote was given by the chairman [Mr. Adam Napier McNab] in favour of Mr. Hughson's lot, and the matter was then finally set at rest."

The Building Committee were then instructed to take immediate steps for the erection of a church upon the said site, of such materials and dimensions as they might deem expedient.

The Committee having decided upon building a frame church, in consequence of their limited subscription list, tenders for erecting a frame according to a design by Mr Wetherall, architect, were advertised for; and on the 1st day of September, 1835, the Committee met to examine the tenders put in and to decide to whom the work should be given.

There were many delays in the progress of the work, the most serious being caused by the loss of necessary hardware and glass, which was being imported for the church from England. Some Hamilton people crossing in the same ill-fated ship—the *Catherine*—perished at sea. This terrible mishap was followed by other depressing and discouraging circumstances too many to enumerate, when the "ladies of Hamilton, desirous of contributing their respective mites in the erection of the church" formed the determination of holding a bazaar for the advancement of that object, which was held on the 24th May 1837. The magnificent sum of two hundred and twenty-five pounds was raised.

On June 20 1839, first Christ Church was opened for divine service. To quote from Rev Canon Ball

"I was in attendance the day of the church opening. A procession of Church dignitaries and churchmen gathered at the rectory house, and from there proceeded to Christ Church. The Sunday-school scholars joined in the procession. I was a choir boy—rather small then—as were my two brothers, Richard and Harcourt. When the church was ready for use (not completed) Mr. Geddes resigned Barton, much to the regret of church people in the township on the hill."

"FAMILIES BELONGING TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN HAMILTON, 1835-6.

1 Dr. Thomas, medical
2 Mrs. Metcalfe, widow.
3 Judge Taylor, judge
4 Mess Macaub
5 Mr Gunn, farmer.
6 " Ritchie, merchant.
7 " Platett, gunsmt petit.
8 " Wenham, auctioneer.
9 " Weld, settler.
10 " Middleton, farmer.
11 " D. Beasley, coroner
12 " Vanevery, squire.
13 " Clark, farmer.
14 " Wood, grocer petit
15 " Scahell, baker.
16 " Law, lawyer.
17 " Bradley, innkeeper.
18 " Bagbish, merchant
19 " G. Hamilton, squire.
20 " Miles O'Reilly, lawyer
21 " Sheriff Jarvis, sheriff
22 " Randall, editor (gone).
23 " Bega, editor
24 " Abel Lee, squire.
25 Col Beasley, squire.
26 Mr Lewis shoemaker
27 " Jas merchant
28 " Thomas merchant
29 " Graham, tailor
30 " Asahl, farmer
31 " Stephen Oliver D.S.
32 " Frank butcher
33 Mrs Blakeville, doubtful

34 Mr. Chapman, school mistr.
35 " Sproule, shoemaker.
36 " Kennedy innkeeper.
37 " Rathbun stationer and
D. S.
38 Messrs. Stuart merchants.
39 Mrs. Sutton, music teacher
40 Mr. Applegath farmer. P.
Flamboro.
41 Mrs. Wells.
42 Mr. J. Kentl. Dundas Rd.
43 " H. O'Reilly, student.
44 " Wilson, innkeeper.
45 " Evans, stonecutter.
46 " Chatfield, innkeeper.
47 " Pallister, tailor.
48 Col Rose, Land. farmer.
49 Mr. Peterson.
50 Dr Macartney, medical.
51 Mr. Webster, merchant.
52 " Clary, cabinetmaker
removed.
53 " Hobson, gentleman
54 " Wyse, gentleman
55 " Watson, miner
56 " King
57 " Hall "Gazette" editor
58 " Macaub's lawyer
59 " Daniels.
60 " Calhoun
61 " J. Dow, late student
62 " Stuart lawyer
63 Mrs. Street widow

COMMUNICANTS BY NAME ON GOOD FRIDAY 1837

Miss Hoopers Mr and Mrs Vanevery Miss Clarey	4
Mr and Mrs and 2 Misses Geddes, Mr and Mrs Gilkenson	6
Mr and Mrs Jackson Mrs Mitchell Mrs. Peterson Mrs. Wells	5
Mr and Mrs. A. Land Mrs and Miss Moore, Mr and Mrs J. Bull	5
Mrs. and Miss Daniels, Mrs Jarvis, & Miss Hamilton	4
Mr and Mrs O'Reilly 2 Misses Emery Mrs Stewart	5
Mrs Stark, Mrs and Mrs Taylor Mrs Pearson	4

Mr and Mrs Webster 1 Messrs Street, Mrs Thorner 5
Mr Ludlow Mr Price, Mr Cornwell D Beasley 4
Miss Eyckman Mr and Miss Lowe Mr and Mrs. Kennedy 5
Miss Wenker Mr Graham Miss Gunn Mr and Mrs. Wydd 5
1 unknown 1

OTHER RESIDENCES AT THAT DATE.

Mr and Mrs Jarvis, Mr Alan N ard 2 Misses McNab,
Mr Wade Mr J and Miss Lind, Miss Bushnell Mr and Miss
Ritsey Mrs. Macartney Mrs G Macartney, Miss Stewart Mr
and Mrs Law Miss Taylor Mr Counsel Mr Bull, Mrs Mes-
senger Mrs. Lewis, Miss Shea Miss J Taylo Miss E. Taylor
Miss Charlie d Mrs. Robert Lewis, Mr and Mrs Nutsey Mr
Cone, Miss Hamilton Miss Bradwell Mr and Mrs. Dan s Mrs.
Law Mrs. Thomas "

The following dates are taken we learn from the official records of Christ Church

On Monday the 10th October I administrated the Lord's Supper for the first time to Mrs. Beasley wife of Co Beasley of this town

The names of the persons confirmed in the King St Methodist Church, Hamilton on Wednesday Oct 14th, are as follows

Mahgie Kissel,	22	Elizabeth Laird,	22
John Kissel	22	Hannah Laird	21
Frances Cline	27	Isabella Laird	7
David Beasley	21	Abel Laird	21
William B Valsevery	18	Louisa Laird	23
Mary Ann Harriet Street,	15	John Landyr	9
Daniel Charles Gunn	21	Mary Laird	5
Ellen Octavia Taylor	19	Maria A. Walker	21
Isabella Taylor	17	Joseph Rymal	21
Alexandar Millar	18	Mary M. Rymal	23
William Lane	22	John Alexis,	21
Emma Eyckman	15	Jane Amass,	22
Harriet Ellen Ivey	22	Frederick Almas	21
Mary Ann Nellis	22	Elizabeth Almas,	21
Robert Hare O'Reilly	21	Robert Menteith	
Charlotte Reary	17	Anna Maria Griffin	
Mary Stanton		Peter F Irvine	21
Samuel Stanton	22	Ann Brooke	21
John Bammill	18	Elizabeth Young	16
Hannah Hammill	15	Mary Sarah Hammill	21

John Flock	2	Rachel Ryckman	1
Susannah Flock,	2	Esther Angeline Ryckman	
Elizabeth Flock	19	Annie Baillie,	18
Mary Flock	4	Martha Baillie	17
Philip Flock	1	Sarah Laird	1
Eliza Thornber	2	Abigail Laird	9
Edward Thorne	19	Jane O Reilly	1
Sarah Milne		Miles O'Reilly	2
Martha Law	2	Mary Chisholm	1
John Law	1	Paul Shilloran	1
Robert Land	2	James Farrer's	16

REV JAMES E. USHER

J G GEDDES, OF MIN

HAMILTON Oct 4th 1835"

OLD FASHIONED MARRIAGE

But in old marriages were commonly published of those about to enter the bonds of holy matrimony The first couple so published from the pulpit were John Tate and Isabella Tuppenden both of Stoney Creek The date of first publication was June 14 and the marriage solemnized by Rev J G Geddes on the 1st of July 1835 The fee was 5s which was always registered Congleton coming from the Grand River Tract "Barton Stoney Creek and the town of Hamilton were called "Barton Block, and were so worn thus from the township of Barton Blobrock, and East Flamborough

In most all out of season from his reference to this Sunday Journal the work of the church progressed There seemed to be no halt in the Rev Mr Geddes's work. On Feb 14, 1835 special services and collections were made for sufferers in New York total £5 11s 7

Nov 5th Preached a sermon on behalf of Society for Converted Indians Col Hamilton £5 for S[illegible] Barton £5 [illegible]

Services were then held in the Court House.

June 18th 53d. The Rev[illegible] from Ancaster attended service in Barton Church Highest attendance in Hamilton on the date 50 lowest one Barton highest 120 lowest, 50 to 60. Wellington Square, 50 to 60"

Baptisms and the church rag[illegible] of women are regularly mentioned as part of his public services. Exchanges with Rev Mr Grassett St. James Church, Toronto Rev Mr Grout, Grimsby and Rev Mr Umbers of Stamford are mentioned. Also preached at Ancaste during Mr Miller's absence

Sept 3rd Special services and collection for sufferers at the church. £2 18s 3d Sacrament administered Average attendance in Hamil[illegible] 300. Barton, & Wahington Squire 15 to 20.

May 21st 1837 Rev T B Fuller" [afterwards first Bishop of Diocese of Niagara] preached in Barton and Hamilton—

July 30th. The Rev Mr Bethune of Cobourg" [afterwards Bishop of Toronto][illegible] Situated in Barton and Hamilton"

Now we come to the fateful portion of the year 1837 " During these exciting times, as things are in the country, a militant tone speaks

Dec 10, 1837 No congregation a Hamilton or Barton Breaking out of Rebellion My congregation a Hamilton had no service in consequence of the confusion caused by the Rebellion. The town is mustated to Drums protection of *Garrison Service* was held for the militia before starting off on the expedition to Navy Island. Everything is confusion"

Jan 21. 1838. Read proclamation of Thanksgiving Day for Peace at morning service."

Dec. 23. 1838. I marched at 9 a.m. to the militia to the Barracks. Administered Sacrament to 50 communicants.

Regular services to at two are recorded and burial of soldiers On April 21st is noted "No service for militia" Reason al sged "Unstead[illegible]nem" Militia 60 rections are reported July 29th the Militia attended morning service Hamilton attendance, 800 to 900

In January 1838, when the [illegible]men of Gore militia men were disbanded after the Rebellion of 1837 the first incorporated battalion was mustered for three years service 500 strong under Lieut.-Col Goerlay at Hamilton

Wentworth Historical Society

The following notes by Rev Canon Ballspeak well for the religious sentiment of the interesting church :

"On each Sunday morning regularly detachments of the Hamilton Militia attended Divine service at several churches. About one attended Christ Church. They were noted in the capacious gallerie, and gave voice and strength to the praise and prayers offered.

"Those early days of Barton and Hamilton are full of memories of many good and faithful men and women, clerical and lay. Distances of ten, six, four miles from the plain church did not prevent families from frequent, if not regular, attendance at public worship on the day which the Lord for rest and worship hath made.

"Christ Church and grounds were greatly needed. The church of 1829, with its capacious galleries was thought by some to be too large. Not so. I have often seen it well filled with a devout congregation. As a choir boy, sitting in the west gallery I could see throughout the church. It was a churchgoing period."

God's Acre.

The following Committee for the erection of Christ Church, constituted on June 13, 1835, determined upon possessing a burying-place for their dead. In the month of October of the same year a memorial reads : Mr. Hamilton of his Excellency's grant of public ground on the Heights for a burial ground for Christ Church. Two years passed away and for some reason not mentioned he cannot at once or first for at a meeting of the Building Committee held on June 1st 1837 the Rector with the advice and concurrence of his churchwardens, purchased two lots in the town of Christ Church, consisting of about one-half of an acre from James Hamilton, for the purpose of a burying-ground at the rate of £60 10s. per lot."

In September of 1837 The Rector Rev J C. Geddes, as authorized to purchase two lots adjoining those here-to-fore purchased." Again, there was a largely attended meeting in the year of April 1838 when the following resolution was passed

Moved by Allan M-pat McNab Esq seconded by Mr D C Greene That the reverend the Rector and the church wardens do make arrangements for the purchase of a town lot

for a burial ground and that there do lay out that and the other lots adjoining it, which were bought of Mr J Hughson in small parcels for burials to the best advantage and fix the prices on said parcels. The rates as arising from the sales of said parcels of ground to be applied to the payment of the assessments due on the same and in the next place of the churchyard.

I will give but two from the many I see in the ground on the same here-beaten and time-stained tombstones at Christ Church yard

In Memory of
RICHARD BEARDS Esq
Who departed this life on 16th February 1840

"The hunt set her in the land of the lake."

Among the people who regret of Mr Geddes's removal from the [illegible] was one Paul Huffman a good churchman, who had been a lay reader under the first Bishop (Cross) of New Jersey. He Huffman often walked five miles to church from Glanford Hamilton He grave and that of his wife are yet in Christ Church yard The exact plot on as appropriate

The most considerations of the pas
Hath flourish when they sleep in dust"

MISSION OF BRANTY

Nestling in the valley of West Flamboro Heights is to be found another Christ Church. The foundation stone of this church was laid by the late Mr. Wright of Dundas, July 25th 1864. The church possesses a most unique font. The following is the history. It is part of a Druidic or pre Christian font and the Tau cross on which it rests once belonged to a church in Cornwall England believed to have been built as far fifth century of which little beside these relics remain. The bowl and cross were brought from Cornwall by the Rev F L Osler M.A. who was in more than twenty-one years rector of the parish, and presented by him to this church. The cross as placed in a Cornish granite, thus forming a link between the ancient British and Canadian Church

The dates on many of the tombstones in the churchyard go as far back as 1802—1814—1820. The epitaphs are quaint. A favorite found in almost every old churchyard in this country, in

60

Stop Traveller as you pass by
As you are now so once was I
As I am now so you must be—
Prepare for Death and follow me

The following is an epitaph in memory of a Huguenot family

Ci-Gîte les Corps du
F. A. DELAGNY
Mort le 29 septembre, 1856.
Âgé 4 mois.

M. L. DELAGNAY
Mort le 21 mars, 1855
Âgé 27 ans

M. R. DELAGNAY
Mort le 18 mai 1858
Âgé 71 ans 8 mois.

Le juste ira vivre dans la vie eternelle."

Still another

Come here my friends, and cast an eye,
These go your way prepared to lie.
Learn here your duties and know you must
One day like me be turned to dust.

HAMILTON February 1902

ADDENDA

Mrs. Holden acknowledges with thanks corroboration of facts, and is sorry that hitherto obtained by her from the following:

Notman Sarius Rev Canon Bull
His story of Wentworth County" Rev Canon Clarke, Allanstar
Data Rev Rural Dean Irving Dundas
Data Rev S Brereton, Greensville.
Data J A Griffin Secretary W H S
Memories of Dundas and Ferrungtree Heights, Sir John Beaumont, K C M G D C L L D
Nothing but Names," H F Gardiner Hamilton.

Odds and Ends of Early Life in Hamilton

KNOWLEDGE of past events and the desire to impart it to others are common attributes of old age often setting alike to amuse and instruct. In a cozy little guest-house not day in early spring the writer foregathered with an elderly gentleman who had been upward of fourscore years come and go more than unity of which had been passed in this vicinity. A veteran gardener, annual dusty pockets of the once-coveted colored tickets by on a neighboring shelf, quite witness to numerous well-worn vouchers in the hort cultural arena of long ago and [illegible] surroundings tee-ned over to retrospect, surely the scene and were not lacking round about. In this sentimental frame of, by far the most prominent feature was one of many their ruins-like habitats and other irregular formations compr sing considerably more space than the number of seasons that had changed the at Babinsian locks of those enthusiastic keepers from brown to silver. Yo many another member of the charming plant kingdom kept them company. Dainty begonias were there, with their waxy crimson bloom, alongside the grenfs flowering maple ornamented with bell-shaped blossoms of russet white and yellow. There too, the ever popular geranium the delicately perfumed heliotrope and the florid Ivy. Euphorbias and fuchsias and a portentous variety of other growths that asked for too pretty to be burdened with the numerous Latin titles that came so fragrantly from the tongue of their caretaker, as he passed them slowly and lovingly in review filled every nook and corner of the little conservatory...

and restored, by the sturdy manner in which some held up their heads, and the healthy appearance of all, to be well satisfied with their environments.

It was while seated in a corner of this fragrant spot, and the aroma of tobacco mingled with that exhaled by the natural occupants—also, it is hoped, making it uncomfortable for the tiny insects that prey so persistently on their vitality—that the old gentleman harked back to his early days, and narrated many incidents connected with this locality of interest to those who came later, even though they may not possess any importance to historical date. Such as they be, they are herewith transcribed, with the wish that they may at least serve to pleasantly while away a passing half hour.

The stirring times of the Rebellion of 1837-8 added much zest to existence in the town of that day. Residents were fed up on excitement, "alarums and excursions" being of frequent occurrence. A regiment, 1 regular troops passed through Hamilton, at this period, on the way to London, in requisitioned vehicles—an anything ordinance to many a worthy yeoman, who unsuspectingly came to town only to be deprived of his means unceremoniously to serve in the Queen's name. Any observant little troops of interest on the Queen's name. Any observant little troops passenger, my companion can point to a bayonet suspended over the desk that some careless soldier had dropped in the snow. A more serious loss to her late Majesty in connection with this regiment was the theft of one of its money chests, ere Odell's tavern on the London road. Two of the guards received long terms of imprisonment as a result; but the driver, who was supposed to be equally implicated, made good his escape.

It is a matter of contemporaneous history how our valiant militia marched from Hamilton to Niagara for the purpose of meeting Mackenzie and his proven rotten government from Navy Island. Full of martial ardor and perhaps an all-sufficient quantity of the liquor so temptingly cheap in those days they consumed on their journey on the quarter now used as a wood-market. Among the number were about two hundred stalwart Indians, painted and feathered, anxious to manifest their loyalty to the great who to mothers across the sea. George Lees, father of our present esteemed fellow citizen in the same calling had

the contrast for supplying meat to the warriors, while Charles Buchlaw furnished the meat. The bonnocks, plated beef, but anything edible in the flesh line, from ancient mutton to salt pork, was accepted without demur by the exhilirated soldiery. These rations secured, they were promptly skewered on the bayonets of the lances, presenting a most lickerous appearance as it departed toward the east. Was ever deadly weapon put to more harmless or ignoble use?

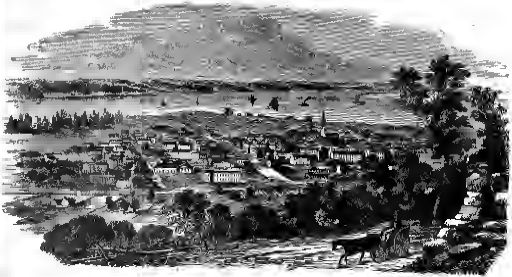
The sheriff at that time was armed Macdonald who constituted his quota in the military style than rampant by raising a crop of cowslip, which did good service in patrolling the roads when rumors of rebels were rife. An additional false alarm on his part took them as far as Vanderlip's tavern, on the Brantford road, to meet an imaginary body of rebs supposed to be approaching from London. But the ruffled feelings of the troopers as they bent onward way were correspondingly appeased by a substantial repast which Macdonald had ordered for them at Rousseau's hostelry in Ancaster, to which end its sonorous crier, they presents no bold and prolonged appeal, that Hamilton was not reached till five o'clock the following morning.

Sheriff Macdonald was presumptuously a gentleman sportsman, bringing with him from the old country a stock of refinements. Dressed in his toggery of a huntsman, he was a prominent figure on the streets of the little town. Hamilton had also its due proportion of stags, who seem to flourish more luxuriously in small communities. Chief of these was a jovial soul, one Denis O'Brien. A grand lea-turn had been arranged the plans of meeting to be the court-house square. The parade, which were kept at Isaac Scane's tavern on the heights, beyond the present cemetery. Scane's men brought down the rear on evening and left at Buckland's slaughter-house which stood on the ground now occupied by St. John's Presbyter an church in the meantime the enemy in the person of the irrepressible O'Brien was not idle, but on the most cautious of the night he determined to make a coast of American cities across course which formed the whole town and eventually wound up at Faulkner's boulevard beyond Garth street. He then retired, and awaited developments. In the morning the bounds, on leaving their quarters at once struck the sanctorum road and

followed it vociferously in the course of which they passed the awaited and disgusted sportsman on John street, being finally unveiled and brought back from their neighbor pursuit late in the afternoon. It is hardly necessary to add that there was no fox—not that day, and that the remarks of the should more decidedly unfit for reputation in polite society. Other constrictions attributed to Dennis, such as chasing out a crowded auction room or placing a liberal amount of sawdust on a hot stove, lend to the suspicion that he was quite a funny fellow in his way.

In about 1848 the narrator's uncle, William Johnston, commenced a mill on the bay front at this foot of Catharine street. Shortly afterward a stranger arrived in town, with plenty of means, which he immediately began to invest in real estate and most like laudable undertakings. Among others, he formed a partnership with Mr. Johnston, and the work went quickly forward. One day, while both were engaged at the building, Thomas Gillespie, a constable, and also proprietor of a tavern bearing his name that stood at the northeast corner of James and King William streets, appeared on the scene unasked, and calling up Mr. Johnston's partner, told him on the old, old, something in a melodramatic tone. "George Harvey Barnes, you are my prisoner!" and marched him off to the lock-up. It then transpired that the money he was so abundantly supplied with had been gained by running a bank in Oneida New York State his detention being caused by the bills so lavishly dished out by his having his bank's name. He was duly punished and the mill property confiscated by Sheriff (De) Thomas. Mr. Johnston proving an innocent sufferer through his unfortunate connection with the culprit.

Land a short sixty years ago which was situated at the foot of Emerald street—then a grassy lane thus suggesting its primeval name—was the principal intrepid league's. Now there is scarcely a spot surrounding to make the search for men convenient actually. It was also a famous place from which to fish. The writer once met an old set his at Muskoka, who said that many fifty years ago he walked more than once from Brantford Land and had cast back—a matter of some miles—and carried his catch with him. a order to enjoy the famous pike and bass fishing. But he was an enthusiast in the gentle art.



HAMILTON SIXTY YEARS AGO

Then, as now, our beautiful bay furnished winter racetrack for sport-loving residents. Probably the first horse-racing on the ice took place in the season of 1838-9, opposite McNab's wharf. The pastime might well be pursued at a minimum risk, as my informant stated that he had seen ice cut a yard square in thickness. One might almost believe that this fact coupled with the statement that the late Peter MacPhee, on his first passage, in the spring of 1839, on the 20th of May, boats out the contention of weatherwise people that our winters are growing milder. Yet the writer has before him the quaint auto biography of one Mary Jemison, captured when a child by Indians in the old French war, who wrote: "The winter of 1754-5 was an mild as a common fall season, and the spring presented a pleasant and seed time and indicated a plenteous harvest."

Event ice boating had its votaries in those far away days. It is claimed that the first one to make its appearance on the bay was in the winter of 1836. It was launched by William J. Jarvis, Nat and Angus McAdam and William Rayner, and was a clumsy triangular structure of scantling, shod with shoals runners, an old quilt serving as a sail. A brisk southwesterly breeze sent them merrily along at express speed, and the fun was much appreciated till they drew near the beach and could see their sole-ite leaving it on their return journey. Then they, like-wise, peeled and waded through the mire of trusses, and they struck the shore with sledge hammer force in the vicinity of John Dynes', and were about like pass off a plate about twenty-five feet amongst the scrub that they dropped the sling, chafed their hands and faces cut and tore their clothes much in need of a tailor. The quiet was the only uninjured feature of the craft. Dynes' windmill moved the hru and youngsters until night fell when they made their weary way homeward more than satisfied with their first experience of this unmated sport.

Before the days of re-fonds a fine running steamboat and stage was the principal modus of travel. How keen was the competition between rival lines, by the forme method may be judged from the fact that passengers were carried from Hamilton to Kingston for a quarter. In July, 1838, the steamer Queen of the West arrived with passengers from Toronto. They were barely landed when fire was discovered and the boat was

pushed from the wharf and drifted across the bay, where she burned to the water's edge. She was afterwards towed back and became the foundation of T. C. Gurnett—now known as Myles'—wharf.

These stage lines were in existence about the date—1826 to Hamilton, run by Milner Davis; one to Toronto, by Abram Wesler, and one to Niagara, by Henry Gerard. In the fall of 1838, the latter while entering the town one dark night, near where the old Cate homestead stands on King street east, got off the road and into the swamp then existing on either side. The horses were extricated with difficulty, but the stage remained there till the following spring. No light than of the present era of cement, or even tar macadam.

The large red brick building that stood at the foot of John street until 1895, when it was demolished to make room for a more modern structure, was used as a house of refuge, and formerly as a hospital, after the structure primarily built for that purpose had been converted into a house of refuge also—a natural transition seemingly at that period in Hamilton. It had been originally erected for a hotel by Nat Hughson in 1836, but never was put to that use. Its successful rival was a substantial stone building still standing at the foot of McNab street, whose massive but elaborated frame has doubtless excited the curiosity of passers by as to its identity. It was built by Allan Napier Macnab. Hughson's creation, after remaining idle for some time, was used for a tavern at Dundas corner. During its construction a sad accident was the outcome of a piece of carelessness on the part of a girl. There was a deep well on the premises, and while drawing water one afternoon, the girl became detached from the rope. A young Scotchman working near by gallantly came to her assistance and descended by means of a loop to recover the lost utensil; but scarcely had he reached the bottom when the stone sides fell in and entombed him. It was four o'clock in the morning before his body was recovered a mangled mass.

Close by some years later but yet a score in advance of its successful completion, the first sod of the road to Port Dover was turned. An enterprise that was abandoned for the time being after grading had been done along the mountain side until the top was reached in the vicinity of Mount Albion.

Hamilton's first hospital was a large two-storey frame dwelling, painted white, at the head of Aurora street, a short distance up the hill, and was shaded by some large elm trees and forest trees. It was built some years in the fifties, and torn down in 1894, its site and the ground surrounding being turned into a park. Many sad and painful incidents were connected with its history in the dark days of the ship fever in 1849, whose numerous victims were laid sleeping in that lonely field on the heights overlooking Dundas marsh; and again, in the succeeding years ending in 1854, when cholera stalked hideously through the streets of the then city, and boiled lives were away with shocking swiftness.

Adjoining on the west side, where the high level pumping house is now located, was the corporation pound. In those days, and indeed, till within thirty years ago, domestic animals were allowed much more liberty in the fair city—particularly in that section known as Corktown—than was compatible with the comfort of the citizens. Cows, pigs, geese, ducks, hens, and even goats, frequently disputed possession of the sidewalk with their taxpayers; hence the pound and its keeper, Bellamy, some forty years ago, who was known to carry a shotgun at times, to "poodle" [illegible] from the straits of delinquent owners.

And this brings the writer to the drastic mode of disposing of muzzleless dogs at the same period by the agency of powder and shot, the weapon this time in the hands of a policeman. Many an unfortunate canine succumbed to this stern process of law which was fittingly commemorated in several verses of dog-gerel, one of which will suffice

> "Oh, him, indeed, it was such fun
> To see a Bishop with a gun
> And Ryckman with his beautiful nose,
> Acquire out a shooter."

The "tench" system reigns paramount in these days of the olden time, and men were glad to get work at seventy-five cents per day. Coin of the realm was as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth or angel's visits, barter being the chief medium of commercial intercourse. "Why do you know," remarked my informant, "I acted by worked for fourteen months at my trade

of cabinet-making for Joseph Armes and all the cash I received in that time was twenty-five cents and it was a Spanish quarter at that! I wanted a cow and approached him for money for its purchase. I was told to go back to my work and he would see about it. Sure enough the cow was in my place next day. Well a cow requires food and I asked for money to get it. Again the order was given to resume work and bedad! a load of hay reached the cow shortly after." In the same way a lot of ground was secured on Catharine street near Gore, at $10 per foot front—not much less, by the way, than it can be bought for sixty years after—and every foot of it was paid for in labor. The house placed thereon and immediate contents were furnished in the same primitive manner by my small self as owner. So want the world with our predecessors, and who can say they were less happy than present day citizens with the comforts conveniences, the a various nutrawagances and so in sequence their hulky successors?

Hamilton's first temple of Thespis in mind to have been a building on the northeast corner of King William and Catharine streets which has long since disappeared. It was conducted as a theatre in 1846, and after, and was managed by a man named Richardson. Its successor occupied the northeast corner of John and Rebecca streets. It is originally for a chair factory in the fifties by Hiram otherwise "Hickory" Clark. It was afterward used as a school before being altered for theatrical purposes. A ramshackle old structure with white-washed interior. It was facilitated as a home of the tragic muse, but, perhaps, suffi iently commensurate with the talent of the histrio-stormers who usually were wont to tread its boards. It went up in smoke one blustery March day in 1867.

As a contemporary centre of entertainment, the Mechanics Hall afterward transformed into the Academy of Music and now known as the present generation as Alexander Arcade was a place of mystery and delight to many staid citizens of to-day when in their youth. There were they first made acquainted with the drama and agents as interpreted by the Thespians and Holmans, or other itinerant players, there gazed in wonder at the panorama, the diorama the Hungarian glass blowers, the Swiss bellringers, or the wizard's feats of legerdemain; there

listened delightedly to many readings, the scientific lectures, the programme of recitations or the circumstances of the ventriloquist; had their hands full by Fowler. We were amused by some other forms of pleasure too liberal for the present age. This old secret, or full of agreeable memories, was built by Charles Washburn in 1854. Hutchinson Clarke, a former mayor of the city, being the architect.

Hathorn' Clark, of whom reference has been made, was of a most enterprising nature; too much so indeed, for his own pecuniary aggrandizement. About 1857 he acquired a section of the mountain side a short distance east of Welling's street, and undertook to turn it into a pleasure ground. A substantial stone house and stable were erected, terraces and groves formed, and swings summer-houses flag-poles and other paraphernalia suitable for such premises placed in position. But this worthy scheme, years ahead of its time, was never completed; and nature has ever since been busy effacing man's handiwork. Although excuse may yet be seen of the unfruitful labor expended on this out-of-the-way locality.

And so the writer brings this rambling paper to a close. One might wander on indefinitely in pursuit of the waifs and strays of local records, wrongly consigned by old pioneers that the one to whom so diligently doe what has been already written, but I would require a work on the compartments. Relentlessly I but to mention the marks of that active personality in the early growth of the city Sir Alfas Macoub and various may fe citizens omitted concern ng hum of the exception of Hami ton's fire brigade over sixty years ago, an enthusiastic members and their manifold pranks of coo ood Paoli known the pigeon le fat and grain town mee, who with bell for each fire; where his school re ies ng h a officer and rincer with matches of ming the favor to burden of which was the d scomfi ure of the Yankees by the men of Gore in 814, and of a host of other top cs more or less interest ng that cropped up who a acqu ring those i tently ofrounded. The charge may fairly be laid that much or all of it is of small place. Even so, it equa ly true that the history of most communities is chiefly made up of the small tragedies of life. If it is the duty of the majority of human beings to live

not their little lives to fortune and to fame unknown. Gray's stirring admonitions is equally appropriate

Let not Ambition mock their useful toil
Their homely joys and destiny obscure.

Such as they were with all their imperfections—like ours as we—they laid the foundation and helped to build the beautiful city we are proud to call home and with a few faltering heavy exceptions here and there now rest from their above in God's acre at romantic Burlington Heights.

F KIDNER

Militia Rolls of 1866

A CORRECT list of the names of those who were in the brigade of volunteers which was engaged at Ridgeway June 2, 1866, would be a very interesting possession at the present day. In the case of the members of the 13th of Hamilton, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain such a roll. When the old Barton drill hall of that regiment was burned in May 1876, the records of the corps were destroyed. The officers and non-commissioned officers of some of the companies however had copies of rolls. Col.-Sergt. John Abbott also preserved the roll of No. 1 [A] Co. and no less than 43 of the 59 who served in June, 1866, were under fire at Ridgeway. These are the names on the roll:

Capt. Robert Grant
Lieut. J. M. Gibson
Ensign J. W. McKenzie
Col.-Sergt. Wm. McCracken.
Sergt. John Alexander
Sergt. Wm. Valleance
Sergt. J. M. Young
Corporal John Metcalfe
" John Hargate
" Wright
" Gregor Armstrong
Lance-Corporal Angus
Bugler Halliday
Private W. Ambridge
" Wm. Balmer
" J. Blunt
" Michael Bonhelder
" Wm. Black
" Ralph Caddy
" W. Carter
Private J. B. Campbell
" J. M. Cook
" Wm. Craig
" Chas. Covey
" H. Carbuthack
" Robert F. Dale
" Alex. F. Davey
" Luke Ferris
" Jas. Gordon
" Alex. Gregor
" Alex. Hamilton
" H. Hamilton
" Edwin Hilder
" E. Hendreatt
" John Irvine
" Chas. Hasson.
" Wm. H. Jaffery
" John Johnston
" Jeremy Jones.
" Thos. Muir

Private J. A. Murray	Private Jas. Stewart
Jas. Munn	Allan Stewart
Jas. MacArthur	H. G. Stuthy
Alex. Mowbray	John Tovell
Ed. McGinn	E. H. T. Huey
W. B. Nichols	Ed. Walsh
F. Nicholson	Robert Young
Alex. Osbaldeston	Corn. Ingram Young
John H. Pain	
J. B. Plaskow	Sergt. Major Kossuth L.

The late John Alexander was originally raised from a sergeant of No. 2 Co. in following roll of men in that company in 1865

Major Cattley	Private Richd. Henry
Captain Watson,	McIntyre,
Lieut. Perrin	Wm. Green
Lieut. H. C. Baker	Alfred Moore
Co. Sergt. Parrott	Chas. Simpson
Sergt. Winter	Thos. Chesley
Richards	Brennan,
John Egan	Jas. Gerrow
Corpora. Strickland	Jeffin
Richards	Tindal
Wm. Mowbray	Wm. McDonald
Lance Corp. Stoneman	Robert Crockett.
J. Egan	Jas. Kendall,
Bug'r Samuel Kyckman,	Wm. Henderson,
Private W. Walker	Wm. Keene
John Blount.	Fred. Sachi
Wm. Edgar	Henry Armstrong
Arthur Moore	Wm. Park,
Jas. Clark	Jas. Moore
John Crockett.	Samuel Moore
Jos. Brown	John Emslie,
Jas. Egan	Jas. Allan
Wm. McAuley	John Donnelly
Frank Evans	Chas. Burrows
Arthur Osmond	Wm. Aspel
John Quigley	Wm. J. Harris,
Samuel Myers.	Thos. Wyatt
J. Vail	Thos. Kivington.

No roll of No. 3 Co. nor No. 4 available but the following may not be known to have been in service with those companies in June, 1866

No. 3 (C) Company

Capt R. N. Law
Lieut Ferguson
Ensign Chas Armstrong
A. H. Moore.
Sergt Walter Greenhil
Chas Thomson
James Evens
Corp. John Keats.
Lance-Corp H. Barnard
Private Thos. Stephens
Tos Cornwal
W. Crossman
Private Samuel Heward
Rodger Murphy
Frank Reynolds
Chas. Kinnar
Thos. Ewans
I. John Lee
G. H. Forsyth
Wm. Cryech.
Wm Robins
David C. White.
Abraham Goodings
Wm Hempstock

No. 4 (D) Company

Lieut Percy Keath as comd
Capt. John Barnes
Ensign John B. Young
Col Sergt Thos. S. Ross
Sergt. Alex. Davidson
Robt. Campbell
" Jas. Elliott
Corp Wm Shirl Inworth
James Greenhill
" John Hilton
Private John Acheson
" John Campbell
Private Wm. Campbell,
John Mallsworth
Fred. Easton
R. W. Pasteconey,
Fred J. Inwood,
F. W. Printerost,
Alex. Machie,
Wm Hubden
Simpson
Wm Ross
W. H. Sutherland
W. D. yland.

A copy of the pay sheet of No. 5 (E) Co. for 1866 was kept by Col Sergt. Boustead and it has been loaned to the Wentworth Historical Society to make a copy. The names are as follows

Captain Askin
Lieut Ritchie,
Ensign Joshua Hudden
Pay Sergt Wm. Boustead,
Sergt Jas Heath
Gaines
Jas. Robertson
Corp Loughlin
Webster
Hugh Wright
" Snell
" Balch
Bugler Taylor
Private George Gray
Mayne
Mason
Bordue.
Robt Addison
" Samuel Bennett
Bray
Brown
" Campbell
Jas Clark
" Conquest
Wm R. Crookett,
Drew

Private J. R. Donnelly	Private Reid
" Fellows	" H. Richards
" Freeman	" E. Richards,
" Sorid	" W. Trye or
" Lockerbie,	" Waggstaff
" McGillivray	" Thos. Walker
" Meikle,	" Webster
" Jas. Mabee	" Whittaker
" John Morley	" Wakefield
" Nail	" Howards,
" M. D. Nulgan,	" Hastings
" Nat.	" McCabe
" Orrell	" S. Taylor
" Wm. Ormond	" Andrew Leitch
" Jacob Orr	" Henry Wilson,
" A. Phelps	" Samuel Yardley
" J. Phillips,	

In the permanent of Capt. A. W. Roy who as an enlarged was in command of No. 6 (F) Company of the 15th at Stanley as a copy of the pay roll of that company for the period June to June 1866. The names, rank, rate of pay and total amount are given in each case. The following are the names

Capt. Henry Rankin Irving	Private A. Gunnman
Lieut. Joshua Young	" Jas. O. B. Gunn
Ensign Alex. W. Roy	" Justus A. Griffin
Sergt. Robert Evans	" Charles D.A. Heath
" Joseph L. Gunn	" Robt. Hutchinson
" David Teal	" Wm. Irvine
Pay-Sergt. Alexander Aird	" Joseph J. Kenny
Corporal John Little	" Allen Laud.
" Jas. C. Babb	" D. Lake
" Wm. Green	" Wm. Lloyd
" A. T. Duggan	" J. V. Lloyd
Bugler James Teal	" Wm. Manson
Private Andrew Angus	" George Marshall
" Alfred Armstrong	" Charles S. Mason
" Wm. Armstrong	" Thomas Miles,
" Dan'el Brady	" John McHaffie,
" C. Britton,	" Jas. McKay
" Thomas Cameron	" Wm. Ogilvie
" J. V. Farmer	" Alfred Pearce,
" J. Gillespie	" Wm. Reid
" T. J. C. Green	" Jas. Rennie
" J. Goodfellow	" J. M. Riddell,

Private Alf Roberts,
" Alex Robb
" Julius Rutherford
" La rent Smith
" Wm Smith
" Samuel W Sterling

Private C St. Ledger
" James D Tate,
" James Tisdill
" Wm Warren.
Charles Williams

It is to be noted that there is not a list of those who were engaged at Ridgeway, though most of them were in that affair. Several of the above joined this company at Port Colborne after the engagement, and of those who served on June 2 1866, Color Sergt. J J Mason had become Quarter-master and several had been permitted to get substitutes and return to their business in the city. One of these was George Valance whose place in the company was taken by a substitute but two days before the battalion returned to Hamilton.

Capt H E Irving and Lieut John Young were both absent on June 2 and the command of the company on that occasion devolved upon the young sergeant. The bugler of the company, James Teal, a small boy but a good bugler was chosen by the commanding officer of the battalion as his orderly bugler for the day and served in that capacity.

Twenty-eight of the above named members of No 6 Co. received Fenian Raid medals a goo, and o here may have been Irving though they could not be located.

A Relic of Saint Lucia

THE Secretary of the Wentworth Historical Society has in his possession a quaint memorial of the capture of Saint Lucia—West Indian by the British in the old French war. It is in the shape of a French officer's sword, related at Pat's inquest and was packed up on a book journey to Hamilton. Several years elapsed after the acquisition before I was set-ted despite frequent handling, that the hilt fly-leaf was attached to the cover by waters and on detaching it the following curious and time worn inscription was noted.

W. Flenderbrush.

A Prize in the Island of Saint Lucia, carried by storm at break of day, the 22nd of June, 1803, in less than an hour from the commencement of the attack and few and thirty hours from the time of the expedition sailing from Barbadoes. The French Garrison (exclusive of officers) amounted to 968 after the capture.

The account he has in ordinary of a British officer engaged in the expedition, who had retained this book as a memorial of the affair. An hostilities had been renewed between Great Britain and France on March 24 of the same year, it denotes that no time was lost in annexing some of the latter's West Indian property.

Regarding his mention by which this interesting curio came into the part of the world the members of the Wentworth Historical Society paid shed on 1899 pages 97 & 98 that a Major Flenderbrush of the 49th Foot was severely wounded at the battle of Stony Creek (also on a June morning), ten years after the above episode. As the owner is an uncommon one it is a fair supposition that they both represent the same individual. Granting this the discovery likely accompanied him in his wanderings, was left behind while quartered in the city and remained to the last in the city's pound at Harvey Park found an obscure asylum in some farmhouse and finally settled into that Rosary graveyard of many a discomfited home—the junk shop.

Some Historical Notes

MR. D. S. GALBRAITH, of this city, is a well-preserved old gentleman, now nearcore years of age. He is at U. E. Loyalist stock, and was while conversing with him a short time since, the interesting fact was learned that his father had despatched the first of the enemy at the battle of Queenston Heights. In speaking of the circumstance Mr. Galbraith said: "Before dawn of the day of battle, my father was stationed on the bank of the Niagara, as one of the river guard which, curious enough, was in command of Corporal Geo. H. Chisholm, father of Mr. D. B. Chisholm, an ex-mayor of this city. Just as the mist was rising at daybreak he noticed three boat-loads of American troops approaching the Canadian shore. In the foremost of which was a man named Chappell, who was standing in the bow with his foot resting on the thwarts. My father immediately elevated his musket and, taking general aim, fired, the ball striking Chappell in the mouth and killing him. He was the first man to fall, but not the last by any means. Some fifty years ago," he continued, "while in business here, an elderly man entered my store, who had been well acquainted with Chappell in Buffalo, and, while conversing with me of old times, he referred to me as the man who shot his friend at the bridge." It's surprise may be imagined when he learned that he was talking with a son of the man who had unwittingly acted as Chappell's executioner.

The present generation of grocers are likely unaware that smuggling was extensively practiced on this a business sixty or seventy years ago. At that time the residents of Canada were in the hands of the East India Company and tea knew any other source was contraband. I have sold them tea at those days remarked an old merchant "nasty black stuff at seven York shillings a pound, that you could not give away now." The American on the other hand were subject to no such restrictions and the best teas of China were borned over in Yankee clipper boitoms, and passed fresh on the market. In consequence, a lively smuggling business was indulged in by many Canadian

merchants. A schooner wheat-laden was consigned, say, to Oswego, and on the return trip would carry a valuable cargo of tea. The Canadian shore reached a convenient landing was made at some retired spot, three or four miles from the portal first called from. Trusty farmers were on hand with their wagons, and the chests quickly conveyed to certain barns and haymows, there to remain until such time as the possible cessation between a vessel harbors and merchants on land would not unduly be entertained. With equal promptitude the merchandise eventually found its way into many country stores, and was packed away in snug hiding-places between partitions where space was left sufficiently large to stow sundry chests all unsuspected except by those in the secret. The same lawless methods were appealed to to balance old debts and abuses, the trade in the former being confined by law to that grown and manufactured in the country.

About fifty years ago there lived in Ancaster a worthy yeoman named Benjamin Smith. There is nothing remarkable in that fact alone, as generations of Smiths, before and since, have in like manner been gathered to their fathers. The interest connected with this particular representative lies in a diary which he left behind, and which is naturally treasured by his descendants as a most unique object in its way. It is now in the possession of Samuel Jesperson, H. Smith. This diary was started in 1795, and for 61 years, without the omission of a single day, its owner is said to have chronicled passing events with a faithfulness nearly unbroken. Not only during the peaceful pursuits of pastoral life but in the midst of the turmoil of war he made his daily notings while preserving a bold front to his country's foes, for he took part in numerous engagements on the frontier during the war of 1812, including Queenston Heights, and notes a number of times being "warned" to turn out, which he never failed to do promptly. He tells in his pages also how he concocted a profitable trade in a certain fiery beverage when both he and the century were young, and the temperance sentiment was not so fully developed as it is at present, and in late years gives a no less faithful record of grape-cure tags. Tree feasts and other means of grace attended as surely as the Sundays rolled round. In like manner did miscellaneous affairs of store or farm interest pass in review beneath the pen of this painstaking scribe to awake feelings of curiosity and wonder in those coming after.

F. K.

Monument Sites

With Correspondence and Papers Relating Thereto

On the 5th of July 1889, about six months after its organization the Wentworth Pioneer and Historical Society addressed a petition to Parliament, requesting that a grant be made for the erection of monuments at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights. This did not bring any immediate result, but Mr. Geo. H. Mills, the then president and other officers of the Society, kept the matter constantly before the Government, by correspondence and personal interviews. These efforts were ably seconded by the County and City members of the House of Commons and the Senators residing in Hamilton. All of these were members of the Society and took a warm interest in its projects.

At the Parliamentary session of 1894 an appropriation was made for monuments at several historical points, and encouragement was given to those asking that Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights might soon be suitably marked.

In the meanwhile the officers and active members of the Wentworth Historical Society had been making a study of the battle-field of Stoney Creek and of that part of the Heights where the British troops were encamped in June 1813 and whence they made their sortie on the memorable night of June 5, 1813. In the study historical documents have been examined and reminiscences made of people who remembered the battle and of the sons of men who fought in it for the purpose of ascertaining the proper position for the monument. As a result of the investigations of the Wentworth Historical Society, its officers decided

that the spot on the north side of the present road known as Smith's Knoll was the most suitable place. Not any trace of the scene of some of the hottest fighting on the morning of June 6, 1815, but from a long stretch of road a monument placed there would stand prominently before travellers.

A few extracts from the minutes of the Society and from the local papers will show somewhat of the work then done by the officers of the Wentworth Historical Society

At the annual meeting of the Society in June, 1894 it was moved by Adam Brown, seconded by Hugh C Baker and resolved: That the said members of the Society shall be a committee to aid the Society in carrying out its objects with power to add to their number and with power to elect annually from their members a President and Vice-Presidents who shall be members of the Executive Council and the President so elected shall be a Vice President of this Society, and we have power to elect a Secretary and a Treasurer and that such Committee shall be governed by the rules of the Society

Oct 23 1894.—On motion the following Committee was appointed to select sites for monuments at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights Hon D. McInnes J W Jones and J H Land

"Oct. 30 1894—The Committee appointed to secure monument sites reported having visited Stoney Creek and inspected available localities. Geo Fisher offered the old Gage homestead with four acres including the hill for $2500. The site the Committee thought most suitable was opposite this on the north side of the road The owners were absent.

Moved by J H Land seconded by J A Griffin and resolved, That Hon Hewson Justice Maule F W Fearman J W Jones with the President and the Secretary be a committee to select a suitable site on this the ground of Stoney Creek for the erection of a monument to commemorate the battle, subject to the approval of the Dominion Government and the Society

Miss Calder urged strongly the selection of the four acres and house offered by Mr Fisher being part of the Gage farm."

Nov 14 1894—The Committee appointed at the last meeting to secure a site for the monument at Stoney Creek reported that the following offers had been received From Mr Fisher first, for four acres, including house and grant of hill, $2

Rising ground feet square on point of hill with a railway to same, $900. From Mr. Smith, 1st qr. 8 acres worth $400 per acre for $3200, with the proviso that no trees fence should be erected round it, with [illegible] stone steps from the road up.

The Committee recommended the acceptance of Mr. Smith's offer.

Mrs. Cole strongly opposed this and urged the acceptance of Mr. Fisher's offer of 4 lots and four acres.

Mr. Mills said a suggestion had been made that it would be well to erect a building for a museum and reminiscence, as well as for meetings, in Harvey Park. He had asked for an appointment with the Parks Committee on Friday evening. He suggested that a deputation be named.

The report of the Committee was adopted on motion of Mr. Burman, seconded by Mr. Land.

Mr. Land moved, seconded by Mr. McKay, That the President, Vice-President and Secretary be a deputation to wait on the Parks Committee.—Carried.

The deputation met the Parks Committee on Nov. 16 and presented the case. The proposition was favorably received and a sub-committee appointed to accompany the delegation, select a site and arrange details."

The sub-committee and delegation met on Wednesday, Nov. 21, and, proceeding to Harvey Park, selected a site on the highest point in the grounds, near the entrance gate. The Society or the Council to erect a permanent log building for a museum and for meeting, its ownership, and the Parks Committee to place the Park curator in charge of such building. If suitable accommodation for him and family is provided he will act as curator of the museum and caretaker of the building free of charge. This agreement was submitted to and ratified by the City Council at its first meeting thereafter.

The Ladies' Committee was organized May 21 1895 with Mrs. W. B. Sanford as President and Mrs. J. Calder as Vice-President. The following report appeared as the Spectator of May 21

"About forty ladies gathered at the Board of Trade rooms this morning to organize a feminine auxiliary to the Wentworth Historical Society. The meeting was enthusiastic and entered into the scheme for dabbling in archaeology and historical research with apparent zeal. They decided to form the auxiliary to act in conjunction with the society, and in establishing a historical museum at Harvey Park and to raise funds to aid in

forming a collection of valuable relics. The following officers were unanimously elected: Mrs. Sanford President; Mrs. Calder Vice-President; Mrs. Tourtel Secretary; Mrs. E. Martin Treasurer. Each of the Committee in charge of the officers, Mrs. Leggatt, Mrs. T. H. Pratt, Mrs. Pappe, and Mrs. Arthur Bates."

At the annual meeting on June 6 1895 the Secretary reported that the Ladies Committee had undertaken to raise the necessary funds for the erection of the memorial building in Harvey Park.

In November 1895 the Ladies' Committee held an entertainment in the Drill Hall Hamilton, which they called a Military Encampment to raise funds for the proposed memorial building. This was quite successful, and over $1000 was raised.

On Dec 5 1895 at a meeting of the Executive Council, Mr. Mills stated that the Council had been called together to express the gratification of the Society at the success of the Military Encampment gotten up by the Ladies Committee, and that the expression of it should be sent them.

A lengthy resolution of thanks was passed which ended as follows: And be it resolved that the Secretary convey to the Ladies' Committee the unqualified thanks of the Committee for their patriotic efforts to promote the objects of this Society.

Mr. Geo. H. Mills and the local members of Parliament continued to press upon the Government the advantage of erecting a monument at Stony Creek, and preferred the site which had been selected. At last an appropriation was made for that purpose and the Minister of Militia promised to send an officer of the Department to select it. He said the officer would consult with the officers of the Wentworth Historical Society and to a great extent be guided by them in his choice.

Shortly after the money had been raised for the building in Harvey Park some of the leading members of the Ladies' Committee came to the conclusion that the Society was wrong in its choice in favor of a monument and museum, and took such action as prevent the erection of proposed building. In consequence considerable friction arose in the Society which culminated in May 1899, when a number of the members of the Ladies Committee resigning most of its officers separated from the Society

and formed The Women's Wentworth Historical Society.

Dundurn Park was purchased by the city of Hamilton in the autumn of 1899. Harvey Park, which adjoins Dundurn, was incorporated with it, and all placed under the control of commissioners, called the Park Board. This procedure terminated the arrangement made between the City Council and the Wentworth Historical Society, whereby the Society was to be permitted to build a memorial cottage.

One of the first steps taken by the new society was the purchase of the Gage homestead and four acres at Stoney Creek, for the sum of $1,200. The tract of hill in rear of the house was then offered to the Government as a site for the proposed monument. The Minister of Militia, overlooking the fact that a previous offer had been made, and that he had proposed accepting an officer accepted the offer. Mr. Mills received his correspondence with the Minister, with the result that his acceptance of the offer of the Women's Historical Society was withdrawn, the premises to most an officer reserved, and the case relegated to the position in which it was before. And there the matter rests.

That the Wentworth Historical Society is not alone in its view of the case appears from the following facts: In 1899 about twenty-five delegates from various branches of the Canadian Club visited Hamilton and Stoney Creek. After a careful study of the ground and of the documents relating to it they were unanimously of the opinion that Smith's Knoll was the proper site. A petition signed by sixty three prominent citizens of Stoney Creek has been sent to the Government asking that the monument be placed on that knoll. The trustees of the Canadian Club of Hamilton shortly after sent a memorial on the subject to the Government, one clause of which reads as follows:

"The President and chief officers of the Club having personally inspected the battle-field and the hill to the south of Gage's farmhouse, which is to be added to the proposed park, and having reported fully thereon be it resolved That in the opinion of the trustees Smith's Knoll is in every way the most suitable and proper site for a monument to commemorate the victory, as it was a most important strategic point in the battle field and is a beautiful spot, close to the main road and so situated as to make it impossible for any person to pass by without having his attention drawn to any monument erected upon it."

The officers of the Wentworth Historical Society have no personal end to secure in the matter except a desire to see the best place chosen for a historic monument

A synopsis of the later correspondence is subjoined

Nov 11 1894—Geo. H Mills to Thos. Beasley City Clerk. Anticipates Government grant for monuments and requests appointment with Parks Committee regarding site for Monument and Minute at Building in Harvey Park.

Nov 17 1894—Extracts from Spectator and Herald in regard to proposed building in Harvey Park

May 1895—Report from Wentworth Historical Society to Royal Society of Canada giving some account of year's work and referring to monument sites and proposed building

June 28 1895—Geo H Mills to Miss F E. Charlton. Gives a resume of facts regarding site for building in Harvey Park and the funds raised for that purpose

The very voluminous correspondence regarding monuments at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights which was carried on during the years 1895–1898 between the late Geo H Mills, the Minutes of Minutes and various other members of Parliament is not in the possession of the Society, and is not apropos to the point of notes.

June 20 1895—Copy of resolution prepared by trustees of Canadian Club of Hamilton and forwarded to Minister of Militia. States that the Presidents and other officers of the Club have inspected battle-field of Stoney Creek and are of the opinion that Smith's Knoll is the most suitable site for monument. It also makes suggestions for design of monument

June 19, 1895—Geo H Mills to Hon F W Borden Minister of Militia. Referring to grant of $3000 for monuments at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights, asks what proportion is to be surrendered to each

June 25 1895—Capt A E Bensé, Secretary of Minister of Militia to Geo H Mills. When estimates have been passed the Wentworth Historical Society will be notified of sums available for Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights monuments.

July 13 1895—Geo. H. Mills to Hon F W Borden. Explains requirements of memo regarding available site for proposed

monument at Stoney Creek, endorsing choice of Committee of Wentworth Historical Society, and signed by 63 residents of Stoney Creek, and asking that the Militia Department investigate before deciding on site.

July, 1899—Copy of statement to Wentworth Historical Society regarding monument etc., signed by 65 residents of Stoney Creek.

July 15, 1899—Captain Bertet to Gen. H Mills. Acknowledges receipt of letter of 13th inst., states that its contents have been noted by the Department and appends in any "The spot for the monument is naturally the one where the battle of June 6, 1813 was fought, and I must let you know that the piece of ground in question has already been offered to the Crown by the Women's Wentworth Historical Society, and accepted. Should it prove, however, that this is a mistake in the choice, your application will be considered."

July 17, 1899—Gen. H. Mills to Hon. F. W. Borden. Acknowledges receipt of letter of 15th. Fears a great mistake in regard to site for monument. Surmises that the Women's Wentworth Historical Society, organized a few weeks ago, has been recognized as the Wentworth Historical Society, which was established nearly eleven years ago. The Women's Society has had nothing whatever to do with the negotiations with Militia Dept. for proposed monument at Stoney Creek. Gives reasons why their site is not suitable. He says: "To one of the letters from your Department to me, I would let us believe that the selection of site would probably be left to the Wentworth Historical Society. I therefore paid little attention to the newspaper paragraphs stating that you Dept. had accepted the offer of the Women's Historical Society. I however wrote to Mr. Thos Bain M.P. about these paragraphs, and he seemed to think as I did, that they were not correct." He expresses the hope that this mistake will be rectified.

July 17 1899—Gen. H Mills to Hon F. W Borden Second letter of this date. On same subject but requests the Minister to take the trouble to examine the letters from his Dept. to the writer in the past from which he had gathered that the Wentworth Historical Society was to be consulted about choice of site. Refers to resolution of Canadian Club and hopes that this important matter will receive grave consideration in order that historical exactness may be preserved.

July 19, 1899—Capt. A. Bertet to Gen. H. Mills. If the Women's Wentworth Historical Society are in possess on of the

land on which the battle was fought, as they contend, the monument must be erected there, in conformity with precedent established at Lundy's Lane, Chrysler's Farm and Chateauguay. Although several sites were offered in each case, the decisions were always in favor of the very heart of the battle. History decides the matter.

July 21, 1899—Gen. H. Mills to Hon. F. W. Borden, acknowledging receipt of letter of 19th inst. States that the sole reason as Scientific Knowledge was the very heart of the battle of June 6, 1813. From this knoll the American cannon were captured, and the fact can be established while the hill to the south of the Gage house was not occupied by either the enemy or the British during the battle. Mrs. Calder, of the Women's Historical Society, whose grandfather occupied the "Gage House" during the war, is naturally anxious that the monument should be on her grandfather's farm. If spot offered by the women is accepted, a great mistake will be made. The Women's Historical Society has been working disinterestedly in the matter for many years without the slightest personal or financial interest on the part of any member except that referred to. Suggests that a competent person be named by the Department to report on the facts.

July 22, 1899—Capt. Bassett to Gen. H. Mills. In directed to acknowledge receipt of letters of 15th and 21st inst., and to state that the sunrise and sunset regulations will govern. Miss Calder was written to this morning in following terms:—On the asset we contract to your communication that the Gage Farm was the "core of the battle field" I must say respectfully that the spot in question was accepted, but I would now suggest that this assertion is contested and the Department will investigate the matter by sending an officer there and make sure before adopting any site for the monument that the same is erected where at least undoubtedly the action of 5th June, 1813."

July 27 1899—Gen. H. Mills to Hon F. W. Borden. Acknowledges receipt of letter of 26th inst. Endorses the action on behalf of the Society but the determination expressed in that letter. Will be happy at any time to furnish the officers with any reliable information in his possession, or direct him to parties to sources regarded by this Society as reliable, for his information.

Copy with out date of letter from Gen H Mills to Hon F W Borden—Encloses clipping from Hamilton Times newspaper of 4th inst. which he thinks contains truthful statement of proceedings connected with proposed monument at Stoney

Creek. Again asks that the Wentworth Historical Society may have an opportunity to furnish officer from the detachment the nearest, historical and traditional, whereas the Society reached its conclusion.

Aug. 19, 1899—Capt. Benoit to Gen. H. Mills. Acknowledges receipt of letter containing clipping from Hamilton Times of 4th inst. Is decided to say that the officer sent to ascertain the real site of battle of Stoney Creek will put himself in communication with Mr. Mills for the purpose of obtaining information on the subject.

Aug. 28, 1899—President F. W. Fearman to Hon. F. W. Borden. Expresses pleasure of Wentworth Historical Society with the news that the Government has made an appropriation for monument in commemoration of battle of Stoney Creek which probably saved Canada to the British Empire. Hopes that an orderly data grant may be supplemented by larger amount, so that a truly worthy monument may be erected on this historic spot. The letter so namely states many facts, that it seems desirable to make the following quotation from it.

"You have no doubt heard that there is a difference of opinion regarding the selection of a site for the memorial. The Wentworth Historical Society is composed of men, whose aim is to collect and preserve records and relics of our country's history, and to secure the preservation and marking of historic spots. In pursuance of this object the Society have for many years taken great pains to gather information as to the facts regarding the battle, in order to find where the different events in the engagement took place. The Society as a body and by its committees, has visited the ground on all our occasions and has interviewed the old people in the neighborhood thus gaining such information pertaining to the subject as is available; being anxious to reach a just and true conclusion in the matter so that the monument only be erected on the correct and most probable spot that can be obtained where it may be seen by all at all times. This Society after much study of the grounds and careful attention to the stories and legends of old residents, made its decision, which has been endorsed by many other citizens and societies. The spot selected is Smith's Knoll, and is on the north side of the travelled road and of the electric railway which runs from Ham ton through Stoney Creek being quite close to both. We are pleased to say that Mr. Hoxan Smith, on whose farm this knoll is located offers to present the land to the Government. This is undoubtedly the most suitable site, not only because here was the centre of the contest, and here will a monument be most conspicuous but here also is the

remains of many of the brave soldiers who gave their lives for their country on that day, and here are found relics of clothing, accoutrements and arms, belonging to both armies. The members of the Wentworth Historical Society have no self-interest nor prejudice to satisfy in this matter, but are actuated by the desire that the most suitable place should be selected, and know that great care is necessary in the selection."

Nov. 23, 1899.—Capt. A. Bertolet to F. W. Fearman, Fred't Wentworth Historical Society. Directed to state that British Department intends to take steps for erection of monument on battle-field of Stoney Creek. Wants to know whether the Society is prepared to contribute any sum to supplement the grant vote by Parliament in order that a good monument may be erected.

Nov. 27, 1899.—Justus A. Griffin to Capt. A. Bertolet. Letter of 23rd to F. W. Fearman, Esq., Fred't, Wt. H. S., having been referred to the Executive Council, it has instructed the Secretary to say it is awaiting only the offer when the Minister of Militia will be would send. Adjutant can be trusted and contributed by the Society to supplement grant of Government will be guaranteed to a large extent by members, only owing to difference of opinion Society will be glad to send delegation with officer to Stoney Creek, and hope soon to receive the visit.

May 1, 1900.—The officers of the Wentworth Historical Society—Thos. F. W. Gordon, Pres.; Justus A. [illegible] later to Hamilton and discussion which then took place. Gives brief resume of facts regarding controversy about site, gives reasons why Smith's Knoll should be chosen. The impression being held by even the Minister at the time of his visit that there was a controversy he sees that ladies and the gentlemen it is pointed out that the present officers of the Society were among its organizers and had been active in the movement to have the site of the battle of June 6, 1813, marked, and that they had been connected by a large number of ladies. They state that the great majority of the ladies who assisted in carrying out the objects of the Society still remain members of the original Society and warmly support the selection of Smith's Knoll as the proper site for monument. Reference is made to a letter from these ladies accompanying this letter also to a similar one from a number of prominent persons who have been time to time connected the original Society. They call a petition to the last that while the new society called The Women's Wentworth Historical Society organized in 1899, numbers among its members some of the ladies who had interested themselves in the original Society the majority of the original members still support the

original Society and urge that it is not just that the Society which has done so much work and been at such pains and expense for many years, should have more weight than the society recently formed, apparently with the single object of securing the selection of a site for the Stoney Creek monument at a point known to be objectionable to the original Society, and which is unsuitable for the purposes of a monument. Reference is also made to the Minute's letter of July 22, 1890, regarding the sending of an officer, and it is asked that this Society may receive the same notice of time and where the investigation is made that the Women's Wentworth Historical Society may receive. Attention is called to documents previously forwarded, and to the offer of Mr Smith to donate Smith's Knoll for the purposes of the monument.

May 1, 1901—Letter from thirty-one ladies, members of the original Wentworth Historical Society to Hon. F. W. Borden. They request that Smith's Knoll may be selected as the site of monument.

May 1, 1901—Letter from a number of prominent citizens to Hon. F. W. Borden. Requests that Smith's Knoll be accepted as site for monument, being the spot where the very heart of the battle was fought, June 6, 1813.

June 25, 1901—Justus A. Griffin, Secty W. H. S., to Hon. F. W. Borden. Asks whether any appropriation for monument at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights [illegible] session and if so how it was appropriated.

June 29, 1901—L. J. Pinault Dep. Minister of Militia to Justus A. Griffin. No vote of Parliament for a monument at Stoney Creek, and no appropriation available for that purpose.

JUSTUS A. GRIFFIN
Secretary Wentworth Historical Society.

Our First President

On the 16th of August, 1901 at an early hour in the morning there passed away one of the most patriotic and disinterested of the citizens of Hamilton. While health and vigor lasted, Mr. Mills gave his well directed energies to promote the welfare of his birth-place and his native land; when failing health and the weight of years compelled him to retire from active work he still unflaggingly took his interest in their welfare and advancement. Indeed, he would have been justified in adopting as his own the motto "Labor omnia vincit" (Labor conquers prudence, industry).

Abram Hamilton Mills son of James Mills, U. E. Loyalist, was born in Hamilton, Nov. 20, 1827. His mother's maiden name was Christina Hess also of a U. E. Loyalist family. One of his early instructors was Dr. Rae a very learned man which broad views and ideas in advance of his time who conducted a school for boys in the then village of Hamilton. Of his early and literary attainments, Mr. Mills entertained a very high opinion. His classical education was continued under the late Dean Geddes, and at Victoria College, Cobourg. In 1846 he commenced the study of law being articled to Burton & Sadlier. Mr. Burton of this firm was afterwards Chief Justice Sir George W. Burton.

Mr. Mills was called to the bar in 1851, having passed his final examinations under the Hon. Robert Baldwin and Sir John A. Macdonald.

He married March 24, 1852 Frances, daughter of the late Andrew Deacon of Picton, Ont. and grand-daughter of the late Thomas Deacon of the Ordnance Department, Kingston.

As a young man Mr. Mills took a prominent part in civic affairs. He first served the city as an alderman in 1857 when he represented St. George's Ward. In 1858 he was elected Mayor of the city. His interest in the welfare of his native

place continued unabated, and in 1860 he was one of the active advocates for the building of the Crystal Palace, and chairman of the committee which negotiated the purchase of what is now Victoria Park. In 1860, again representing St. George's Ward, he made a move which resulted in the construction of the Hamilton & Lake Erie Railway. He also moved the first resolutions creating the Hamilton & Northwestern Railway. In the years 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1877, Mr. Mills was chosen alderman, and during most of these years acted as chairman of the Finance Committee.

His sympathies and interests were not, however, confined to municipal and commercial affairs. He had a keen appreciation of the beautiful, loved his garden, and apparently the garden loved him, for wonderful success attended his labours in horticulture, to which, as in everything, he was very methodical. But his love of nature extended beyond his own well-kept holdings and he did much toward securing the improvement and beautification of the city by fostering the floral and arboreal adornment of its streets, squares and parks. He took an active part in, if he did not originate, the movement which transformed what is now Gore Park from a uncultivated cabstand into the scene of brilliant beauty which now adorns the centre of the city. In 1860 he was elected President of the Hamilton Horticultural Society, and he held that office in the years 1864 and 1865. In 1874 he was made a life member. The Society was at that time the leading floral organization of the country.

Mr. Mills was elected President of the Victoria Mutual Fire Insurance Company in 1865 and held that position all upon which he resigned.

Before the organization of the present active militia force, Mr. Mills was a captain of the sedentary militia. His commission as lieutenant was issued Sir Edmund Walker Head and bears date of March 5, 1856. the same season as captain was also issued by Sir Edmund W. Head, and is dated June 19, 1860. The sedentary militia never were called out even for drill after that date but Mr. Mills always continued to be interested in everything relating to the defence as well as in the development and prosperity of the country.

As a loyal man rejoicing in the welfare and growth of the

city, the Province, and the Dominion, he felt the importance of preserving those things which throw light upon the history of the past, that the public mind might be aroused to a patriotic zeal for a knowledge of the achievements of our predecessors under difficulties of which we know little. Such sentiments, combined with a well-ordered and cultivated mind, good literary ability, legal training and genial manners, made him an ideal presiding officer for a historical society.

In the summer of 1888, a party of gentlemen spending a week at Niagara were examining the ruins of old Fort George and noting the dilapidation of Fort Mississaga, when a conversation arose regarding the need of repairs. It was suggested that the people and the Government of Canada should devise some means to repair and preserve historic landmarks. The Hamilton men in the party discussed the subject again on their return to the city, and concluded that it was an opportune time for the organization of a historical society in that city. When the idea was presented to Mr. Mills he at once gave his hearty support and by his energy and good management soon brought the project into practical shape. In January, 1889, The Wentworth Historical Society completed its organization. Mr. Mills was elected President without a dissenting voice, and for nearly eleven years he filled that position. The aims and objects of the Society were those of its President: they were ever in his mind. To secure the erection of monuments upon the most desirable sites, in order to commemorate major and historical events, he carried on an extensive correspondence with members of Parliament heads of Militia Departments and in fact with everybody whom he thought could influence those in authority to take an interest in the proper marking of historic points. In this volume and in recent publications of the Wentworth Historical Society are evidences of his unflagging efforts in this historic field. On his retirement from the Presidency and when his health prevented his regular attendance the Honorary President with unabated interest kept himself in touch with the Society and its work, continuing his correspondence and its business till a few days before his departure, realizing that the end was near. It sent for the Secretary that he might con-

life to his care papers which he wished to have used in the proposed volume of the Society's proceedings. On that occasion he expressed his views about the Society and its work and they will be carried out as nearly as possible by the present officers who feel that they have lost not only a good presiding officer but a genial and esteemed friend whose wisdom and wellbalanced mind qualified him for positions which others modestly presumed him from seeking.

History deals not with the future yet the true historian studies its path with a view to the future and while we mourn our departed friend and President, we know that his strong patriotism his kindliness and his generosity were inspired by his faith in God and the deep spiritual feeling which sustained him in his weakness and pain. Though his active life has set upon these names, it has risen upon fairer views.

JUSTUS A. GILBERT

HAMPTON, May 7 1900

Resolutions

Sept 12 1899—Moved by Geo. H Mills seconded by Chas. Lemon, "That application be made to the City Council for room in Davidson Castle for our books, historical papers and relics and that the Secretary write to the Mayor requesting him to appoint a time as his convenience for a delegat on of this Society to wait upon the Council and present its application"

Nov 20, 1899—Moved by J O Brant Sero seconded by Major Smith "That this Society contribute $10 to the Lenox Second Monument Fund"

Nov 24, 1899—Letters received from Hon F W Borden, Minister of Militia, and from H McCarthy asking what this Society would contribute to assist in erecting a monument at Surrey Castle

Moved by Chas. Lemon seconded by J O Brant-Sero and resolved That the amount which can be raised and contributed will be governed to a large extent by the location selected the location will also affect the cost of the monument and that the Secretary write to the Minister of Militia, requesting the views of the Society

Moved by C R McCullough seconded by J G Y Buchanan and resolved That Mr Geo. H Mills be requested to allow his article entitled The Historic Value of Smith's Knoll to be published

Moved by Honorary President Capt. H Mills seconded by Charles Lemon and resolved That this Society desires to express its sincere sympathy with us in our worthy President, F W Panton in his recent bereavement, occasioned by the loss of his beloved wife whose noble, kindly and charitable disposition was widely known and most highly appreciated Nor has our President's only sorrow suffered by this bereavement. This Society has good reason to regret it as her devotion at all times as an objects and advancement has left an impression on its members that can not be eradicated

Thus a copy of this resolution to forwarded to the President

At this meeting it was reported that at the last meeting of the Board the Parks Commissioners, a room had been set apart for the books, etc., of this Society.

APRIL 30, 1901—Moved by J. G. Y. Burkholder, seconded by Chas. Lees, "That the delegates to Ontario Historical Society be entertained at luncheon at Dundurn Park on 1st day of annual meeting of Ont. Hist Soc., Wednesday June next."

MAY 06, 1901—Moved by Chas Lemon, seconded by Mrs. H. Martin and resolved, "That the officers and Executive Committee of the Women's Wentworth Historical Society be asked to lunch with us at Dundurn, Wednesday, June 5, at 12 noon."

APRIL 9, 1901—Moved by Mrs Holden, seconded by Chas. Lemon, and resolved "That the Corresponding Secretary be and hereby is instructed to write to Mrs H. E. Chadwick and to Mr. A. McKay expressing the sympathy of the Society in the bereavements they have sustained by the recent deaths."

MAY 7, 1901—Moved by Mrs. Fessenden, seconded by Chas Lemon, "That this Society learns with regret of the death of the late Dr. Scadding, of Toronto, and that the Cor. Secretary write to bereaved family expressing the sympathy felt by this Society."

OCT. 22, 1901—Moved by Mrs. Fessenden, seconded by J. H. Land, &c. resolved. "That this Society desires to express its sympathy with Mrs. Mills and the family of the late Honorary President, George H. Mills, in the bereavement they have suffered, and that a suitable testimonial prepared by Mr. Lemon, Mr. Land, and the Secretary"

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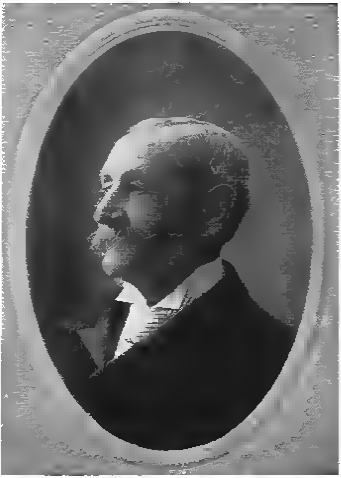

GEORGE H MILLS

First President Wentworth Historical Society

JOURNAL & TRANSACTIONS

of the

WENTWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Volume Three

Authors of papers are alone responsible for statements made and opinions expressed therein

Hamilton Canada
Griffin & Richardson Printers
1902

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Officers for 1901-'2

F W Fearman *President*
Mrs. Edward Martin *First Vice-President*
Charles Lemoy *Second Vice-President*
Mrs. J Rose-Holden *Third Vice-President*
Justus A. Griffin *Secretary-Treasurer*
Mrs Clementina Fessenden *Corresponding Secretary*

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Rev E. M Bland
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J H Lane
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Mrs. J Rose-Holden *President*
Mrs. R G Sutherland *First Vice-President*
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GATHER AND KEEP.

At first glance the words "gather and keep" appear to be the fit motto of a miser; but it was with no miserly intent that the Wentworth Historical Society adopted the motto, "Colligere et Custodire." It is as custodians we collect and keep for the use and instruction of the public; not hoarding, but preserving. We gather from forgotten nooks, out of the way places, and even from scrap heaps, records and relics descriptive of the institutive of the past, to save them from oblivion or from destruction. We keep them that all who wish may learn from days gone by lessons of encouragement and draw inspiration for the present and the future.

Since volume two of the transactions of this Society was published early in 1899, the city of Hamilton has gathered to its parks system the historic and charming Dundurn Park and Castle, which the Parks Board is to keep for the public. In connection with the negotiations which led to the purchase of Dundurn, the officers and members of this Society had an important part, and they were also instigators of the movement which has resulted in the Castle being used as a museum. Immediately after the purchase of the property this Society sent a deputation to the Parks Committee of the City Council asking that a room be allotted to the Society, in which it might keep its books and relics. The Committee agreed to do so, but difficulties arose in the way of carrying out that plan on account of the jealousy of a number of societies which did not recognize the peculiar relation of a historical society to the public. In the meanwhile a Parks Commission had been appointed partly to prevent the alienation of any portion of the park for railway or other purposes, and the officers of the Wentworth Historical Society suggested to the new Parks Board that a museum be established under the auspices of the Board. That proposition having been accepted, the belongings of this Society were given as a nucleus

Other collections have been given or lent, and there is a good prospect that a fine museum will be maintained. A member of the Executive, Mrs. Carry, has loaned her collection, which includes an exhibit of shells which is said to be the second best in the Dominion of Canada, containing about two thousand shells.

A few facts relating to Dundurn and its purchase which are not generally known may interest the readers of the volume and assist future historians.

In the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century, near the close of the American war for independence, a young man from the province of New York came to the Head of the Lake, located himself on that part of the Heights which we now call Dundurn, and opened trade with the Indians. Richard Beasley was born in July, 1759, according to the inscription on his tombstone. Regarding his history previous to his arrival in Canada, little is known. He had a brother Thomas who was employed by the Hon. Richard Cartwright of Kingston in the management of a mill at or near Napanee. In Mr. Cartwright's letter-book for the years 1799, 1800, 1801 and 1802, are copies of a number of letters to Mr. Richard Beasley, in some of which he is addressed as "Dear Richard," to others, "Dear Cousin," in which words would lead to the inference that he was a relative, or at least a very intimate friend. These letters are chiefly devoted to business, although there are occasionally paragraphs of a personal and family nature. Mr. Beasley was buying goods from Mr. Cartwright, and had apparently become in arrears of payment, and there are references to a mortgage.

The Crown Patent for 470 acres, including what is now Dundurn Park, was granted July 8, 1799. In this case as commonly happened in those days, the patentee had occupied the land many years before he got his title, and that document gives no clue to the date of first occupancy.

At different dates in the early years of the nineteenth century portions of the estate were disposed of, but the first one we shall make note of was on Oct. 9, 1819, when a part, including present park, was deeded to Frances de Rivieres for the sum of £463 17s. 2d. The connection of Sir Allan N. MacNab with the property is too well known to need any particulars to be

given here, except that it was he who gave the name Dundurn to the park.

About thirty-one years ago Dundurn was in the market and the present president of the Wentworth Historical Society Mr. F. W. Fearman, the late George H. Mills and several other gentlemen interested themselves to bring about its purchase by the city for a park. For $17,500 it could then have been purchased. A public meeting was called in the hall of the old Mechanic's Institute on James street. A large number of citizens gathered there, and the advocates were prepared to present the case, when a prominent merchant arose and stated that if the park were purchased it would be a preserve for the rich people only—that only those in carriages or with tickets of admission would be admitted. He appealed to the jealousy of seet and residence and to the economical feelings of the taxpayers generally because of the great cost, though the price had not yet been stated, and no opportunity was given to state it. A manufacturer seconded his motion, which was carried, and those in favor of the purchase were not allowed to speak.

Shortly afterwards, on September 6th, 1871, the property was sold to a syndicate for the sum of $60,000. On the 24th of July, 1872, the late Senator Melanes bought it for $27,000. In 1877 there was again an opportunity to purchase it for the city, and again Mr. F. W. Fearman and others sought to secure it for the citizens. When Mr. Fearman asked leave to introduce to the City Council a deputation in favor of the purchase of the park an alderman arose, and stating that he was surprised that a man of Mr. Fearman's position and ability should favor such a childish proposal, moved that he be not heard. This motion found a seconder, but was not carried. The deputation made such an impression that a by-law was submitted to the rate payers in October, 1877, which was defeated. In August, 1884, after seven years the people had another opportunity to vote for the purchase, and again overthrew the by-law.

Many years passed by. The Hon. Donald McInnes was growing old. His family had removed from the city, and he wished to spend his remaining days of years with his children. He began to talk of selling off the property in lots for residences unless the city would buy it for the sum of $75,000. Again Mr.

Fearman interested himself in the matter The Mayor, Mr J V Teetzel was also very much in favor of the acquisition of the park by the city but they were agreed that the price asked was too high These two gentlemen visited the Senator and stated their views He asked them what sum they thought could be obtained for it Mr Fearman named $50,000 as being the outside limit of what the citizens could be induced to pay and Mr. Mclennan thought it altogether too low but finally agreed to take that amount A by-law was again submitted the officers and members of the Wentworth Historical Society gave their assistance to those who were advocating the purchase and the by-law was carried in September 1899 The title to the city for the sum of $50 000 was completed October 2 1899 and on May 24 1900 was opened to the public with the grandest demonstration this city has ever seen

In introducing this volume we present our thanks to those who have contributed papers to its pages, to the Spectator Printing Company for the loan of engravings of the Crystal Palace of Dundurn gates, and a view of Hamilton in 1840 also to Mr. W E Ford Ontario Land Surveyor for a plan of the battle field of Stoney Creek

JUSTUS A GRIFFIN,
Secretary, Wentworth Historical Society

Lundy's Lane & Stony Creek

IN the search for historical material when the Wentworth Historical Society was in the first year of its existence letters were written among others, to Mr Murray Anderson of London Ont ex mayor of that city He was one of the very few who responded to the requests for information The following letters were received from him and they will be found full of interest

London Ont 12th Oct 1889

JUSTUS A GEORGE
Secretary W H S

Dear Sir Yours of the 7th is to hand and contents noted My information respecting the early settlement of that part of the country referred to in your letter—namely Lundy's Lane—is as follows In the year 1778 or thereabouts three men by the names of Lundy Hewey and Brooks married to sisters by the name of Silverthorn, lived in what is now known as the State of New Jersey (then a British colony), at a place called the Log Jail about sixty miles from New York These men, rather than join General Washington's army came to Canada and settled at or near Niagara Falls I heard Mr Brooks who was my grandfather say when describing his journey to Canada, that they came on horseback. Each one had two horses and each a wife and one child My mother was one of the children named Sarah Brooks Her father and they had heard there was a British colony somewhere in the west called Canada, and that they were going to find it. There were no railroads or canals in those days, and in many places he said, the roads were not cut out After travelling more than four hundred miles in this way, they came to the Niagara river, and there made a raft and floated over to Canada landing between Queenston and the mouth of the river They then followed the river up to the falls and

there peeled bark and set it up against some limbs, under which they slept the first night These three families I believe, are among the first if not the very first, settlers in Upper Canada Lundy e Lane took its name from the fact that Lundy was on the foremost horse coming up the street I heard Mr Brooks say that their nearest neighbor was at Lockport about forty miles from the Falls, and that he had often carried meal on his back from there to his place

About the year 1796 there came from New Brunswick a half pay officer named Peter Anderson who settled on the spot now occupied by Niagara Falls South His wife, Abigail Fortner, was a niece of Sir Charles Douglas of Scotland, her mother having been a Douglas

Peter Anderson had four sons—Andrew, Charles, William and Martin and two daughters—Anna and Mary Of these we will note only Charles and Mary Captain Charles Anderson is well remembered by elderly persons as a prominent pioneer settler and as the first person to erect a pagoda upon Lundy e Lane battle-ground

Mary Anderson married Jonas Lundy son of William Lundy who was one of the earliest settlers and from whom springs the numerous Lundy family of Lundy s Lane and elsewhere

My grandfather on my father's side, above referred to was a colonel in the British army and was stationed near New York when the war of 1776 commenced He was in a number of engagements during the war among others, at the battle of Princeton where Washington and Lafayette commanded the American army After the war was ended the British troops were all taken to New Brunswick and the Government there gave them the choice either to take their discharge and stay in the colonies or return to England Col Peter Anderson took his discharge and remained in New Brunswick till the year 1794 when he came and settled on a place about one mile from the Governor e tee dance The Governor of Canada lived at Stamford, a short distance from the Falls at that time.

In the war of 1812 my father, Capt C. Anderson held the position of captain in the artillery, and served during the war, taking part in the following battles Queenston Heights, Stony Creek, Beaver Dams, Chippewa and Lundy s Lane This last battle took place on land owned by him at that time I have heard my father say in describing the battle that the artillery occupied the brow of the hill, and the army at the back of them at the top of the hill The American army was at the foot of the hill a short distance in the direction of the Falls Before the battle commenced, he saw General Scott ride up to General Brown, and then ride away The American army formed in line

of battle and marched up the hill with fixed bayonets. He said, "We poured the grape into their ranks as they came up, but they would close up and come on, and charged us at the mouth of the cannon." During the battle the guns were taken and retaken fifteen times. The Americans got away with two guns. I saw them some years ago at West Point, on the North river.

What Gen. Scott said to Gen. Brown before the battle commenced was: "Can you storm the hill?" He replied: "I will try, sir." This my father learned from Gen. Scott himself some years after the war. Near the close of the battle the Americans attempted to outflank our army, when General Drummond ordered the artillery to try and head them off, which they did most successfully, and from the shock the American Army received, they broke and retreated in the direction of Buffalo. Our army followed them to Chippewa. This ended the battle, and also ended the war.

On the hill top of Lundy's Lane battle ground lays the dust of nearly a thousand Canadians who lost their lives at the battle in defence of our beautiful Canada. Honor to their memory! To the victory won at this battle England is indebted for the possession of Canada to-day.

Yours respectfully,

M. ANDERSON.

Lambton Ont., Oct. 22, 1889.

F. W. Fearman,
Vice-President W. H. S.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 20th Sept. came duly to hand enclosing the story of the battle of Stony Creek, for which I am much obliged. My father was in the battle. He held the position of captain in the artillery, and was in many engagements during the war of 1812. For his services rendered at the battle of Lundy's Lane he received a pension. I was born on the battle-ground on the 9th January, 1814—about six months before the battle took place. I was named after Col. Murray, who lived at my father's house a good deal of the time during the war. I lived at Lundy's Lane till 1828, when I passed through Hamilton on my way to Ancaster. Hamilton was then a small place. There were three hotels, kept by the following proprietors: Mr. Miller, corner James street; Paddy Carey, near the post office, and Mr. Potts, opposite D. Moore's shop.

While in Ancaster there was a little incident occurred in connection with the battle of Stony Creek which I will state. I was an apprentice with Jackson & Nickerson (the late Edward

Jackson, of your city). They carried on the tin business. Mr. Nickerson peddled tinware through the country, and he also carried patent medicines. One day he called on Major Showers, who lived on Ancaster plains, a short distance west of Ancaster. Mr. Showers had been a major in the war, and was at the battle of Stony Creek. He was quite a high-toned man. Mr. Nickerson could not sell him tinware, so he then offered to sell him some patent medicine, and among others he offered him some splendid pills, made by Dr. Chapin, of Buffalo. As soon as he mentioned Dr. Chapin's name, the major fell in a dreadful rage, and went into the house to get his gun to shoot the peddler; so Mr. Nickerson was glad to leave in a hurry. The sequel was this: At the battle of Stony Creek our forces had captured a large number of prisoners, and these had to be taken to Toronto. Major Showers was entrusted with a boat-load and on the way there somehow the prisoners got the upper hand, and instead of the major taking his prisoners to Toronto the Yankees took the major and his man and landed them at Lewiston on the American shore. The principal man among the American prisoners at the time was Dr. Chapin, and as Mr. Nickerson was an American the old major thought he was making fun of him hence his rage. Some time after this occurred, when I was visiting home at Lundy's Lane, I told my father who knew the major very well. He had a hearty laugh over the matter, and told me of the circumstance. No doubt it is time. My father said he was at Burlington Heights at the time the army was stationed there. Please excuse this hasty scribble.

Yours respectfully

M. ANDERSON.

The U. E. Loyalists in 1837

IN Lancelot's article in relation to Canadian History in the Mail and Empire of May 26, 1900, he asserts that the United Empire Loyalists were the aristocracy, and at the time of the Mackenzie Rebellion in 1837 were wealthy landowners, and "theirs the voice that was heard in London." The Loyalists, it is true, were the aristocracy, and, for the times, exceptionally well-gentlemanly, but the writer (who knew most of them around the head of Lake Ontario personally) knows that they were not wealthy landowners. The average amount of land held not much exceed two hundred acres per family. There were as many who had less as there were who had more. There were vastly more Loyalists who disliked the overbearing character of the Governor, Sir Francis Head, and his councillors, because of their dictatorial acts, than there were who approved of them. The proof is found in the members of Parliament who were mostly U. E. Loyalists refusing to grant the supplies, and in a very large number of them approving of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie's assertions to secure legitimate reforms, but as soon as Mackenzie indicated in his paper that he designed a rebellion, and the sweeping away of our monarchical system and establishing a republic upon the wreckage—which meant annexation to the United States—they cast him overboard. My father was one of them, and Mackenzie, in his newspaper, by name rabidly denounced him for discarding him. The Loyalists as a class were not wealthy; the country was too young for that. And their voices were not heard in London.

To secure supplies, Governor Head in violation of the law, as stated by Lancelot, personally drew money out of the Treasury to pay the officials. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie then began to

advocate overt acts aiming to establish a republic. The U E Loyalist M P's, who refused supplies then cast him out, and he, more or less guided by Dr Ralph, devised a rebellion, assuming others as wrong-headed as himself that they could easily overcome the few British soldiers in the country, imprison or slay Governor Head and his councillors and secure the Government chest and all in litary applace. Yet Lancelot counte Mackenzie as the "man of the hour," who rose up to deliver the country from the U E. Loyalists, whom he describes as "The Family Compact."

The U E Loyalists after driving Mackenzie out of the country by legitimate action caused their voice to be heard in London, and thereby secured deliverance from the autocracy of the Governor and his officials.

About the same time there was similar trouble in New Brunswick, but in place of rebellion, a commission was sent to London. Their intelligence and statesmanship utterly surprised the Government in Britain, and it granted their request, as it would have done for Canada under similar precedents as proved by what it did do when the U E Loyalists had put down the Mackenzie Rebellion.

Lancelot, while glorifying Mackenzie as the "man of the hour," who in many ways as a patriot suffered more for the cause than Papineau, his brother conspirator in Lower Canada, fails to recognize who was to blame for his suffering.

If Lancelot had read the "History of W. L. Mackenzie," written by his son in love, one of the ablest editors that Canada has produced, as subscribers to Mr Beaty's Toronto Leader constantly, and who in his life of Mackenzie records that Mackenzie himself, after his forced sojourn in the United States republic, admitted that his rebellion was a mistake—"an error of the head but not of the heart,"—Lancelot would have learned that all Mackenzie suffered was the natural product of his own ignorance.

But this suffering of the "man of the hour" was but as a drop in the bucket when compared with the large numbers of the deluded followers who were killed, wounded, imprisoned, impoverished and transported; to which should be added the sufferings of the loyal men of Canada called out to defend their

lives, families and property from the destruction devised by Mackenzie, who has admitted that his head was defective and practically, a mistaken agitator, who had a newspaper for his trumpet, to denounce not only the Government, but also all the loyal men who refused to bow the knee to him.

The proof that he was a wrong headed agitator lies in the fact that he never was able to devise and teach any definite, cohesive remedy for our political ills except to overthrow British power and establish a republic similar to the one to which he fled, and so soon got sick of that he petitioned to come back under the protection of the British monarchy. He had discovered that the republic from which the U. E. Loyalists fled was not the Eden his wrong head imagined, but politically a bottomless pit. He discovered that, in place of the U. S. republic being a government of the people, by the people for the people, it was a government by monopolists and officials for the monopolists, and that all the producers were their slaves.

If Mackenzie had ever set forth in his papers any definite plan for the better government of this country than that called "The Family Compact," worthy of being endorsed by the majority of the intelligent, farseeing U. E. Loyalists, they would have strengthened his hands; but neither in his papers nor in his incendiary orations either before he fled or after his return to Canada, can any such plan be discovered. This summary of his ignorance and incapacity is amply admitted by the confession that he had been "wrong in his head, but not in his heart."

Lancelot describes Mackenzie's adherents as "ragamuffins supported by Fenians." If he had been better read in Canadian history, he would have known that it was twenty nine years after Mackenzie's rebellion that the Fenians came to Canada, like Mackenzie patriots to slay us and rob us of our homes. If he had the personal knowledge of the writer who knew a number of Mackenzie's followers, he would have known that, aside from their affinity for Mackenzie's wrong-headed ideas of government, they were not ragamuffins but mostly well-to-do, respectable, misguided men. Many of them in their ignorance of national matters as blindly followed Mackenzie as do many voters of the present time do the powers that be, believing that they are the best that ever governed Canada; and yet, bad as

was the "Family Compact," it did not tax the country over $1.50 per head annually, while the present cost of all our government is $12 per head

PATRIOT OR PIRATE?

Scribes with a very limited knowledge of Canadian history have, from the Wm Lyon Mackenzie's rebellion to this time poured out continuous streams of denunciation of those who resisted him and his patriots. But there are those who, in the light of all the facts are compelled to count his patriots as buccaneers or land pirates, who respectable as many of them were were corralled the same as the Orange Free State was by President Kruger and forced to invade the British province of Natal under the deluded idea that they were patriots

For example, there was a company of these Mackenzie patriots quite near the present Grand Trunk station at Burlington, to which Mackenzie fled from his dupes when he left Toronto. This company outfitted three men with horses and arms to hasten to Toronto, to help Mackenzie overthrow the Government and to rob and slay all who should resist them

What was the pay each was to receive for his patriotism? The first well known to the writer, had a hundred acre farm with good buildings He was to receive the fine farm of Joseph Ireland one of the most pushing English farmers in the township of Nelson and but a little way from the home of this patriot who not only wanted his neighbor's fine farm, but his barns dwelling and stock, unless the company reserved the stock for its special benefit The second patriot whom the writer also knew but has forgotten his name, was to have the farm of Mr Best on Dundas street, about a mile below the Nelson P O, one of the best in the township He was the father-in-law of Mr Ireland The third patriot the writer did not know, and forgets the locality of the well furnished farm he was to receive The owners of the first two farms were English. They were not U E. Loyalists, neither did they meddle in politics—in fact Mr Best was too old to do so if so inclined These glorified pirate patriots set out to slaughter all who resisted their efforts to secure these three farms and to ruin the owners and their

families, and the Reform company that outfitted them, like the Orange Free State dopes, believed themselves wise patriots.

The writer well recollects that cold frosty morning in 1837 when the militia of Flamboro East, or one company, gathered in Waterdown in the street just in front of his father's dwelling to form for marching to Toronto; and he also well recollects that one of the Mackenzie patriots from the company in Nelson referred to was strolling about with the rein of his horse's bridle on his arm, spying out all who mustered. No doubt he knew every soul of them, as did the writer, and counted up how many farms Mackenzie would confiscate to pay his patriots with. The writer has no doubt that in the patriot's heart the property of the writer's father—his fen fields and woodland, his flouring mill, woollen factory and saw mill, and his home and dwelling—were counted as part of the property to be confiscated when success crowned their rebellious efforts.

The real unselfish patriots were the loyal militia, in which was included the famed loyal militia of Gore—that is "Gore District"—who at a moment's notice responded to the call and hastened to Toronto or set out therefrom to protect it from the pirate so-called patriots who had set out to rob and slaughter all defenders of their property and to confiscate it to their own use. The loyal militia without promise of farms or even a cent a day pay promptly volunteered to save their country from a horde of duped pseudo patriots. Then as described by Lancelot, in these true patriots, "there was seen that wonderful thing loyalty blazing in sudden glory," and it consumed Mackenzie's sedition "before it was old enough to be christened," but has since become registered as "wrong headed Mackenzie rebellion."

With personal knowledge of those times, and having had exceptional advantages for scanning and returning a comprehensive running history of all the intervening years, the writer distinguishes between the real patriot and the deluded piratical horde which made so futile an attempt to take Toronto and to place the Province at the mercy of an adopted citizen, who knew but little of his native land and far less of Canada and its U. E. Loyalist sons, and, as self-admitted, were wrong in the head.

There are numbers in Canada who have had it, year in and

year out, droned into their ears by ignorant and designing writers in the press of the country, that its prosperity is due to Mackenzie, called "the man for the day." If they had been wise students and better acquainted with the history of Canada, they would have known that the Mackenzie Rebellion threw back the progress of the country a whole generation; that before the Rebellion the unbought emigration to Canada was about thirty thousand a year. It was at once stayed by the Rebellion and with all the efforts of our Governments during the intervening years, it is now only just beginning to attain to that number.

Many of these writers so ignorant of Canadian history have asserted that the hard times that prevailed just prior to the Rebellion was caused by the "Family Compact." With correct information they would have known that the financial crash and hardships of 1836 and 1837, which the ignorant were told and believed were caused by the "Family Compact" in order to stimulate them into overt acts, was largely caused by the importers flooding the country with a very large amount of goods in excess of our exports to pay for them which drained the country of all its money, and thus checked the ability to pay debts, or to make improvements, or to develop our great natural advantages. If it had not been for the evils thus originated the people could not have been led into overt acts, and as seen in New Brunswick would in a reasonable time have legitimately secured essential reforms free from the manifold curses which accrued through Mackenzie's acts.

A prosperous people never rebels. It is hard times which secures a hearing for the political charlatan and the blatant "wrong-headed man" who incites to sedition. It may also be added that every financial crash in Canada since 1837 has been caused by the importers in over importing which caused the overwhelming portion of the bankruptcies and business losses and the semi-agricultural stagnation from that date to this time and furnished so many demagogues with clap trap to delude hearers as ill-informed as themselves and who believed were they only enthroned in power, they would make Canada a prosperous country.

GEO. D. GRIFFIN.

Historical St. Paul's

ST PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN Church Hamilton Ontario, stands on the corner of James and Jackson streets, and with its stately gothic architecture and lofty stone spire is one of the first objects of interest to the tourist.

The ground on the shadow of the church is a hallowed spot for here lie the foundere of the parish one of the oldest parishes in Hamilton. The history of days long past has for most of us an absorbing interest, and when we think of the memories which clinster around St. Paul's we recall the words of Lamb: "'Antiquity' thou wondrous charm what art thou? that being nothing art everything. When thou *wert* thou wert not antiquity—thou thyself being to thyself flat jejune, *modern*." What mystery lurks in the retroversion? or what hallowedness are we, that cannot look forward with the same idolatry with which we forever revert?"

So it is not mere love for architectural beauty that invests St Paul's with interest. To many of the citizens of Hamilton half of the charm of the stately stone edifice lies in this, that it is full of a soft light of other days. When one of these elderly citizens leaves behind him the rumbling noises of the city, and,

"bathed in stillness," paces along the aisles of the cathedral-like church the beautiful edifice melts away, and he is once again in the old frame church of St. Andrew's and a boy once more.

It is Sabbath morning, and he can see himself now as he appeared then—a quaint little figure in white trousers, blue jacket and high silk hat. On the way to church he had met Complete, an old darkey who lived in a shanty on the corner of James and Main streets where the Bank of Montreal now stands. Complete had figured in the battle of Trafalgar, and had had a leg shot off to the engagement while on board Nelson's own ship, the Victory. The old negro had given him a vivid description of the fight. How it had stirred his young heart! and that too coming just after the 4th of June—the King's birthday, when Colonel Gourley then head of the militia had reviewed the troops up in the field by Peter Hamilton's barn. The barn has given place to the Central School, and Mr. Wm. Hendrie's residence occupies the site of the Hamilton homestead.

What a different scene is presented to-day from that on which he looked that Sabbath morning! Instead of a populous city the thickly wooded mountain-side rose beyond green fields, which sloped down to the little town then a mere cluster of houses. Beyond the houses fields and blossoming orchards stretched out again till they reached another cluster of houses on the very edge of the bay, known as Port Hamilton.

And how vividly the picture of the old church rises before him! The high pulpit with a flight of steps on either side and a sounding board above, the grave minister, Mr. Gale, in his black gown and bands, the precentor, William McMillan in front of the pulpit and on either side the square pews containing the families of Allan Napier McNab, Captain Stewart, James Stewart and John Weir. On either side of the door was a box stove with a supply of wood alongside. The church was lighted with lamps containing sperm oil. In addition there were tallow candles in tin receptacles which were hung on the walls and to the iron bars which supported the stove-pipes. The hours for service in those days were 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., so that the church was not often lighted.

He was a larger boy when he used to sit on the fence, and

sling stones in the direction of the windowe Of course he did not premeditate mischief, and when he hit them it was pure accident One occasion which he heard about that time is deeply impressed on his mind for he heard it under unusual circumstannes. It a corner of a wheat-field which was enclosed by a rail fence he saw the Rev. Mr Hogg, pastor of the Seceder Church, throwing his arms about in a wildly theatrical manner, and on creeping closer he found that the reverend gentleman was declaiming his sermon to a small audience of pine stumps! The boy sat in his quiet nook and listened to the entire sermon, and the minister had one more of an audience than he had counted on

Mr Brust, the sexton of St Andrew s, no doubt found this boy troublesome also for the bell rope hung in a tastel zingly conspicuous place in the entrance lobby and the boy would almost invisibly succumb to the temptation of giving the rope a tug as he passed into the church He has more veneration for the bell now. It was for many years the only bell in Hamilton and it still hangs in the tower of St Paul s The late James Stewart said of it

"I believe that not a Sabbath passes when I hear its tones but my mind is carried back to the first years of my residence in Hamilton and the happiest of my life It (the bell) seems like a connecting link between the past and the present Especially on the Sabbath evening I can almost imagine it as the voice of a loving mother at the close of the day standing at the door and in kindly tones calling to the lambs to come home in"

One more incident of the old church does this gentleman * whose reminiscences we have been recording, remember, for in 1844 came the Disruption and he went on more to St Andrew s This incident was the funeral of Alexander Sutherland a young soldier It was the first military funeral he ever saw, and he was deeply impressed as he saw him laid to rest in St Andrew s churchyard A small stone on the south side of St Paul s marks the soldier s resting place

The Rev Alexander Gale from Aberdeen Scotland, was

* The writer is indebted to Mr W Bruce, of this city for the above reminiscences.

the first Presbyterian minister who statedly officiated in Hamilton. He was called from Lachute, and was inducted here in November, 1833, preaching in the court house till St Andrew's church was erected. The court house had then been built seventeen years. It was erected under a Statute passed in 1816 George III. enacting that a good and court house for the District of Gore shall be erected on lot number fourteen in the third concession of the township of Barton, to be called the town of Hamilton." The manse built for Mr. Gale is to the south of the church, near Hunter street, and is now occupied by Dr. F. Kossel-rough.

The valuable site for the church was donated by Peter Hunter Hamilton, who, with his half-brother George, were among the earliest members. It was thus George Hamilton that our city was named and from the inception of the town till his death in 1837 he was the best known man in Hamilton. He presented to the city the Court House Square, the wood market and pretty little Gore Park, on King street. In 1894 a handsome monument of polished granite was erected to his memory by the citizens of Hamilton in loving remembrance of his many services. The monument stands to the cemetery in the vicinity of the chapel, while not far away, close by the earthworks thrown up by Colonel Harvey's men in 1812, lie Peter Hunter Hamilton and Harriet his wife.

The church when erected was a small frame building. A description of it by the late James Stewart may be found in a memorial report published by the managers of St. Paul's in 1895. He said in part:

"There are associations connected in my mind with the original building hallowed by time, which I can never forget. In my mind's eye I still see the church as it was in 1835—a neat building for those times, painted pure white on the exterior. Inside, in the centre of the west end, was a pulpit, a very high structure, modern in the pepper box style, with a flight of steps on each side. Above the pulpit was a canopy, to prevent the sound from ascending. The stove-pipes, supported on iron rods, ran the entire length of the building. The said pipes had an occasional fit of leaking, to obviate which a tin gutter was suspended beneath, in tin can hanging at intervals to catch the drops."

A minute in the Session Book of St. Andrew reads: "At

Hamilton, the 19th day of November, 1833, the which day the Presbytery of York met and constituted, inter alia. Mr. Gale craved the advice of the Presbytery in regard to the appointment of elders and the constituting of a Session in his congregation, and stated that Andrew Steven and James Hamilton, Esquires, both resident in the town of Hamilton, had been regularly ordained to the office of elder by the late Mr. Sheed, of Ancaster."

The Kirk Session met for the first time, December 26, 1834, with Rev. Alexander Gale, moderator, and Messrs. Andrew Steven and John Colville, elders. Mr. Colville had been previously ordained an elder under the Synod of Ulster in Ireland. Mr. Peter Hunter Hamilton was ordained January 11, 1835. At a later meeting of the Session the Moderator was requested to prepare a brief account of the planning and progress of the church in this place to be submitted to the session at an early meeting."

At the opening of the church the managers elected were: Dr. Campbell, Messrs. Vallance Thein, Kolleton Powell, Dowie and Thornton. Mr. Alexander Fee had charge of the letting of the pews. Mr. Blaikie was precenter, and Mr. Burst, officer.

Mr. Gale when appointed to the charge received £60 per annum from the Clergy Reserve Fund, and during the first year he got nothing from the people, nor were the sums which followed much better for on January 1st, 1837 we note that "It was moved by Mr. McMillan seconded by Mr. Thompson that the balance of Mr. Gale's stipend amounting to £114, principal and interest be paid up."

March 28, 1835 a plan of the proposed burial ground was submitted by the Secretary. "It was resolved that the sale of lots do take place the 30th instant and that notice of the same be given from the Precenter's desk on the next and following Sunday. Also that the sale price be 40 shillings, one half paid in cash and the other in three months." At the same meeting also: "It was determined that a close board fence six feet high be erected around the South, West, and North sides of the Plot and that the front or east side be in part; that is to say for 45 feet from each corner a weather-board fence, and that the remaining central part of 52 feet be a skeleton fence and also that

there be one gate leading the church of right feet, and another on the South side of eleven feet."

The Sunday school was opened in the church in February, 1836 under the superintendence of Mr William McMillan assisted by Mr George Urquhart. Mr Henry Lawson was secretary and the teachers were Mr James Reid Mr Al Lawson, Mr John Gale, Mr Angus McColl Mr George Wenham and Mrs Gale, Miss Fraser Miss Wenham and Miss Urquhart. The superintendent arranged the school into five classes. The subjects to be taught were as follows

No. 1 Scriptures, Assembly's Catechism, with proofs, psalms, hymns etc

No 2 New Testament, with easy portions of Old Testement, Assembly's Catechism, without proofs, psalms hymns etc

No 3. Second part Union Spelling Book, Watts Second Catechism, Divine and Moral Songs

No. 4 First part Union Spelling Book, Watts First Catechism, appropriate sacred poetry

No 5 Alphabet and first lessons, First Catechism, and hymns taught orally.

On the Roll book First Class (boys) we note the names of Thomas Meere George Watson, John McMillan Robert Wm. Waugh W Justus Huff William Wade, Adolphus Mills, William Bruce and James Vallence.

In ten years public sentiment as to what was required of Sunday schools had undergone a change as we notice from the report of J. Walker, secretary for 1843. Mr Walker in his report of that year, says

"The idea which long occupied the public mind that Sabbath schools were useful only to the poor has, happily, been very generally removed and these institutions are in many cases receiving, as superintendents and teachers the most influential and intelligent members of the church, and as scholars the children of all classes in the congregation. The question whether the teaching children to read shall be the primary object of the Sunday school has been fully set at rest, and now in all evangelical churches, the Sunday school is a channel through which Christians and especially Christian parents can furnish to all children within the range of the congregation, that religious in-

struction which the public schools properly omit but the necessity of which for the preservation of civil and religious liberty and order, history has fully taught."

The ruling elders of St. Andrew's from 1833 to 1844 were: Andrew Steven, James Hamilton, John Colville, Peter Hunter Hamilton, Alexander Fee, Wm. McMillan, John Thompson, James McIntyre, Wm. Blaikie, Charles Pollock, Alexander Drysdale and Calvin McQuesten.

In 1835 the following persons appear as pew proprietors (by purchase) of their several pews, with an annual rental in addition: Andrew Steven, Æneas Kennedy, Allan Napier McNab, John Law, Judge Taylor, John Weir, Wm. Blaikie, elder, and among the pew holders for that year were Calvin McQuesten, Albert Bigelow, D. C. Gates, Edward Ritchie, John Thorn, Dr. Campbell, John Lamont, etc.

A precentor led the singing till the church was renovated when a choir was formed, and occupied seats in the new gallery. In later days they sat around a long table in front of the pulpit, which on communion Sundays was used for the elements. There were forty-six pews in the body of the church with high panelled sides, those on each side being square family pews, with a small table in the centre of each.

The baptisms registered during 1833 were: Margaret Young, daughter of G. I. and Mary Hunter Young; Eliza Jane Finsdel, daughter of Robert and Dorothy McBride Finsdel; and George Buchanan and William John, sons of John and Agnes Riddle.

The first marriage solemnized by Rev. Mr. Gale was that of Archibald Murdoch to Janet Fairburn, in 1834.

It is interesting to look to Old St. Andrew's as the parent stem from which five congregations have sprung. The disruption which took place in Scotland in 1843 was followed here in 1844, when Knox Church was formed, as representing the Free Church of Scotland, with Rev. Alexander Gale as pastor.

In January, 1845, Rev. Alexander McKid, formerly of Bytown (now Ottawa), became minister of St. Andrew's. In 1848 he was transferred to Goderich and the Rev. Daniel McKnee, a native of Perthshire, succeeded to the charge in 1853, and in October of that year the Rev. Robert Burnett was

roduced Shortly afterwards, in order to make way for the present elegant stone edifice, the frame church was moved to a lot on the corner of Charles and Jackson streets where the congregation worshipped until their new church was completed, when it was disposed of to the German Catholics The historical old structure, hallowed by many endeared associations, was torn down some years after wards

It was in St Andrew's church that the first meeting was held in connection with the founding of the University of Queen's College, Kingston, over fifty years ago and representatives from the congregation ever since have been on the Board of Trustees

Many of St Andrew's early members were prominent citizens of Hamilton and fostered the enterprises of the new town Thomas C Kerr was one of these He was a brother of Archibald Kerr who presented the fountain to Gore Park to the city of Hamilton A photograph of the opening of the fountain may be seen in the Museum at Dunluce Castle Thomas C. Kerr died in 1878 in London, England where his remains rest in Kensal Green Cemetery A memorial tablet was presented to St Paul's by his widow, "as a tribute of her loving remembrance, and a token of the sacredness of the ties which bind her to St. Paul's church"

John Young was also one of the original members of St Andrew's church and was for many years a ruling elder He came to Hamilton in 1832, and built and occupied the house on the corner of Main and James streets now the Hamilton Club House He afterwards built a more handsome residence on John street south where he lived till his death The residence was then sold and was for a time the home of Bishop Dowling; afterwards it was converted into a hospital—St Joseph's A memorial tablet may be seen in St Paul's church in memory of John Young and his wife The latter worshipped in St Paul's for fifty years.

Another early member of St Andrew's was Mr Scott Burn He was one of the earliest settlers in Hamilton and built "Chedoke"—a residence well known by all who have visited the beautiful Falls of Chedoke

Among the grave stones in the old kirk-yard we noticed

those which mark the resting places of James Dryman John M Brown John Miller Joseph Edmond John Thompson Mrs Alexander McKid and Lieut Colonel James M Whyte, who was one of George III s Privy Council and a Justice of Assize in the island of Jamaica.

But the names mentioned above are but a few of those who were originally buried in the church yard, for as time passed, the land about the church was required for other purposes It was found necessary to remove the graves and thus almost the last associations of old St Andrew were effaced But d St Andrew s is no mere there has risen phoenix like an the memories immolated a stately structure into whose very walls sacred associations are incorporated The new church was erected largely through the efforts of the deceased members. Messrs John Young Thos C. Kerr John Brown John Riddell and Wm Bellhouse It was opened for worship in 1857 by Rev Dr Mathieson of Montreal, and cost about $60 000 of which $30,000 remained as a debt on the congregation Circumstances arose in connection with this heavy burden which subsequently led to the closing of the church for a time Many of the members worshipped with neighboring congregations, while others built a brick church at the corner of Hunter and Park streets retaining the name of St Andrew s under the pastorate of the Rev Robt Burnett Thus it came about that when in 1873 the original St Andrew s was re opened it was thought best to give up the name to those who continued to worship in the brick church and the name of the original church was changed to St Paul s Rev J C Smith B. D , who had been called from Belleville was pastor

In 1876 Mr Burnett demitted his charge and in April of that year a proposition came from his congregation to amalgamate with St Paul s, and at a special congregational meeting held in May the proposed amalgamation was carried into effect Their manse and church properties became vested in St Paul s The elders of St Andrew s Mr Alex Craig and Mr James Inch were received into the eldership of St. Paul s Mr W G. Black was made one of the trustees The large old silver communion service, the pulpit Bible the covered offertory plates, together with the three chairs in front of the pulpit, were brought

back to St. Paul's and the church family was united once more. After a pastorate of four years Mr. Smith resigned, and a call was given to Rev. Robt. J. Laidlaw, of Jefferson Ave. Presbyterian church, Detroit. For seventeen years he was a revered and faithful pastor. His people loved him and he seemed to be a bit of their life, till one sad day in October, 1895, when he lay in his coffin before the pulpit and so many came to look on the beloved face for the last time. They mourned him then, they mourn him now, but his mantle has fallen upon one who is in every way worthy to be his successor.—Rev. Neil McPherson, B. D.

Intense difference of opinion will probably always continue to exist as to the style of architecture best befitting ecclesiastical structures; but it is generally conceded that the Gothic with its graceful elegance, majesty and grandeur of design, is most suited to public worship, as it impresses the beholder with the solemnity and deep mysteriousness of religion.

St. Paul's church is a modification of the Gothic. Its spire is said to be the only one built entirely of stone in Ontario. The most ancient *ex professo* treatise on architecture extant defines the perfection of architecture as consisting in the combinations of the three excellencies: stability, utility, and beauty. With what success these three elements have been blended in St. Paul's must be left to the good taste and judgment of each visitor himself. The defects we will leave to the criticism of connoisseurs, and will point out the features which impressed us when as a stranger we first entered St. Paul's.

A broad sweep of stone steps invites the visitor to enter the church. Passing to admire the massive oaken doors he passes into a commodious vestibule and then into the church. The pillars which support the gallery, the pendentive cornices and roof are of dark oak, which gives an almost sombre tone to the church. But all the interior design is blended with such harmony that a rich and subdued effect is the result, and the "dim religious light" is in keeping with a Gothic church.

The central feature of admiration is the pulpit. It is placed under the arch of a spacious recess, and is backed by a beautifully carved screen which was modelled after the screen to the famous Salisbury Cathedral. Pure Gothic draws a marked

line betwixt priest and people, and somewhat reminds one of the Temple of old and its sacred exclusiveness, but as St Paul's is not an Anglican cathedral but a Presbyterian kirk the pulpit is in the centre, and unfortunately the light from the memorial window falls directly over it. The eminence in carving of the Salisbury screen, the beauty of the pulpit together with the carved chairs and communion table give a completeness and effectiveness to the church which challenges the admiration of all. The pews with their somewhat high backs and closed doors, give a quaint, proprietory air seldom seen in more modern churches.

That St Paul's still retains a predilection for the usages of the kirk is noticed on Sacrament Sundays, when the pews in which the communicants sit are covered with white linen. The effect is very chaste and beautiful. But the oval tokens, made of white metal, which were in use in the early days have long since given place to the modern card. The gown of the pastor, however, is of the style worn by ministers of the kirk so the days of long ago.

The organ in placed in the east gallery. It is enclosed in a casing of oak. Though not ranking among the largest organs, it is of more than average size and excels in fine workmanship and mellow voicing. C. L. M. Harris, Mus. D., a graduate of Oxford England, is organist.

Having a good organ and good organist it is quite in keeping that the church should have a good choir, and St Paul's has always been noted for its fine choir. It is to be regretted that Mrs McArthur, soprano soloist, has found it necessary to resign. How often after the sermon—when our souls have been ravished by the words of fervent prayer, till we have caught glimpses of the New Jerusalem and have heard faint echoes of the hosts who sing "Alleluia! Salvation and honor and power be unto Him who sitteth upon the throne"—how often have we listened as in the silence which followed there fell from the singer's lips one soft note of melody which floated up through the silence and as the sweet strains went on, lifted our hearts out of the trifles of time into the very air of Heaven!

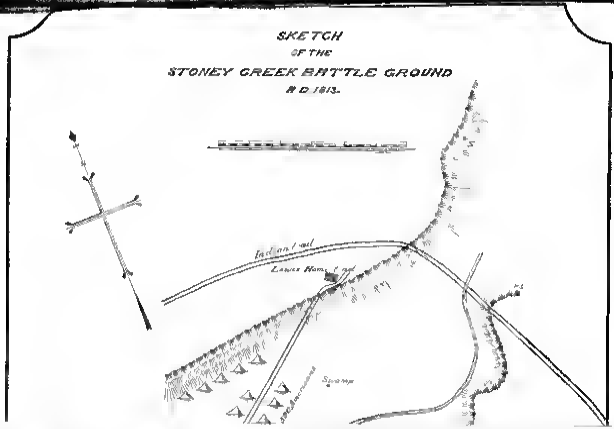
When these days like these pinch-nosed years shall have "floated back into history," these are the memories which for some of us will stand out most clearly on the deep of time.

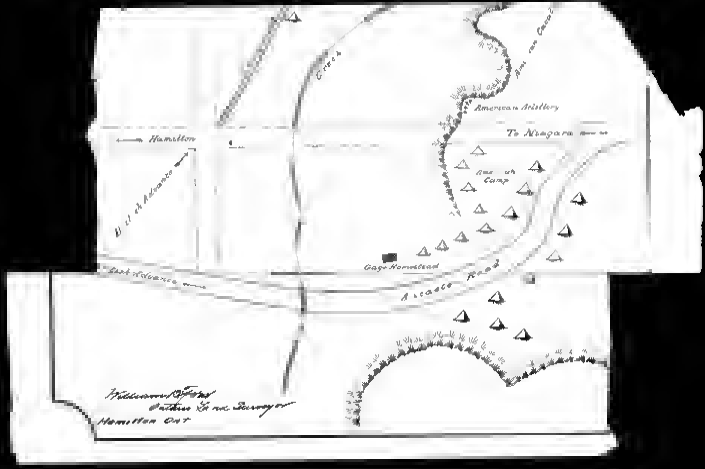
STELLA E. ASLING.

March 26 1901

Historic Value *of* Smith's Knoll

It is well established by history and tradition that the Americans on the night of June 5th 1813, under Generals Chandler and Winder, lay encamped a little to the west of the present village of Stony Creek having near them a small stream of water, a rivulet now nearly dry; that their encampment was roughly speaking in form not unlike a horse shoe with the open side westward; that the encampment covered both sides of the present road leading from Hamilton to Niagara; that in number they were somewhere about 3500 spread over a part of the northern part of James Gage's farm on the south side of the present road over part of the present cemetery and over land still to the west of it on the south side of the road and over land on the north side of the road owned by Wm Gage where now stands the Williamson homestead—occupying the same with about 500 men in and about the lane to the east of the Williamson house, leading north and east at present to the Lewis house, a wooden building standing at the time of the battle and still standing; also over the knoll in question upon which was placed their artillery when the attack was made about 2 a m of 6th June 1813. The British commanded by Col Harvey and consisting of 704 men composed of parts of the 49th and 8th King's with a few militia—the late Hon William Hamilton Merritt a militia dragoon officer being one—having left Burlington Heights, where Gen Vincent with a force of about 1700


SKETCH
OF THE
STONEY CREEK BATTLE GROUND
A D 1813.
Swamp


Creek
American Artillery
To Niagara
Hamilton
Old Mohawk
Camp
Gage Homestead
Mohawk Road
Hamilton Ont

of 1800 men were entrenched, they proceeded along the road leading to the Red Hill and to Niegara. Three men left Burlington Heights about 11 p.m. on June 5th. On proceeding eastward they would have no making the attack, the James Gage farm and cemetery on their right hand; the Williamson property (then owned by Wm. Gage) and Smith's Knoll on their left hand.

WHAT HISTORY SAYS

The Hon. William Hamilton Merritt in his diary published by his son, J. P. Merritt, says as follows: "We had to march six miles (from Burlington Heights) before we came up to the pickets. On our arrival at Davis's near the Red Hill we heard the report of a gun from the picket. Our detachment halted, formed into sections and the loading was drawn from each gun. [*This is doubted by Dr. Kingsford*]. "I was attached to General Vincent for the night. The enemy were encamped on Gage's field in a very advantageous position—2000 of their men were on the hill to the right of the road and 500 in a lane on the left in advance of their artillery, *which was situated on a hill directly in front of the road that our troops must pass*" [this is undoubtedly the hill now known as "Smith's Knoll"] "their pickets, nearly half a mile in advance, also in the woods. These we made prisoners without giving the alarm. On our entering the clearing we were fired on by the second picket who was more alert. The 500 on our left were the first that were discovered. General Vincent" [probably Colonel Harvey] "ordered a charge and our men set up a tremendous shout which continued along the whole line" [from this probably originated the report that there were Indians in the attack; it has since been established that there were no Indians engaged] "and was the cause of throwing the enemy into the greatest disorder and confusion. Our two light companies of the 49th routed the 500 before the main body had time to come up. I happened to cast my eyes around and discovered the fires of the main body. Col. Harvey and the officers were using every exertion to get the men formed when the enemy opened a most disastrous fire on us from the hill, and likewise opened fire from their gun on the opposite side. Our men were dispersed in every direction, and

had not Major Plenderleath with 50 men charged and captured their guns, we should have been completely defeated... However, after capturing their artillery [on Smith's Knoll] "and both their generals they thought proper to retreat from the field." [The cannon were undoubtedly captured on Smith's Knoll.]

Col Harvey, in his despatch to General Prevost on Sunday morning, June 6th, 1813 says "In conformity with direction I had given the sentries of the outside of the encampment were bayonetted in the quietest manner and the camp summarily stormed. The surprise was tolerably complete but our troops meant only advancing and charging across the line of the camp fires, and a few muskets being fired notwithstanding my exertions to prevent it our line was distinctly seen by the enemy whose troops to some degree recovered from the panic and formed upon the surrounding heights [on the Gage farm below or north of the Gage House] "pointed a destructive fire of musketry upon us which was answered on our part by repeated charges whenever a body of the enemy could be discovered or reached." [The enemy could not have been charged if they were located on the high foothill to the south of the Gage house.] "The 8th or King's Regiment and part of the 49th charged and carried the first field pieces in very gallant style" [located on Smith's Knoll] "and the whole sustained with undoubted firmness the heavy fire which was occasionally poured upon them. In less than three quarters of an hour the enemy had completely abandoned his guns and everything else to us. Our trophies besides the three guns and howitzers—two of the guns by the by were spiked by us and left on the ground for want of means of removing them—are two brigadier generals one field-officer, three captains, one lieutenant and about one hundred men prisoners."

Tradition quite fits in with this statement. Mr. Samuel K. Green about 86 years old, living now a half mile east of the village of Stony Creek nephew of the William Green who carried the American password or countersign from Stony Creek to Vincent at Burlington Heights told me in July, 1899 that he had often heard his father say that he saw two American guns after the battle lying just below the present "Smith's Knoll"

in the road leading to Niagara that on examination it was found that they contained no powder or that the ball was inserted before the powder and this was often discussed in the family It was believed by his father that the Americans in their excitement inserted the ball before the powder Col Harvey's statement, however explains the matter when he says "We spiked two guns and left them on the ground" The guns were made useless, effectually spiked by the British, and were found where they were left or near the spot described by Mr Green. Mr Green also stated that his uncle lived with his father on the high foothill to the south of the Gage house, and that he never heard of soldiers British or American, occupying that hill at the battle of Stony Creek Squire Peter VanWagner also stated to me in July, 1899, that forty dead bodies had been dug from the knoll, that he himself had exhumed twenty two for scientific purposes When he was lecturing on phrenology, he wanted the skulls for examination He said that several were shot in the top of the head Mr Smith the owner of the knoll has a considerable collection of relics of the battle all taken from the knoll These may be seen by calling upon him

Dr Kingsford in his History of Canada Vol 8 page 277, says "The ground on which the action of Stony Creek was fought has but little changed in the eighty two years which have passed since the memorable event. As we stand upon the spot [as the Doctor, Senator MacInnes Miss M A Fitzgibbon and myself did in June, 1895] the whole scene comes before us in imagination and under the circumstances which have made it famous An examination of the position shows how well it was chosen and at the same time establishes the desperate character of Harvey's attack On the north of the present road stands Smith's Knoll the elevation on which the guns dominated the approach and the spot evidently where the struggle on the right of the United States position took place Many homes remains have been found there with old buttons and belt plates of the 8th or King's and of the 49th regiment, as well as those of the artillery of both services On the left of the position in the neighborhood of the Gage house there is a similar elevation, on which artillery was also placed." [This is not in exact accord with the Hon William Hamilton Merritt on tradition though

it may be so.] "The identification of the site is unquestioned, and I believe without dispute. It is seven miles from the position of Burlington Heights."

Kingsford also states that Chandler, the American general was dragged from under one of the guns and made prisoner. Wurtele also. It would appear was made prisoner near the guns. It is quite clear that the attack was made first on the north side of the road, as Vincent in his despatch says, Ogilvie with his own companies of the 8th was assisting the 49th when he moved to the right and attacked the left flank of the enemy. The whole American force then retreated.

Geo. H. Mills

The Gates of Dundurn

IT will interest many in Hamilton and elsewhere to learn a little of the history of the quaint old gates and the gateway at the Dundurn Park entrance on York street as the general impression is that they have always been in Hamilton. These gates originally belonged to the late George Ralph Dundas, a veteran of the war of 1812 and the first Clerk of the Peace in the Gore District who then practised law in partnership with his brother, the late Hon. Dr. John Ralph, with offices at Vittoria, Norfolk County, and Ancaster always riding on horseback between his different offices along a trail there being no roads to those early days the Mohawk being the principal one. Mr. Ralph resided at that time on the hill overlooking Dundas, near the present road to Hamilton a pretty spot near a pine grove, purchased from William Hare of Dundas on the 24th of May, 1822. The estate contained 300 acres of land on the site of what is now the Driving Park, in Dundas, and subsequently several hundred more acres were added to the above. He placed the gates at the south entrance to this natural park at the beginning of an avenue shaded by stately forest maple trees, which led up to a large rambling old log house, the stone pillars with the large carved balls with a high stone wall extending on each side.

The gates were purchased in England and the stone cut from the Sydenham Mountain quarry, which formed the north boundary of the estate and was included in it. On a tablet on the inside of one of the pillars will be found the name of the stonemason and the following inscription — "John Allan, stone cutter, Staffordshire, England, emigrated to Upper Canada in

1820. In 1828 he constructed these pillars and erected this monument, that he lived and will die a faithful subject of his King and country, and proud of his national birth." In Dr Thomas Rolph's book on emigration, published in London, England in 1841, page 221, mention of the gates is made as follows: "The grounds of George Rolph, Esq., in the very centre of Dundas, are extremely beautiful, finely timbered, presenting the appearance of a noble park, a handsome terrace of the richest verdure extends across them, overlooking the whole vil-

THE GATES OF DUNDURN

lage, at the back of which at a little distance is a bold range of mountains almost perpendicular, beautifully wooded, occasionally intersected by gullies and forming a noble rampart and screen from the north. The entrance to his demesne is particularly striking from the lofty iron gates handsomely finished, enclosed and surrounded by walls of fine free stone resembling and quite worthy the entrance to a nobleman's mansion. I believe it is Mr. Rolph's intention ultimately to build a stone mansion in a corresponding style."

Owing to family bereavement what was originally intended to represent a quiet English home was never completed, and many years afterwards the gates, pillars etc., were sold to Sir Allan MacNab. A large stone landmark, with the initials G. R. cut on it, is still to be seen in Dundas in a lane running north from King street, opposite Ogilvie street, which marked the site of the gates and, with others along the old York road, went round in an old indenture of the 6th of Dec., 1824, as marking the boundary of land purchased from Jacob Nevelle by George Ralph, and a convincing proof of a bit of local history unpublished.

On an old map, being a plan of village lots, partly surveyed for George Ralph by James Kirkpatrick, Deputy Surveyor, bearing date of December 9, 1834, is a sketch of the gates and avenue to the house, and some of the oldest inhabitants remember these gates when they were in Dundas. In Hamilton Mr. Rastrick (Sir Allan MacNab's architect) arranged the present gateway, giving the contract to James Lomax, a native of Burry, Lancashire, England, who in less than six weeks, the time the contract called for, placed them where they now are, in June 1855.

Mr. Lomax still lives in Dundas on the Creighton road. In the memory of the writer, Sir Allan MacNab paid many friendly visits to Mr. Ralph's house, in which a midday champagne dinner was a feature in the comfortable old fashioned homes in Dundas of the first owner of the gates of Dundurn; and it is hoped that this little bit of history may be of interest to the present generation, who will now know Dundurn Park as a public pleasure ground.

HISTORY.

Hamilton's Crystal Palace

GENERATION from now it is not at all unlikely, there will be few aware of the fact that Hamilton once possessed a building that occupied in its time as to a prominent position in the interests of the city, administering both to its profit and entertainment. The writer refers to the Crystal Palace built in 1860 on the site now known as Victoria Park at a cost—to be exact—of $20,964, including outbuildings and fences. The latter enclosing 22 acres of land. Twelve acres was the original number purchased to which two were subsequently added. The building was located about one hundred yards in from the Locke street line, immediately opposite Peter street, the main entrance facing east. Robert Gordon was the builder, and the late George H. Mills, who was President of the Wentworth Historical Society for eleven years and mayor of the city when the project took shape, was chairman of the civic committee which selected the site and negotiated its purchase. The inception of this worthy enterprise is fully set forth in the report of this committee which is considered of sufficient interest as an evidence of the public spirit of prominent citizens of that day, to transcribe. It is as follows:

REPORT OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE COMMITTEE.

"At a public meeting held in the Mechanics' Hall on Saturday the 30th day of October, A.D. 1858, the following resolutions were carried:—That the meeting is of opinion that the construction of a Crystal Palace would be beneficial to the interests of the City of Hamilton, and that Isaac Buchanan, Esq., M.P.P., Sir Allan Napier MacNab, Baronet, Geo. H. Mills, Esq., (the Mayor), Capt. Nicolls, D. Creigie, W. G. Kerr, Nehemiah Ford, H. J. Lawry, Wm. Bellhouse and T. A. Ambridge, Esqrs.

HAMILTON'S CRYSTAL PALACE

be a committee for the purpose of devising suitable means for the erection of a Crystal Palace, and generally to investigate all circumstances connected with the building of the same, and to report the same to a public meeting of the citizens to be called for that purpose."

On the 6th day of November A.D. 1858, at a meeting of your Committee Messrs. Capt. Nicolls, H. J. Lawley, Dr. George, Geo. H. Mills and Nehemiah Ford were appointed a sub-committee to examine and report to your Committee the most eligible situation for the erection of the Crystal Palace. The sub-committee reported as follows:—

"To the Crystal Palace Committee.

"In accordance with a resolution of your Committee, directing us to examine and report the most eligible site for an agricultural edifice, we have examined the following properties, namely:—That known as the "Dunlson Tract" the Ordnance lands on Burlington Heights, the Fergusson estate, the Industrial Farm, twenty-four acres owned by Kerr, Browne & Co., and the property of Messrs. Button & Sadlier to the south of the Concession road; and having received considerable information relating to the above and other properties offered for sale (which information is particularly contained in letters accompanying and submitted with this report) we have to report that, of all the properties above referred to, that known as the Dunlson Tract is, in our opinion, the most eligible for the purposes required, on account of its grand elevation, the peculiar adaptability of its soil for holding Fairs and Agricultural Shows, and above all, on account of its proximity to the central portions of the city (whereby it is rendered easy of access to all our inhabitants). It is also our opinion that the latter property might be made far more remunerative than any of the others referred to, in case the enterprise of erecting agricultural buildings should be undertaken by a Joint Stock Company. At the same time we would suggest (in case the price placed upon the Dunlson property should not prove satisfactory to intending purchasers) that either of the properties above enumerated might be made available for the purposes required. We would finally recommend that not less than eighteen nor more than twenty-two acres be purchased.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) Geo. H. Mills,
Chairman.

"The report was adopted by your Committee.

"With reference to the method of obtaining the necessary funds for purchasing the site, and erecting the edifice, your

Committee is of opinion that the best and most practicable mode of effecting that object would be by the formation of a Joint Stock Company, and with the view your Committee applied for and obtained an Act of the Provincial Parliament which amongst other enactments authorizes the formation of Joint Stock Companies to hold lands and erect edifices to be used for the holding of periodical Fairs or Exhibitions for agricultural purposes, and empowers Municipal Corporations to subscribe a portion or the whole of the necessary capital for those purposes which Act (with slight amendments) will in the opinion of your Committee be found to be means for securing the desired object as to place the completion of the work quite within the reasonable expectation of every inhabitant of the city

Your Committee considered that the Corporation of the City of Hamilton as well as many of the adjoining Municipalities would naturally feel interested in the success of the proposed undertaking and with the view of obtaining their co-operation and assistance circular letters have been addressed to those Municipal authorities requesting them to lend their aid in carrying out the enterprize and your Committee would earnestly recommend that immediate action should be taken to secure their co-operation and assistance

Your Committee has also well considered *the great pressure* of circumstances which has for the last two years almost prostrated all the material interests of this County, and believing that any proposition or undertaking requiring money for success would have proved wholly useless, it has (in consequence) delayed action in the performance of the duties entrusted to it till the present when the prospects of a speedy return to general prosperity seem almost certain and your Committee is satisfied that at this time not only our own municipality but those immediately associated with it should have a common interest in securing (if possible) the next agricultural exhibition in this section of the country which important result can (in the opinion of your Committee) only be attained by their united action

"All of which is respectfully submitted

GEO H MILLS
Chairman

Dated this 27th August 1859

"Carried"

In view of the intense commercial stagnation which then prevailed, this undertaking was all the more creditable to its projectors, and manifested the abounding faith they had in the

intus of the city, notwithstanding the clouds of adversity overshadowing it which ruined ruin on many To be sure the Palace, when built was hardly so imposing a structure as its great English prototype of 1851 often which it was modelled yet as will be noticed by the engraving appended, it presented quite a substantial and artistic appearance

As stated in the foregoing report the primary object of the erection was for holding the Provincial Exhibition, which at that time was held yearly in rotation in four cities of what was then known as Upper Canada. When opened for that purpose in September, 1860 it was honored by the presence of the Prince of Wales (now King Edward VII.), then visiting Canada who performed the ceremony Besides, it was for years the home of the Great Central Fair of Hamilton a flourishing institution until the advent of a multiplicity of rival organizations weakened its influence, and it died

During the stay of British troops in the city in the sixties, the Palace was utilized as a barracks for detachments of artillery and infantry It may not be out of place to mention here that two large siege guns (one of which is observable in the engraving)—trophies of British prowess before Sevastopol—occupied a position on the grounds which has not been altered since the building disappeared On reaching the city, they were first placed in Finlay's square, in front of the old jail and court house combined; and many old residents will remember the furore created one 12th of July night by the clandestine discharge of one of them with noise like thunder, much to the detriment of all the windows in the surrounding square

The Palace was frequently the scene of many notable musical events, both vocal and instrumental Certainly the most prominent of these was the festival held in honor of the Queen's Jubilee in 1887 on June 21 and 22 which was praiseworthy alike to the city and all those taking part The programmes presented consisted of the oratorios of The Creation and Samson, and a concert of patriotic and national melodies by school children In the carrying-out of this elaborate affair, soloists of pioneer reputation a grand chorus of over 400 trained vocalists of the city an orchestra of 60 performers and a children's jubilee chorus of upward of 1000 voices, took part

In 1890 however the last fair was held within its walls for in 1891 the buildings and fences were condemned and sold for the nominal sum of $2339 the Palace itself bringing but $450. Even at this figure the purchaser is alleged to have rued his bargain.

Thus did this locally celebrated structure—so often the centre of the bucolic riches of the surrounding district the skill of Hamilton's artisans the excitement of the "open-to-the county and free for-all hoss trot" and the annual rallying-point of happy groups of young and old—pass from view and become but a memory.

F K

Historical Data re State and Church in the County *of* Wentworth

By Mas J Ross Horner

1792

THE first meeting of the Legislature of Upper Canada met at Newark 17th September 1792 under Lieut-Governor Sir Gravee Simcoe One of the Acts passed on that memorable occasion related to surveying who led out the hitherto pathless wilderness of the country into districts and counties Yorkshire Lincoln and Lancashire England standing godfathers in giving names to the now familiar Barton Annaster Grimsby Beverly Saltfleet and Flamboro'—land known to the Indians as Ish-se-nik weh

The Five Nations (sometimes designated the Six Nations) on the Grand River were acknowledged to have such claims upon the consideration of His Majesty from their devotion to the royal cause during the American rebellion and the loss they sustained that it was one of the first concerns of the Government, on return of peace to provide for them in the country

Sir Frederick Haldimand on 25th October 1784 by an instrument under his hand and seal, declared that they and their posterity should be allowed to possess and enjoy a tract of land six miles in depth on each side of the Grand River, running into Lake Erie being a part of a large tract lately purchased by Government from the Chippewa Indians (*See Note A*)

Note A—The greatest amount of information respecting the Indian lands on the Grand River will be obtained from a report made by the Hon J E Robinson James Kirby and the Ven John Strachan members of the Executive Council in 1830 and also from a second report made by the Hon J H Dunn G H Markland and W Hepburn Esq who had been appointed trustees to investigate and report to the Lieut-Governor on claims referred by various persons to lands belonging to the Six Nations Indians situate on the Grand River

Treaty No. 3, Dec., 1792

"To Governor Simcoe: Between the great Ojibawny Natio[n], who succeeded the Neutral Nations in possession of the peninsula. Signed by seventy Chiefs, Sachems, War Chiefs and *Principal Women*" (*see Note A*) "of the Missasagas Nation, on one part; and our said Sovereign Lord, George III., King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, in consideration of the sum of £1180 7s. 4d. of lawful money of G. B., all that tract or parcel of land lying and between the lakes Ontario and Erie, beginning at Lake Ontario from Missasaga Point, opposite Niagara Fort, to the Creek that flows from a small lake into said Lake Ontario, known by the name of *Washquate*" ([illegible]ranties of the nineteenth century, anglicised as *Washquarter*); "from thence westerly to River La Tranche" (now Thames). "As before mentioned together with the woods, ways paths waters and watercourses and appurtenances to the said tract or parcel of land. The boundaries of the land were an imaginary line running from the [illegible] at little lake Waghqnata" (Burlington Bay)

In 1796, the Five Nations wished to dispose of portions of their large tract (retaining enough to cultivate and raise a food, by mine an annuity for their comfort. Captain Brant their principal chief, was by a solemn council appointed the agent or attorney of the Five Nations to negotiate with Government whatever might be necessary for effecting their wishes upon this occasion.

The tract which Captain Brant was authorized to surrender was described in the power of attorney referred to, and was stated to contain 320,391 [illegible]

Under the authority, it is supposed, with the perfect knowledge and approbation of the Indians, sales of very large tracts were effected by Captain Brant; and on the 5th February 1798, he executed in the name of the chief warriors of the Five Nations, a formal deed, surrendering their possession of such parts of the said lands as are mentioned below, beseeching that His Majesty would be pleased to grant the mention fee simple to the persons named, who were to pay the sums stated as a consideration for the same.

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* *Note B*—*Vide* "Burlington Bay Beach and Heights in History" by Mrs. Holden published in Transactions of W. H. S. 1895.

The Schedule specifies the following tracts

Block No 1 (now forming the Township of Dumfries) containing about 94,505 acres	was sold to P. Steadman for	£8 841 0 0
Block No 2, sold to Richard Beasley, James Wilson and John B Rousseau	65,212 acres	8 887 0 0
Block No 3, sold to Wm Wallace,	86,078	16,364 0 0
Block No 4, no purchase	28,312	
Block No 5, sold to W Jarvis	30,800	5 775 0 0
Block No 6, given originally to John Dockstader by him sold for the benefit of his Indian children to Benj. Canty		5 000 0 0
Total	358,707 acres	£44,867 0 0

The making of these contracts with the individual purchasers, and the fixing of the consideration, were the acts of the Indians themselves The Government merely assented to the general measure, and gave their sanction and assistance, in the conviction that it would be beneficial to the interests of the Indians

No 2, of 94,505 acres sold to R. Beasley and two Ancaster settlers, the purchase money was paid Block No 4 was afterward sold to Hon Thomas Clark who gave his bond 24th October 1806, for £3564, payable in 1000 years from date to Wm Claus and Alex Stewart and the interest to be paid annually. No 5 originally contracted for by Mr Jarvis was afterwards sold to Lord Selkirk for £3850 and came into the hands of Henry T Boulton This tract now forms the Township of Manilton No 6 forms the present Township of Canboro

Owing to the nearness of Newark the first capital of Upper Canada to the American frontier Gov Simcoe desired to remove his headquarters to the "Head of the Lake" that portion of the Heights at present occupied as the city of our dead Victoria Park Dundurn Park and castle—the proposed site of the future capital of the Province—a site chiselled by nature as a great commercial highway in time of peace an unconquerable strategic coign of vantage in time of war

Negotiations failing with Mr Richard Beasley, the offer of purchase by the Government was withdrawn Barton Ancaster and "Cootes Paradise" (Dundas) then forged ahead, leaving the

long undulating plane intersected by innumerous streams speeding from the mountain to the lake edged and broken by forests to be an appanage or adjacent part of these earliest and most progressive settlements.

A newspaper called "The Canadian Constellation" was published by S. & G. T. Tiffany at Niagara Saturday June 21st 1800. It was a sheet 11 x 15 inches in size containing 12 columns of reading matter and four of advertisements. The London dates are the 22nd of March—a period of three months. The Boston and New York items give the 27th and 28th of May—nearly a month. Yet a wonderful gain in postal industry and delivery to that of 1787 93 to the settlements at the Head of the Lake and the county's denizens from St. Lawrence whence Quebec newspaper at that date stated that a mail for the upper countries (U. C.) would be forwarded from Montreal on the 3rd of February by the "*Annual Winter Express*." (*See Note C.*)

Let us return to our "Constellation" so designate at that date of periodical literature. But as these columns days of hourly and daily electric bulletins and publications and revelations of wireless telegraphy, it would be considered "a dimming star." The following advertisement is of interest to us:

FOR SALE

"To be sold, a valuable and pleasant situation at Burlington Bay (head of little lake) containing 276 acres of land, 150 of which are under good improvement.

"There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling place" (the new (1902) central foundation of Dundurn Castle) "and stables; also a wharf 100 feet long and 32 wide; a storehouse 30 x 20, and an excellent mill for a sawmill, with a quantity of valuable pine, walnut and other timber.

"It is an excellent stand for business being the head of the water communication with the western part of the province and the main road from the Grand river and the river La Tranche (now the Thames)." Inquire from this place. "Persons wanting to

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Note C.—The first number of the Canada Constellation appeared July 25, 1796. "Published weekly opposite the Lion Tavern, Niagara. S. & G. T. Tiffany proprietors." In their new paper appeared which was called the "Herald" and announced that the "Constellation" had undergone a revolution after nine years existence. On July 29, 1796, Hon. Richard Cartwright of Kingston, wrote R. Hamilton, Esq., of Queenston thanking him for a number of Niagara paper. He says "the publishers have been so kind as to send me two of their Constellations."

purchase may know the terms by apply ng to the printers of this paper in Niagara, or to

R BEASLEY Esq. on the premises

1804 Thomas Moore lyric poet in whose poetry all nature lived, moved and sparkled in exuberent fancy, imbuing as he wandered from clime to clime the fragrance and beauty of a thousand shores traveled through the United States and Canada On his way to the Grand River to visit some Chippawa friends whom he had previously met in England he sailed over the little lake and Castle s Paradise The perfect beauty of the scene he immortalized in the following verses

"I knew from the nooks that so gracefully curled
Above the green elms, that a cottage" was near,
And I said If there's peace to be found in the world
A heart that was humble might hope for it here.

"It was noon and no flowers that languished around
In silence reposed the voluptuous hie
Every leaf was at rest, and I heard not a sound
But the woodpecker tapping the hollow beech tree

"And Here in this lone little wood, I exclaimed
With a maid who was lovely to soul and to eye,
Who would blush when I praised her, and weep if I blamed
How blest could I live and how calm could I die!

"By the shade of yon sumach, whose red berries dip
In the gush of the fountain how sweet to recline
And to know that I sighed not in vain, innocent lips,
Which had never been sighed on by any but mine

* Must have been the *Beasley home* —Mrs. J R H

Moore's visit to Canada and his Canadian poetry was honored by royal appreciation, as is shown by the following item in reference to our late beloved Queen and Lord Durham, copied from a newspaper of 1839

"V R

H M AND LORD DURHAM

"It has been currently reported that H. M. wrote an autograph letter to Lord Durham requesting him as a personal favor to continue to hold the reins of government in Canada The report has been contradicted The Queen did write an autograph letter. The following is a copy

"Windsor, October 25th, 1838.

"Understanding from mamma that you are coming back from Canada, may I beg the favor of your bringing with you a copy of the Canadian boat song as it is sung in that country. You well know the song I mean. It begins "Row, brothers row," and a precious row they have been making amongst them. With compliments to Lady D. and the children,

"Believe me, yours truly

"VICTORIA R."

1816 In 1816 the District of Gore was formed out of the Niagara and Home districts. It consisted of two counties—Wentworth (named after Mrs. Gore's family) and Halton (Gov. Gore's private secretary). Wentworth originally included the township of Saltfleet, including Burlington Beach. Barton including Burlington Heights, Embrook, Glanford, Ancaster and so much of the County of Haldimand as lies between Dundas Street and the village of Onondaga. (*Vide Sir J. Bourinot.*)

Col. Gourley, in his statistics in 1817, says Easton Township contained 130 houses and about 800 inhabitants. The site of our present city was then known as "adjacent part of Barton," or "head of little lake," and was included in above census. It was not until 1813 that Hamilton was laid out as a village. The land owners were the following gentlemen: George Hamilton (after whom the city was called), James Hughson, William Wedge, Ephraim and Col. Robert Land.

From 1816-20 the Home Government laid out large sums of money in constructing Burlington Canal, which gave the town access to the river St. Lawrence navigation. Before this time, Ancaster had been looked upon as the emporium of the district.

In 1817, the Gore District had 4 places of worship, 28 grist and 41 saw mills, and 3 medical practitioners. The village of Ancaster then boasted 20 merchants' shops, all doing a good business, and was the only place of any importance west of York and Niagara. Hamilton people were obliged to "trade" at Ancaster. The physicians lived at Ancaster. Everyday supplies and dry goods, beyond the pedlers pack, were bought at Ancaster.

When the Burlington Canal began operations in 1823 * far-seeing Pierre Desjardins, of Dundas, carried through his design and obtained a royal charter for a channel through Burlington Heights to Dundas, making that town the head of navigation. Many years it took to construct the long, winding canal, which crept in leisurely length at the foot of the serpentine Heights. Desjardins did not live to see the work accomplished. He had ridden from Dundas to Grimsby to purchase oxen, and was found dead on Mr Nelles property. Whether thrown from his horse or from heart disease, was not known.

So far, in our records of the County of Wentworth we have dealt (to quote Sir John Bourinot) with the explorer, the missionary, surveyor, the soldier, the statesman—as the controlling powers who made their impress on this historic spot and shaped its destiny. There is however, one noble army of men marshalled in steady line, whose keen foresight, superb genius, indomitable pluck and tireless energy of purpose, of which little or nothing has been written or said—and yet, without these men, this Canada of ours would not be where it is now on the threshold of the twentieth century. I refer to the very ordinary, everyday classification,

"Our Men of Business,"

The great band of men in a community who recognized that mutual interests must bring mutual and concerted action, in joining together to carry out progress—not only each for each, but one for the other, and outwards for the community, and still further the "Colony."

I find the roll-call of the Wentworth section of this army in the fyles of "The Hamilton Board of Trade and its Work," which was first formed on the 29th day of April, 1845 and re-incorporated 30th June, 1864. The 36 men who for the public weal formed the first Hamilton Board of Trade were:

* Act authorizing Government to build Burlington Canal passed 19th of March, 1823; canal finished 1832. Act incorporating Desjardins Canal Co., June 30, 1826. Commissioners for building Burlington Canal were John Almas, Wm Chisholm and Wm Applegarth.—Secretary W. H. S

Archibald Kerr,
J C Kerr,
Ed Ritchie,
Richard Juson
Benjamin Miller,
Jen Colemen,
Hugh Moore
Wm Atkinson,
A. McDonald,
H C Hakes,
Joseph Gilkinson,
James Welker
Jomen Oshorne
John Gatchare,
Wm F McLaren,
M McKenzie,
John Young, jr.,
John Wisser,
R Babington,
John P Larkin
T H McKenzie,
Wm Dixon,
Æ Kenondy,
A Bigelow
M D Bowe,
J S Ewart,
John Wagetoff
G L Breedmore,
John Young, sr.,
D Moore,
James McIntyre,
C C Ferrie,
Robert Forbes,
Donald McNabb
Thos. Ramsay,
Isaac Buchenan.

The foresight of this corporate body brought about the completion of the Burlington and Dundas Canals and swayed the long controversy of the free navigation of the St Lawrence. The construction of roads, railways and other highways of commerce all the great public issues which make or mar a city these men and their successors in office to the present day have controlled and brought to successful fruition.

What does 1849 report say re commercial relations with the mother country, when the whole system of protection was done away with:

"Your Committee did not fail in their duty, but petitioned her most gracious Majesty the Queen, craving time in order that the Colony might accustom itself to the change. No reply. Another petition for a modification of the navigation laws as might place *Canadian produce* in a more favorable position. No answer again. Nothing daunted they keep on in the path of "*duty*" they continue "*vigilant*" regarding many matters of great importance to the *welfare of the Colony*"—namely, the necessity of a uniform rate of postage, the repeal of the duty upon American wheat, useless to the farmer, burdensome to the merchant, and affording no revenue to the *Colony*, the repeal of the various duties on American provisions, as were such admitted for home consumption free of duty, the very cheapest articles

produced in Canada would be put up for consumption in Britain, and thus not only would the Canadian farmer obtain as good prices as at present, but a trade would be formed of the highest value to the country.

Re "Navigation" is interesting. "That British navigation laws be so far altered as to permit foreign vessels to load at Quebec and Montreal for ports in Britain and also to allow foreign ships to bring to Canada the produce of any part of the globe, that so far from there being any necessity for Upper Canada merchants to import at export via New York, that on the other hand cheapness of inland transport will induce the merchants of the Western States of America to import their bulky and heavy goods by way of the St. Lawrence and the present strange anomaly of our position be done away with—permission being given to import through a foreign port and foreign canals in foreign ships and to be denied the privilege of importing in the same ships through a Canadian port and Canadian canals."

A prophecy surely was uttered more than half a century ago "We trust the day is not far distant when our hopes will be realized and the cities of Hamilton and Quebec assume the commanding positions laid out for them by nature, and so improved by art."

The 'magnetic telegraph" was also a great matter of consideration, as too, the Canada Great Western Railway Company scheme was vigorously pushed by the Hamilton Board of Trade, and they 'trusted that such might merely be the backbone of a series of railways, constructed from the material so abundant on the respective lines, stretching to every corner of the fertile west.

The first mining company and association of life insurance, the formation of manufacturing establishments—"all of which, though commencing on a small scale, will probably lead to undertakings of a greater magnitude," etc. were to turn carefully discussed and action taken upon.

Another bit of foresight

"We would beg to point out the importance of publishing occasionally information for the benefit of the agriculturalists regarding the description of grain suitable for the British market,

the proper methods of preparing flour, of curing provisions, packing butter and making cheese, of raising and dressing flax and hemp, the culture and preparation of articles for dyeing, and various other matters respecting which the farmer naturally looks to the merchant for advice.

Every favourable opportunity must be taken advantage of in the forwarding of measures calculated to place the young *Colony* in the position which she ought to occupy!

Great thoughts that lead to great actions have a long pedigree! The colonial spirit of the 20th century we find inscribed on every page of the records of the Hamilton Board of Trade.

Under what name shall we place the following mill-cast of contingent of men—pioneers of the Gore District.

"AN ACT, YORK U C

"Granting to His Majesty a sum of money for the Improvement of the Roads and Bridges in this Province (U C)

"Eleven Districts. [Passed 6th March, 1830.]

"To the Gore District, One Thousand Six Hundred Pounds.

"No IX

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the sum of One Thousand Six Hundred Pounds, hereby granted to the District of Gore be appropriated and expended as follows. On the Government Road from the Village of Dundas to the Town Line in Binford, the sum of Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds, and that John Binkley, Peter Bamberger and Hawkins Lyons be Commissioners for expending the same.

"For cutting through the top of the Mountain, and reducing the hill near John McCollums in Nelson the sum of Ten Pounds, and that George Will be Commissioner for the same.

"On the Post Road from Dundas Street in Nelson to Freeman, the sum of Thirty Pounds, and that Joshua Freeman, John McCullem and David Gant be Commissioners for expending the same.

"For the purpose of underpinning the Bridge at the Twelve Mile Creek, on Dundas Street with stone, the sum of Fifty Pounds, and that Gilbert Bastide, Joseph Barnes and Robert Best be Commissioners for expending the same.

On the Road from Thomas McKay's to the back part of Etamose, One Hundred and Seventy five Pounds, and that Thomas Armstrong, Joseph Hatton and Moses McKay be Commissioners for expending the same.

"On the road east of the Widow Meece's, leading through Engeneng ood Trafalgar, to Erin the sum of Seventy-five Pounds, and that John Kearey, Peter Kearey and Philander F. Hopkins, be Commissioners for expending the same

"On the Hill at Burlington Bridge leading into Hamilton, the sum of Ten Pounds, and that William Applegarth and Gabriel Hopkins be Commissioners for expending the same. (Duplicate?)

"For a Bridge at the Mouth of the Twelve Mile Creek on the Lake Road, the sum of Twenty five Pounds, and that Philip Sovereign, Esquire,* and Jacob Triller be Commissioners for expending the same

"For cutting and bridging a straight line the Sixteen Mile Hill, on Dundas Street in Trafalgar, the sum of Five Hundred Pounds, and that Colonel R. Adamson of Toronto, to the Home District, Charles *Textril*, of Trafalgar, Samuel Howell, Charles Biggers, and Laurence Hagan be Commissioners for expending the same

"On the Road leading from Thomas Choate's in Glanford, Gore District, to Crowford's on the Grand River in the District of Niagara, and from thence in a diagonal direction to strike the Township Line between Woodhouse and Townsend in the London District, the sum of One Hundred Pounds, and that Thomas Choate, David Kearns and Samuel Rynkman be Commissioners for expending the same

"On the Road leading from William Devlin, jr. in Saltfleet to Daniel Cresswell's, in Barton the sum of One Hundred Pounds, and that William Devlin Daniel Cresswell and Lemin Hemming be Commissioners for expending the same

"On the new or lower Bridge across the Marsh at Burlington Heights to the County of Halton including the roads up the hills on each side, the sum of Fifty five Pounds, and that John Chisholm, Wm. Applegarth and Robert Land be Commissioners for expending the same

"On the old Bridge across the Marsh from Burlington Heights in the County of Wentworth, to Flemborough in the County of Halton, the sum of Forty five Pounds, and that Richard Beasley, Esquire, Joseph Hopkins and James L. Lafferty be Commissioners for expending the same

"On the Road leading from Smith Griffins, in the Niagara District to the Township Line between Saltfleet and Binbrook, in the Gore District, the sum of Seventy five Pounds, and that John Second, Elijah Second and Daniel Serves, Esquire, be Commissioners for expending the same

* The office Esquire denoted the office of Magistrate.

The Church.

The Mohawk Church on the Grand River was the first church erected in Canada West. It was built by Captain Joseph Brant who collected the monies for building, also for the bell. The first "church-going bell" tolled in Upper Canada at the time of his visit to England.

Captain Brant, in his zeal to christianize his people, translated the "Book of Common Prayer" into the Mohawk language. The printing of these books he also superintended while in England. The book was printed one page in English and the opposite page in the Mohawk tongue. Each Gospel lesson is illustrated by a quaint wood-cut. In some of these the Devil is to be seen fleeing before Christ. These illustrations were no doubt used as object lessons in teaching the truths of Christianity. The church bell was made by John Warner, Fleet street, London, in 1786.

The church holds by virtue of possession a gift from Queen Anne—a handsome communion service of beaten silver, each piece bearing an inscription, stating it to have been given to the Mohawks for the use of their church by Queen Anne. The branch of the Mohawk reserve at Deseronto have part of a duplicate sett. These two services were presented to the Indians before the Revolution when the Five Nations under Capt. John Johnson and Joseph Brant joined the U. E. Loyalists in their exodus from the New England States to Canada. For safe keeping the vessels, Bible, coat of arms and tables of the Law and Commandments, also gifts from England's Queen were buried in a safe hiding-place in the old Mohawk Valley—the resting-place of the forefathers of the Nations. A good loyal Long House of the forefathers of the Nations. A good many years elapsed before they were unearthed and brought to Canada. The missing pieces of the Deseronto sett were appropriated by one of the American Episcopal churches.

One hundred years ago there was but one Church of England clergyman in what now constitutes the Diocese of Niagara, and he had to labor in all this western peninsula for over fifteen years alone—the Rev. Mr. Addison of Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake).

The Rev Ralph Leeming was appointed to Ancastee, Burton, Coote's Paradise and the adjacent parts in 1816 It was while Mr Leeming officiated at Ancaster that the union church (1824) was built in Ancastee The ceremony of laying the foundation stone was attended by the Grand Lodge of Free Masons. An arrangement was afterwards made, so that the church building became the property of the Church of England The first church was burnt in 1866

Until the Rev. John Miller's arrival in 1829, his field of labour embraced the Gore District and Wentworth and Hilton He resided at Ancaster and held regular services at the Mohawk Church as well. Mr. Miller covered the same ground from 1829 until the arrival of Mr Geddes, with the exception of the Grand River services which he omitted

It was during Mr. Leeming's ministration that the solid silver communion vessels, consisting of paten and two high chalices—still in use and in a perfect state of preservation, and in the safe custody of the present rector of St James Dundas—were "presented to the church in the village of Coote's Paradise in the District of Gore, Upper Canada, January 1st, 1817, by Richard and Mary Hatt of Ancaster."

We cannot leave Dundas Church of England without making note of the chancel window During the war of 1812-4 and for years afterwards, we all know how bitter feelings were nourished and kept alive between Canada and the United States. As a remarkable instance of the change which time in its softening influences often brings to the descendants of those once pitted in battle one against the other, no more significant and nationally unique evidence can be given than the window of stained glass bearing the coats of arms of Bishop Stanton and Dr McMurray. The lower portion of the window bears the inscription: "From Churchmen of the United States" "Let Brotherly Love Continue" The presentation of this beautiful window took place on the 17th of March, 1854 Following is a copy of the deed of gift of same

"The undersigned, wishing to express their friendly regard for the Rev William McMurray, D.D., Rector of Ancastee and Dundas, whose late visit as a Delegate to our Church in behalf

of Trinity College Toronto they remember with pleasure and desirous also of giving a testimonial of their fraternal interest in the Canadian Church unite in placing a Chancel window in the church at Dundas, of which Dr. McMurray is Rector

Signed G W Doane D D LL.D,
Bishop of New Jersey

W R Whittingham D D
Bishop of Maryland

Horatio Southgate D D
Missionary Bishop

Alonzo Potter D D LL.D
Bishop of Pennsylvania

J M. Wainwright D D D C L,
Provisional Bishop of New York

(Clergy)

Horatio Potter D D, New York
Benj I Haight D D New York
W A Muhlenberg D D New York
F Goulay Philadelphia
W F Hines, Philadelphia
J F B Wilmer, Philadelphia
Morgan Dix Philadelphia
H. W. Ducachet D D. Philadelphia
John Coleman D D, Philadelphia
Robert S Howland
G Jarvis Greb

(Laity)

John R Wilmer Philadelphia
Henry Austin, Philadelphia
W H Newbold Philadelphia
M F Mahony Philadelphia
Cyrus Curtiss New York
J B Plumb, New York
G S Norris Baltimore
Henry T Parker, Boston
George C Shattuck M D

The inevitable fate of mankind, "Dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return" befell our brave pioneers. Strangers and sojourners in the Canaan of the New World like Abraham of old, they also sought burying places wherein they might bury their dead out of sight. One of the first sacred observances these God fearing, king honoring men followed was the setting apart and consecrating portions of their allotments of land as burying places for their own kin and that of their less fortunate neighbors. The oldest gravestone in the churchyard of Ancaster is that in memory of "Alexander Ritchie and Mary Lucas, his wife, who both departed this life at Ancaster on 11th of April, A.D. 1823." One tomb is of interest to historians, being that of

JANE

Wife of

HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT, Esq.

Born at St. Mary's Falls, Jan. 31st, 1800.
She died at Dundas, May 22nd, 1842.

In the arms of her sister, during a visit at the home of the Rector of the church, while her husband was absent in England, and his children at a distant school.

She was the eldest daughter of
John Johnston, Esq., and Susan, daughter of Wanbojeeg, a celebrated War Chief and civil ruler of the Ojibewa Tribe.

Carefully educated and of polished manners and conversation, she was early fitted to adorn society, yet of retiring and modest deportment. Early imbued with the principles of true piety, she patiently submitted to the illness which for several years marked her decline, and was inspired through seasons of bodily and mental depression with the lively hope of a blessed immortality.

As inquiries have been made from time to time from U. S. societies in regard to Mrs. Schoolcraft, it is well perhaps to insert here a short notice of this remarkable woman.

Mrs. Schoolcraft was the wife of Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, Esq., late Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the State of Michigan and parts adjacent. She was the eldest daughter of the late John Johnston, Esq., an Irishman by birth, of the Sault Ste. Marie. Her mother was the daughter of Wanbojeeg, one of the most celebrated war chiefs of the Ojibewa nation. She ac-

companied her father to England and Ireland at the early age of ten years and in the latter country was placed under the super intendence of very able instructors. Under their tuition she became highly accomplished and fitted by acquired knowledge all the world combined with her own Indian grace to mingle with and adorn the purest and most refined society. Mrs McMurray the wife of the late Ven Archdeacon Wm. McMurray was a sister of Mr. Schoolcraft. It was while visiting her sister (Mr Schoolcraft having sailed for England on a brief visit on the 9th of the same month), who was living at Dundas, that she was seized with an illness which proved fatal. Mrs S was a full blooded Ojibbeway rather darker than usual, highly educated, possessing charming manners and a brilliant conversationalist. her personality was most interesting.

The 'Johnston women' including Mrs Johnston, Mrs McMurray and Mrs Schoolcraft, were remarkable women—and noted for the devotion which they ever manifested in the religious improvement of their own ill treated race. The character of these ladies together with the romantic outline of the history of their family, has been perpetuated by the pen of Mrs Jameson. Both of the daughters inherited in a degree the poetical talent of their father Weubyeng.

Lines of Mrs Schoolcraft on leaving her children at Albany and returning to her native country. Translated from the original Ojibbeway by Henry Rowe Schoolcraft Esq

When memory turns to my country so dear,
My heart fills with pleasure and throbs with a fear
My country my country my own native land!
So lovely in aspect in features so grand;
Far far in the west! What are cities to me
Oh land of my mother! compared unto thee?

Fair land of the lakes! Thou art blest in my sight,
With thy beaming bright waters and landscapes of light
The breeze and the murmur the dash and the roar
That summer and autumn cast over the shore
They spring to my thoughts like the lullaby tongue
That soothed me to slumber when cradled and young.

One feeling more strongly still binds me to thee—
Here rested my forefathers in liberty free

Here shook they the war lance and sported the plume,
Ere Europe had cast out their country a gloom
Nor thought they that kingdoms more happy could be
Where lords of a land so resplendent and free

Yet it is not alone that my country is fair
And my home and my friends are moving me there
While they beckon me onward, my heart is still here
With my sweet lovely daughter and bonny boy dear
And oh! what is the joy that a home can impart,
Removed from the dear ones who cling to my heart

It is learning that can in them but tell me, can schools
Repay for my love or give nature new rules?
They may teach them the lore of the world be sage,
To be grave in their youth and grey old age;
But oh! my poor heart, what are schools to the new
While severed from children thus fondest so true?

I return to my country—I haste on my way—
For duty commands me and duty must sway
Yet I leave the bright land where my better years dwelt
With a sober regret and a bitter farewell
For there I must leave the dear jewels I love,
The dearest of gifts from my Master above.

Barton

Barton was first settled by the Pilcan family, the pioneer United Empire Loyalists, in 1783. Unmarked graves of unknown dead were found on their property. The Indians from the Reserve related the tradition no doubt obtained from the Ojibbewas "that some dark-skinned people came in a vessel long prior to the settlement of the country by the whites, and lived for a time on this spot; but as they behaved themselves badly they were put to death by the Indians. It is conjectured that this may have been one of the ill fated French or Spanish expeditions in search of visionary Cathay or western passage to China and from which no person ever returned to tell of the fate of his companions." *(Note D.)*

The original survey of Barton Township was made by Augustus Jones D. P. L. S. in 1791. The following names are to be found on that plan: R. Beasley 200 acres; Ralph Clinch, 600; Aaron Crisp 800; John Depew 200; Benjamin Fairchild 200; John Fulman, 400; Slah Hyles, 200; Peter Isaac and Abraham Hetning 800; Michael and Jacob Hess, three

Note D.—Vide Historical and Centennial Sketch of Barton Lodge, No. 6, G. R. C. A. F. & A. M., published in Hamilton 1895.

Brant Johnson, 100; David Jones 100; Matthew Karn 300; Robert Land, 300; John and Robert Lottridge, 700; Elias and Jacob Long 300; William Lunnbough 200; Ann Morden 100; William McLees, 300; Cornelius Ryckman, 300; Caleb Reynolds 500; William and Jacob Reymil 600; Solon Secord 400; Walter B. Strachan 400; Henry Smith 200; Geo Simwart 500; Samuel Street 100; Daniel Springer, 200; John Scott, 300; and Edward Jessup, 200

From 1792 to 1829, the first Church of England missionaries were the Rev John Stuart of Kingston, and afterwards the Rev Robert Addison of Niagara. This mission field included the Indian reservation on the Grand River, which was reached by way of Burton over an ancient Indian trail. This trail became the kings highway between Ancaster and Niagara Falls.

About 1824 the first Barton church was built, an union church. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Ancaster church the same year was attended by the Grand Lodge of Free Masons. The old burial lot of the Hess family can yet be seen. The headstones still erect show the inscriptions:

Jane Snider Wife of John Snider Died 1801	Michael Hess Died Nov 5th, 1804. Charity Hess Died Nov 5th, 1808.

The U. E. Loyalists and settlers between 1810-20 who rest in this county of God's acre are the Filman, Bond, Kearn, Moorhead, French, Gourlay, Ryckman, Secord, Captain W. B. Procter, Rousseaux, Sawyer, Bowne, Flock, Rymal, Gage, Almas, Kerr, Terryberry and Horning families.

In 1830-4 the Barton Church was used as a military hospital, many soldiers at that time dying of cholera and fever. Their graves are at the northwest corner of the burial ground unmarked. Whose duty is it to mark the spot?

In 1834 the Rev. Jas. C. Usshe served Barton and the village of Hamilton. Mr. Usshe was obliged to take the long journey to Quebec to be ordained in 1834. On his return he was preferred to Grace Church, Brantford.

In 1835, the Rev. J. G. Geddes was appointed missionary

to Barton and parts adjacent' (Hamilton). *(Vide "Notes on Burton," by Rev Canon Null.)* For several years divine services were held in the old Court House. The first Sunday school met in the late Judge O Reilly's coach house, and afterwards in the Court House.

ORDINATION OF REV J G GEDDES

On Sunday, the 11th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1835 John Gamble Geddes deacon and missionary at Hamilton and Barton, was admitted to the holy order of Priests in St John's Church, Ancaster, by Charles James, Lord Bishop of Quebec; the Venerable Archdeacon Strachan and John Millet, M A., Rector of the church, assisting in imposition of hands. The ordination sermon was preached by the Bishop from the following text: "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

On Tuesday, the 13th day of October, 1835, the foundation stone of Christ Church Hamilton was laid with due ceremony after service held in the Wesleyan Chapel. (This must have been the old Wellington St. Chapel or Canadian Wesley Chapel.) A sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by John Strachan, D.D., LL.D., Archdeacon of York. The church was used for the first time Dec. 31, 1837. *(Vide Rev. Dean Geddes's Sunday Journal.)* The procession from the Chapel to the site of Christ Church was as follows:

1. The Venerable Archdeacon and Clergy.
2. The Building Committee.
3. The Gentlemen of the Medical Profession.
4. The Bar, with full dress and gowns.
5. The Magistrates of the District, in quarter sessions dress.

Service was performed by Rev. J. G. Geddes, the Lord Bishop of Quebec being present. A copy of the Form of Service was distributed among those present, but is too lengthy for publication here.

On Wednesday, the 14th October, 1835, a *Confirmation was held in the Wesleyan Chapel* in the town of Hamilton by Charles James, Lord Bishop of Quebec, assisted by the Venerable Arch-

deacon of York Sixty-two were admitted to the holy rite from Hamilton and Barton and nine from Rev James C Usshers mission The Archdeacon preached Rev Mr Ussher read prayers Rev J G Geddes baptized an adult William Bele Vonevery and Rev Messrs Miller and Nelles were also present

" HAMILTON 13th June, 1835

Minutes of the proceedings of a meeting for the purpose of furthering the erection of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH *in the town of Hamilton*

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Hamilton pursuant to notice held at the office of Mr John Law, in the said town, for the purpose of endeavouring to farther the erection and building of a Protestant Episcopal Church in the town of Hamilton

"Mr Nathaniel Hughson freely offered the choice of one lot out of two on James street with an immediate title for the above purpose The first lot being on the east side of James street opposite the garden of Mr Judge Taylor was then inspected and it was decided in favor of excepting it by a large majority Mr Hughson's second lot was then inspected but a large majority decided against excepting it Mr Geo Hamilton's lot on upper John street had undergone examination, and after much discussion pro and con, it was at length decided against building the church thereon

"A subsequent meeting was held in the office of Mr Law after public notice had been given in consequence of some dissatisfaction having been expressed at the mode in which the decision in favour of the site on James street had been obtained It was represented by one or two individuals that a number of persons, Roman Catholics and of other denominations, who were not likely to feel an interest in the convenient position of the church but who were possessed of lots in the neighbourhood of James street were induced to put their names on the subscription list for petty sums from five shillings to a pound for the purpose of obtaining the privilege of voting at the public meeting which had been called. The parties complaining contended that the location of the church was a point in which members of the church alone were entitled to have a voice, and should the members of other congregations feel themselves aggrieved by being excluded from the right of voting after having contributed towards the erection of the church they were at li-

ority to withdraw their subscription. As the meeting yielded to the force of the representation, it was respectfully requested that all who did not consider themselves members of the church would retire. The request having been immediately complied with a division took place and the votes were found equally divided. The casting vote was given by the chairman [Mr Allan Napier McNab] in favor of Mr Hughson's lot, and the matter was then finally set at rest.

The Building Committee were then instructed to take immediate steps for the erection of a church upon the said site of such materials and dimensions as they might deem expedient.

The Committee having decided upon building a frame church in consequence of their limited subscription list tenders for erecting a frame according to a design by Mr Wetherall architect were advertised for, and on the 1st day of September, 1835 the Committee met to examine the tenders put in and to decide to whom the work should be given.

There were many delays in the progress of the work the most serious being caused by the loss of necessary hardware and glass which was being imported for the church from England. Some Hamilton people crossing in the same ill-fated ship—the *Colborne*—perished at sea. This terrible mishap was followed by other depressing and discouraging circumstances too many to enumerate when the "ladies of Hamilton...desirous of contributing their proportion towards the erection of the church," formed the determination of holding a bazaar for the advancement of that object which was held on the 24th May 1837. The magnificent sum of two hundred and twenty five pounds was raised.

On June 21st 1839, first Christ Church was opened for divine service. To quote from Rev. Canon Bull

"I was in attendance the day of the church opening. A procession of Church dignitaries and churchmen gathered at the court house, and from there proceeded to Christ Church, the Sunday-school scholars joining in the procession. I was a short boy—rather small then—with my two brothers Richard and Harcourt. When the church was ready for use (not completed) Mr Geddes resigned Barton, much to the regret of church people in the township on the hill."

FAMILIES BELONGING TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN HAMILTON, 1835-6

1. Dr. Thomes, medical
2 Mrs Metcalfe widow
3 Judge Taylor judge
4 Miss Mecnab
5 Mr Gunn farmer
6 — Ritchie merchant
7 — Purkett grocer petit.
8 — Wonham, excitonner
9 — Weild, settler
10 — Middleton farmer
11 — D. Beasley, excitonner
12 — Venevery, squire
13 — Cline, farmer
14 — Wood, grocer petit.
15 — Scobell, baker
16. — Low, lawyer
17 — Bradley innkeeper
18 — English, Blacksmith
19 — G. Hamilton squire
20. — Miles O Reilly, lawyer
21 — Sheriff Jarvis sheriff
22 — Rendell, ed tor (gone)
23 — Biegs, editor
24 — Abel Land squire
25 Col. Beasley squire
26 Mr Lewis shoemaker
27 — Jnson merchant
28 — Thomas excitonner
29 — Gresham, tailor
30 — Anslie, farmer
31 — Stephen Oliver, D S
32 — Frank butcher
33 Mrs Blakeville, doubtful

34 Mr Chapman, schoolmast
35 — Sproule shoemaker
36 — Kennedy, innkeeper
— Rathven stettoner and D. S
38. Messrs. Stinson, merchants
39 Mrs Sutton, mns c teacher
40 Mr Applegath farmer E. Flamboro
Mrs. Wells
41 Mr J Kensil Dundas Rd
42 — H O Reilly student
43 — Wilson innkeeper
44 — Evans stonecutter
45 — Chatfield, innkeeper
46 — Pallister, tailor
47 Col Robt Land, farmer
48 Mr Fearman
49 Mr Macartney, med cal.
50. Dr Macartney, med cal.
51 Mr Webster merchant
52 — Cleary, cabinetmaker removed
53 — Hodson gentleman
54 — Whyte gentleman
55 — Watson merch.
56 — King
57 — Bull Gazette editor
58 — Macnab, lawyer
59 — Daniels
60 — Cehusal
61 — J. Davis, law student
62 — Start lawyer
63 Mrs Street widow

COMMUNICANTS BY NAME ON GOOD FRIDAY, 1837

Miss Bourne, Mr and Mrs Vanevery Miss Cleery 4
Mr and Mrs and 2 Misses Geddes Mr and Mrs Gilkinson 6
Mr and Mrs Jackson Mrs Mitchell Mrs Porteous Mrs Wells 5
Mr and Mrs. A Land, Mrs and Miss Morris, Mr and Mrs J Bull 6
Mrs and Miss Daniels, Miss Jarvis, 2 Miss Hamilton 4
Mr and Mrs O Reilly, 2 Misses Racey Mrs Stewart 5
Mrs Stark Miss and Mrs Taylor, Mr Peerson 4

Mr and Mrs Webster, 2 Messrs. Street, Miss Thornat 5
Mr Ludlow, Mr Price, Mr Cornwell D Beasley 4
Miss Rynkman Mr and Mrs. Lewis Mr and Mrs Kennedy 5
Miss Wacher Mr Graham Mrs Gunn Mr and Mrs. Wadd 5
1 unknown 1

OTHER MEMBERS AT THAT DATE

Mr and Mrs. Jarvis, Mr Allan N. and 2 Misses McNab, Mr Wells Mr J and Miss Land Miss Bushnell. Mr and Miss Racey Miss Macartney Miss G Macartney Mrs. Stewart Mr and Mrs. Law Miss Taylor Mr Counsell. Mr. Bull, Mrs Metcalfe Miss Lewis, Miss Shaw, Miss J. Taylor Miss E. Taylor, Mrs Chatfield Mrs Robert Lewis, Mr and Mrs. Bailey, Mr Cline Miss Hamilton, Miss Bradwall, Mr and Mrs Davis, Miss Law, Mrs Thorne

The following data are taken verbatim from the official records of Christ Church

On Monday the 12th October I administered the Lord's Supper for the first time to Mrs Beasley wife of Col Beasley of this town

The names of the persons confirmed in the King St Methodist Church, Hamilton on Wednesday Oct 14th are as follows

	n stands for nbova		
Mahlah Kinsel,	n 21	Elizabeth Land	n 21
John Kinsel	n 21	Hannah Land	n 21
Frances Clear	n 21	Isabella Land	17
David Beasley	n 21	Abel Land	n 21
William S Vanevery	n 21	Lemm Land.	n 21
Mary Ann Harriet Sunet,	15	John Land, jr.	19
Daniel Charles Gunn	n 21	Mary Land,	16
Ellen Octavia Taylor	19	Miss A Walker	21
Isabella Taylor,	17	Joseph Kymal	n 21
Alexander Millar	18	Mary M Kymal	19
William Lane,	n 21	John Almas	n 21
Eliza Ryckman	15	Jane Almas	n 21
Harriet Rathven	n 21	Fredrick Almas,	n 21
Mary Ann Nellis,	n 21	Elizabeth Almas	n 21
Robert Ham O Reilly	n 21	Robert Montaith	
Charlotte Racey	17	Anna Maria Griffin	
Mary Stanton,		Prime F Inman	n 21
Samuel Stanton,	n 21	Ann Crosbie	n 21
John Hammill,	18	Elizabeth Young,	16
Hannah Hammill	15	Mary Sarah Hammill	n 21

John Flock	0 21	Rachel Ryckman	0 21
Susannah Flock,	0 21	Emma Anguste Ryckman,	18
Elizabeth Flock	19	Agnes Beilie,	17
Mary Flock	14	Martha Beilie,	0 21
Philip Flock	0 21	Sarah Land	19
Eliza Thornal	0 21	Abigail Land	0 21
Edward Thornel	15	Jane O Reilly,	0 21
Sarah Milne		Miles O Reilly	0 21
Martha Law	0 21	Mary Chatfield	0 21
John Law	0 21	Paul Huffman,	0 2
Robert Lend sen t	0 21	James Parrie	6

Rev James E Usher

J G Geddes Off Min

Hamilton Oct 14th, 1835

OLD-FASHIONED MARRIAGES

Banns of marriage were solemnly published of those about to enter the bonds of holy matrimony The first couple so called in the parish were John Tate and Isabelle Tippin, both of Stoney Creek The date of first publication was June 14, and the marriage solemnized by Rev J G Geddes on the 1st of July 1835 The fee was 5s. which was always registered Couples coming from the Grand River — Tract Barton, Stoney Creek and the town of Hamilton were called at Barton Church, as also were those from the township of Barton, Ballbrook, and East Flamborough

In season and out of season, from the evidence of the Sunday Journal the work of the church progressed There seemed to be no halt in the Rev Mr Geddes's work On Feb 14 1835 special services and collections were made for 'sufferers at New York call £5 11s'

— Nov 15th Preached a sermon in behalf of Society for Converts and Civilizing Indians Coll Hamilton £2 16s 9¾d, Barton £1 11s 10d.

Services were then held in the Court House

— June 28th, 1830 The Band from Ancaster attended service in Barton Church Highest attendance in Hamilton at this date 500 lowest 100. Barton, highest 120, lowest 50 in 60. Wellington Square 50 to 60 "

Baptisms and the "churching" of women are regularly mentioned as part of the public services. Exchanges with Rev Mr Grassett St James Church, Toronto, Rev. Mr Grout, Grimsby and Rev Mr Usshers at Brantford are mentioned. Also, 'preached at Ancaster during Mr Muffet's absence'.

Sept 3rd Special sermon and collection for 'sufferers at the church £2 16s. 3d. Sacrament administered. Average attendance in Hamilton 300, Barton 60, Wellington Square, 15 to 20.

"May 21st, 1837 Rev T B Fuller (afterwards first Bishop of Diocese of Niagara) preached in Barton and Hamilton."

"July 30th The Rev Mr Bethune of Cobourg" (afterwards Bishop of Toronto) "officiated in Barton and Hamilton."

Now we come to the fateful portion of the year '1837." During these exciting times, as chaplain to the militia, a militant tone speaks:

"Dec 10, 1837 No congregation in Hamilton or Barton. Breaking out of Rebellion. My congregation in Hamilton had no service in consequence of the confusion caused by the Rebellion. The militia committed to Divine protection. *A Garrison Service* was held for the militia before starting off on the expedition to Navy Island. Everything in confusion."

"Jan 20 1838 Read proclamation of Thanksgiving Day for Peace at morning service."

Dec 23, 1838 I marched at 9 a.m. to the militia to the Barracks. Administered Sacrament to 50 communicants."

Regular services to militia are recorded and burial of soldiers. On April 21st is noted "No service for militia." Reason alleged, "Unsteadiness." Militia corrections are reported.

July 21st, the Militia attended morning service. Hamilton attendance 80 to 90.

In January, 1838 when the "men of Gore" militiamen were disbanded after the Rebellion of 1837, the first incorporated battalion was enlisted for three years service, 500 strong, under Lieut.-Col. Gourlay at Hamilton.

The following notes by Rev. Canon Ball speak well for the religious sentiment of the interesting epoch:

"On each Sunday morning regularly detachments of the Battalion attended Divine service at several churches. About 200 attended Christ Church. They were seated in the capacious galleries, and gave voice and strength to the praise and prayers offered.

"Those early days of Barton and Hamilton are full of memories of many good and faithful men and women, clerical and lay. Distances of ten, six or four miles from the parish church did not prevent families from frequent if not regular attendance at public worship on the day which the Lord for rest and worship hath made.

"Christ Church and grounds were greatly needed. The church of 1839, with its capacious galleries, was thought by some to be too large. Not so. I have often seen it well filled with a devout congregation. As a boy sitting in the west gallery I could see through the church. It was a church going period."

God's Acre

The Building Committee for the erection of Christ Church determined upon possessing a burying place for their dead. In the month of October of the same year a memorial reads:—Memorial to his Excellency for a grant of public ground on the Heights for a burial ground for Christ Church." Two years passed away, and for some reason not mentioned the memorial bore no fruit, but at a meeting of the Building Committee held on June 28, 1837,—the Rector with the advice and concurrence of the churchwardens, purchased two lots in the rear of Christ Church, consisting of about one third of an acre, from James Hughson, for the purpose of a burying ground, at the rate of £6— for per lot.

In September of 1837 "The Rector, Rev. J. G. Geddes is authorized to purchase two lots adjoining those heretofore purchased." Again, there was a largely attended meeting on the 21st of April, 1838, when the following resolution was passed:

"Moved by Allen Napier McNab, Esq., seconded by Mr. D. C. Greene, That the reverend the Rector and the churchwardens do make arrangements for the purchase of a town lot

for a burial ground, and that they do lay out that and the other lots adjoining it, which were bought of Mr J Hughson, in small parcels for burials, to the best advantage and fix the prices on said parcels; the monies arising from the sales of said parcels of ground to be applied to the payment of the instalments due on the same and to the enclosing of the churchyard

I will give but two from the many inscriptions to be found on the weather beaten and lime-stained tombstones in Christ Church yard

In Memory of
RICHARD BEASLEY, Esq
Who departed this life on 16th February, 1842

'The first settler at the head of the lake'

Among the people who regretted Mr. Geddes's removal from the Mill was one Paul Huffman, a good churchman, who had been a lay reader under the first Bishop (Cross) of New Jersey. Mr. Huffman often walked five miles to church from Glenford to Hamilton His grave and that of his wife are yet in Christ Church yard. The inscription is appropriate

The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.'

MISSION OF BEVERLY.

Nestling in the valley of West Flamboro' Heights is to be found another Christ Church. The foundation stone of this church was laid by the late Mr Wright of Dundas July 25th 1864. This church possesses a most unique font. The following is its history. It is partly of Druidic origin. The bowl of the font and the Tau cross on which it rests once belonged to a church in Cornwall England, believed to have been built in the fifth century of which little beside these relics remain. The bowl and cross were brought from Cornwall by the Rev F L Osler, M.A., who was for more than twenty one years rector of the parish and presented by him to this church. This cross is placed in a Canadian stone thus forming a link between the ancient British and Canadian Church

The dates on many of the tombstones in the churchyard go as far back as 1800—1814—1820. The epitaphs are quaint. A favorite found in almost every old churchyard in the country, is

1802

Stop, Traveller, as you pass by
As you are now so once was I
As I am now so you must be—
Prepare for Death and follow me

The following is surely in memory of a Huguenot family

Ci Gite les Corps de
P. A. Delannay
Mort le 30 septembre 1834
Agé 4 mois

M. L. Delannay
Mort le 12 mars 1835
Agé 37 ans

M. R. Delannay,
Mort le 18 mai 1835
Agé 72 ans 8 mois

Le juste entrérera dans la vie eternelle

Still another

Come hare my friends, and cast an eye
Then go your way, prepared to die
Learn here your lives, and knew you must
One day like me, in turned to dust

Hamilton February 1902

ADDENDA

Mrs Holden acknowledges with thanks corroboration of facts and also items not hitherto obtained by her from the following

Notes on Barton Rev. Canon Bull
History of Wentworth County "Rev Canon Clarke Ancaster
Data Rev Kntral Dean Irving Dundas
Data Rev S Bennett Greensville
Data J A Griffin Secretary W H S
Memories of Dundurn and Burlington Heights Sir John Bentinot K C M G D C L Lit D
"Nothing but Names," H F Gardiner Hamilton

Odds and Ends *of* Early Life in Hamilton

NOWLEDGE of past events and the desire to impart it to others are common attributes of old age; often serving alike to amuse and instruct. In a cozy little greenhouse one day in early spring, the writer foregathered with three elderly gentlemen who had been upward of fourscore years come and go more than sixty of which had been passed in this vicinity. A veteran gardener, several dusty packets of the once coveted colored tickets lay on a neighboring shelf, mute witness to numerous well-won victories in the horticulturel arenas of long ago, and all pleasing unimpeachable claims are conducive to retrospect, surely the essentials were not lacking to one about. In this modest floral paradise by far the most prominent feature consisted of cacti, their snake like bulbous and other irregular formations comprising considerably more species than even the number of seasons that had changed the still cheerful locks of their enthusiastic keeper from brown to silver. Yet many another member of the charming plant kingdom kept them company. Dainty begonias were there, with their waxy crimson bloom; alongside, the graceful flowering maple, ornamented with bell-shaped blossoms of russet, white and yellow. There, too, the ever popular geranium, the delicately perfumed heliotrope, and the floral lily. Euphorbias and exhibits and a pleasing variety of other growths that looked far too pretty to be burdened with the cumbrous Latin titles that came so trippingly from the tongue of their caretaker, as he passed them slowly and lovingly in review, filled every nook and cranny of the little conservatory,

and seemed by the sturdy manner in which some held up their heads, and the healthy appearance of all to be well satisfied with their environments

It was while seated in a corner of the fragrant spot and the aroma of tobacco mingled with that exhaled by the natural occupants—alas it is hoped, making it uncomfortable for the tiny insects that prey so persistently on their vitality—that the old gentleman harked back to his early days and narrated many incidents connected with the locality of interest to those who came later, even though they may not possess any importance as historical data Such as they be they are herewith transcribed with the wish that they may at least serve to pleasantly while away a passing half hour

The stirring times of the Rebellion of 1837-8 added much salt to existence in the town of that day Residents were fed up on excitement, "alarums and excursions" being of frequent occurrence A regiment of regular troops passed through Hamilton at this period, on its way to London, in requisitioned vehicles—an unsuspecting ordinance to many a worthy yeoman, who unsuspectingly came to town early to be deprived of his means of return "in the Queen's name" As a souvenir of this corps' passage, my companion pointed to a bayonet suspended over the door, that some careless soldier had dropped in the snow. A more serious loss to her late Majesty in connection with this regiment was the theft of one of its money chests near Odell's tavern, on the London road Two of the guards received long terms of imprisonment as a result but the driver, who was supposed to be equally implicated, made good his escape

It is a matter of contemporaneous history how our valiant militia marched from Hamilton to Niagara for the purpose of ousting Mackenzie and his "provisional government" from Navy Island Full of martial ardor and perhaps an all-sufficient quantity of the liquor so temptingly cheap in those days they assembled for their journey on the square now used as a wood-market Among the number were about two hundred stalwart Indians, painted and feathered, anxious to manifest their loyalty to the great white mother across the sea George Lees father of our present esteemed fellow-citizen in the same calling had

the contract for supplying bread to the warriors, while Charles Buckland furnished the meat. The hind et piloted beef, but anything edible in the flesh line from ancient mutton to salt pork, was accepted without dimmy by the exhilarated soldiery. These rations secured, they were promptly skewered on the bayonets of the latter presenting a most ludicrous appearance as it departed toward the east. Was ever deadly weapon put to more harmless or ignoble use?

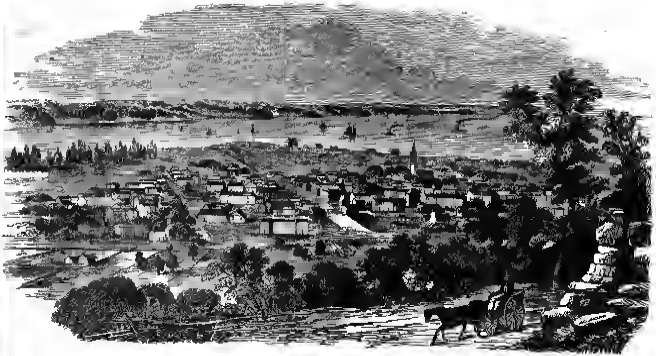
The sheriff of that time was named Macdonald, who contributed his quota to the military spirit then rampant by raising a troop of cavalry, which did good service in patrolling the roads when rumors of rebels were rife. An intentional false alarm on his part took them as far on Vandreuil's tavern, on the Brantford road, to meet an imaginary body of rebels supposed to be approaching from London. But the ruffled feelings of the troopers on their homeward way were correspondingly appeased by a substantial repast which Macdonald had ordered for them at Rousseaux's hostelry in Ancaster, to which and its accessories, they presented an bold and prolonged a front that Hamilton was not reached till five o'clock the following morning.

Sheriff Macdonald was presumably a gentleman sportsman, bringing with him from the old country a pack of foxhounds. Dressed in the toggery of a huntsman he was a prominent figure on the streets of the little town. Hamilton had also its due proportion of wags who seem to flourish more luxuriously in small communities. Chief of these was a jovial coal, one Dennis O'Brien. A grand fox-hunt had been arranged, the place of meeting to be the court house square. The hounds, which were kept at Isaac Scott's tavern on the heights, beyond our present cemetery, had been brought down the previous evening and left at Buckland's slaughter-house which stood on the ground now occupied by St John's Presbyterian church. In the meantime the enemy in the person of the unrepressible O'Brien, was not idle, but in the silent watches of the night industriously trailed a scent of asafœtida in a cross course which covered the whole town and eventually wound up at Faulkner's brickyard, beyond Garth street. He then retired, and awaited developments. In the morning the hounds, on leaving their quarters, at once struck the odoriferous trail and

fellow ad it vociferously in the house of which they passed the amazed and disgusted sportsmen on John street being finally corralled and brought back from their inglorious pursuit late in the afternoon It is hardly necessary to add that there was no fox hunt that day and that the remarks of the sheriff were decidedly unfit for repetition in polite society Other eccentricities attributed to Dennie, such as clearing out a crowded auction-room by placing a liberal amount of pepper on a hot stove, lead to the suspicion that he was on to a funny fellow in his way

In about 1858 the narrator's uncle William Johnston commenced a mill on the bay front at the foot of Catharine street Shortly afterward a stranger arrived in town with plenty of means which he immediately began to invest in real estate and such like laudable undertakings Among others he formed a partnership with Mr Johnston and the work went briskly forward One day while both were engaged at the building Thomas Gillespie a constable, and also proprietor of a tavern bearing his name that stood at the southeast corner of James and King William streets appeared on the scene, mounted and riding up to Mr Johnston's partner, tapped him on the shoulder, remarking in a melodramatic tone "George Harvey Barnes you are my prisoner" and marched him off to the lock up It then transpired that the money he was so abundantly supplied with had been gained by robbing a bank in Oneida, New York State, his detection being caused by the bills so lavishly dispensed by him bearing the bank's name He was duly punished and the mill property confiscated by Sheriff (Dr.) Thomas Mr Johnston proving an innocent sufferer through his unfortunate connection with the culprit

Land a wharf sixty years ago which was situated at the foot of Emerald street—then a grassy lane thus suggesting its present name—was the principal entrepôt for goods Now, there is scarcely a spile remaining to mark the site of former commercial activity It was also a favorite place from which to fish The writer once met an old settler in Muskoka, who said that over fifty years ago he walked more than once from Dundas to Land's wharf and back—a matter of sixty miles—and carried his catch with him in order to enjoy the famous pike and bass fishing But he was an enthusiast in the gentle art



HAMILTON SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Then as now, the beautiful bay furnished winter recreation for sport loving residents. Probably the first horse-racing on the ice took place in the season of 1838-9 opposite McNab's wharf. This pastime might well be pursued at a minimum risk, as my informant stated that he had seen ice cut a yard square to thickness. One might almost believe that this fact coupled with the statement that the late Peter Hamilton did his first plowing in the spring of 1839, on the 29th of May, bears out the contention of westbourne people that our winters are growing milder. Yet the writer has before him the quaint autobiography of one Mary Jemison captured when a child by Indians in the old French war who wrote — "The winter of 1754-5 was as mild as a common fall season and the spring presented a pleasent seed time and indicated a plenteous harvest."

Even ice boating had its votaries in those far away days. It is claimed that the first one to make its appearance on the bay was in the winter of 1836. It was launched by William Johnston, Nat and Angus McAfee and William Rayner, and was a clumsy triangular structure of scantling shod with skate runners. An old quilt serving as a sail. A brisk southwesterly breeze sent them merrily along at express speed and the inn was much appreciated till they drew near the beach and took down their sail. Owing to the least runner being unmovable, their pike-pole proved useless to diminish the rate of transit, and they struck the shore with sledge hammer force in the vicinity of John Dynes, and were shot like pease off a plate about twenty-five feet amongst the scrub that they fringed the shingle, their hands and faces cut and torn, their clothes much in need of repairs. The quilt was the only uninjured feature of the craft. Dynes' wind mill received the heroes' voyageurs until night fell, when they made their weary way homeward more than satisfied with their first experience at this animated sport.

Before the days of railroads in the vicinity steamboat and stage were the principal modes of travel. How keen was the competition between rival lines by the former method may be judged from the fact that passengers were carried from Hamilton to Kingston for a quarter. In June, 1836, the steamer Queen of the West arrived with passengers from Toronto. They were barely landed when fire was discovered, and the boat was

pushed from the wharf and drifted across the bay where she hauled to the water's edge She was afterwards towed back and became the foundation of E C Gunes—now known as Myles —wharf

Three stage lines were in existence about the date—one to Brantford, run by Milton Dacie, one to Toronto, by Hiram Weeks, and one to Niagara by Henry Gerard In the fall of 1838 the latter while entering the town one dark night, near where the old Case homestead stands on King street east got off the road and into the swamp then existing on either side The horses were extricated with difficulty but the stage remained there till the following spring No hint then of the possibilities of cement or even tar macadam

The large red brick building that stood at the foot of John street until 1895 when it was demolished to make room for a more modern structure, was used as a house of refuge and formerly as a hospital, after the structure primarily built for that purpose had been converted into a house of refuge also—a original transition seemingly, at least in Hamilton. It had been originally erected for a hotel by Nat Hughson in 1836, but never was put to that use Its successful rival was a substantial stone building, still standing at the foot of McNab street, where nowadays but dilapidated frame has doubtless excited the curiosity of passers by as to its identity It was built by Allan Napier Macnab Hughson's creation after remaining idle for some time, was used for a term as a tavern house During its construction a sad accident was the outcome of a piece of carelessness on the part of a girl Thirty was a deep well on the premises, and while drawing water one afternoon her pail became detached from the rope A young Scotchman, working near by gallantly came to her assistance and descended by means of a loop to recover the lost utensil, but scarcely had he reached the bottom when the stone sides fell in and entombed him It was four o'clock in the morning before his body was recovered a mangled mass

Close by, some years later, but yet a score in advance of its successful completion, the first sod of the road to Port Dover was turned, an enterprise that was abandoned for the time being after grading had been done along the mountain side until the top was reached in the vicinity of Mount Albion

Hamilton's first hospital was a large two-storey frame dwelling painted white at the head of Aurora street, a short distance up the hill, and was shaded by some large willows and forest trees. It was built some time in the thirties, and torn down in 1894, its site and the ground surrounding being turned into a park. Many mournful incidents were connected with the history in the dark days of the ship fever in 1849, whose numerous nameless victims lie sleeping in that lonely field on the heights overlooking Dundas marsh, and again in the succeeding years ending in 1854, when cholera stalked hideously through the streets of the little city, and hailed loved ones away with shocking swiftness.

Adjoining on the west side, where the high level pumping house is now located, was the corporation pound. In those days and, indeed, till within thirty years ago, domestic animals were allowed much more liberty in the fair city—particularly in that section known as Cuttown—than was compatible with the comfort of the citizens. Cows, pigs, geese, ducks, hens, and even goats, frequently disputed possession of the sidewalk with irate taxpayers; hence the pound and its keeper, Bellamy, some forty years ago, who was known to carry a shotgun at times to protect himself from the wrath of delinquent owners.

And this brings the writer to the drastic method of disposing of mongrel dogs at the same period by the agency of powder and shot, the weapon this time in the hands of a policeman. Many an unfortunate canine succumbed to this stern process of law, which was fittingly commemorated for several years in doggerel, one of which will suffice:

"Oh then, indeed, it was such fun
To see a Bishop with a gun,
And Ryckman with his beautiful son
A-goin' out a shootin'.

The "truck" system reigned paramount in these days of the olden time, and men were glad to get work at seventy five cents per day. Coin of the realm was as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth or angel's visits, barter being the chief medium of commercial intercourse. "Why, do you know," remarked my informant, "I actually worked for fourteen months at my trade

of cabinet-making for Josiah Armee and all the cash I received in that time was twenty five cents and it was a Spanish quarter at that! I went and a cow and approached him for money for its purchase I was told to go back to my work and he would see about it Sure enough the cow was at my place next day Well, a cow requires feed and I asked for money to get it Again the order was given to resume work and behold! a load of hay reached the cow shortly after In the same way, a lot of ground was secured on Catharine street, near Gore at $10 per foot front—not much less by the way, than it can be bought for sixty years after—and every foot of it was paid for in labor The house placed thereon and its modest contents were furnished in the same primitive manner by its ambitious owner So went the world with our predecessors and who can say they were less happy than present day citizens with their modern conveniences, their various extravagances, and as a sequence, their bulky tax bills?

Hamilton's first temple of Thespis is said to have been a building on the northeast corner of King William and Catharine streets, which has long since disappeared. It was conducted as a theater in 1846 and after and was managed by a man named Richardson Its successor occupied the southeast corner of John and Rebecca streets Built originally for a chair factory in the fifties by Hiram, otherwise "Hickory" Clark, it was afterward used as a school before being utilized for theatrical purposes. A ramshackle old structure with white-washed exterior it was ill-befitted as a home of the tragic muse, but perhaps sufficiently commensurate with the talent of the "ham-stormers" who usually were wont to tread its boards It went up in smoke one blustry March day in 1867

As a contemporary centre of entertainment, the Mechanics Hall, afterward transformed into the Academy of Music, and now known to the present generation as Alexandra Arcade was a place of mystery and delight to many staid citizens of to-day when in their youth There were they first made acquainted with the drama and opera as interpreted by the Thompsons and Holmans or other itinerant players, there gazed in wonder at the panorama, the diorama the Hungarian glass-blowers the Swiss bellringers or the wizard feats of legerdemain; there

listened delightfully to penny readings thin scientific lecture the programme of rentainn ot the communities of the ventilgarist had then heads lilt by Fowlin_ot were amused by some other loem al plennite too blasé lat the present age Thin old resnit so full of agreeable memeann was built by Charles Wurdman in 1851 Hutchinson Clarke a former mayor of the city being the architect

Hrkeny Clark of whom reference han been made was of a most enterprising natnre too much so indeed for his own peennialy aggrandisement About 1857 he acqnired a sect on of the mounts n side n short distannn east of Wellington street and undertook to turn it into a pleasure grannd A substantial atonn bousn and sinble wnre erented terraces and graven latmed and swings snnmerhouses flag poles and other paraphernalia suitable lat such premises placed n position But this worthy schmne years ahead of its time was nevat completed and nature has ever since been busy obliterating man's handiwark although traces may yet be seen of the unfinitini labat expended en this out of the way locality

And as the writer brings this rambling paper to a close One might wander on indefinitely in pursuit of the warin and nlays of folklore so willingly contributed by old pioneers like the one to whom it is largely due whnt han been already written but it would require a volnme to compass them Reinc tantly is but bare mention made of that striking personality in the early growth of the city Sir Allan Macnab and various easy incidents connected tonnn ng him lil the inception of Hamilton n fire brigade over sixty years ago its enthusiastic members and their manifold pranks of noloted Pash fitawn the pigmain lat and general town crier who with a bell in each hand awake the echoes relieving his official nttcrances with snatches of song the favorita bardon of which was the d nconfitn ee of the Yankees by the men of 1812 and of a host of other topnn more or less interesting that cropped up while acquiring those already chronicled The charge may justly be laid that much of all of its commonplace Even so it is equally true that the history of most communities is chiefly made up of the small tragedies of life If it is the destiny of the majority of human kind to fret

out their little lives " to fortune and to fame unknown " Gray s sterling edmonition is equally appreprete

"Let not Ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys and destiny obscure "

Such as they were with all their imperfections—like even as we —they lied the foundation and helped to build the beautiful city we ere proud to cell home ! and with a few faltering, hasty exceptions here and there now rest from their labors in God s acre on romantic Burlington Heights.

F KIDNER

Militia Rolls of 1866

A CORRECT list of the names of those who were in the brigade of volunteers which was engaged at Ridgeway June 2 1866, would be a very interesting possession at the present day In the case of the members of the 13th of Hamilton it would be difficult, if not impossible to obtain such a roll When the old frame drill hall of that regiment was burned in May, 1876, the records of the corps were destroyed The officers and non commissioned officers of some of the companies however had copies of rolls and notes that 45 of the 59 who served in June 1866, were under fire at Ridgeway These are the names on the roll

Capt Robert Grant
Lieut J. M. Gibson.
Ensign I. W McKenzie,
Col Sergt Wm McCracken
Sergt. John Alexander,
Sergt. Wm Vallence
Sergt J M Young
Corporal John McArthur
" John Holgate,
" Wright
" Fergus Armstrong
Lance-Corporal Angus
Bugler Halliday
Private W Ambridge
" Wm Balmer
" J Blunt
" Michael Buckholder.
" Wm Black
" Ralph Caddy,
" W Carter,
Private J B Campbell.
" J M Cook
" Wm Crisp,
" Chas Cotey.
" H Cinterbuck
" Robert F Dale.
" Alex Fitzroy.
" John Ferrie
" Jas Gordon,
" Alex. Grant,
" Alex Hamilton
" H Hamilton
" Edwin Hilder
" S Henderson
" John Herne
" Chas Halcon.
" Wm H Jaffery.
" John Johnston
" Jemmy Jones.
" Thos Muir

Private J. A. Murray.
" Jas. Milne.
" Jas. McArthur.
" Alex. Mackay.
" Ed. McGann.
" W. B. Nicholls.
" F. Nicholson
" Alex. Outerbridge
" John H. Pink
" J. B. Plimtow
Private Jas. Stewart.
" Allan Stewart.
" H. G. Strathy.
" John Tovell.
" E. H. Tiffany
" Ed. Walsh
" Robert Young.
" Cunningham Young.

Sergt. Major Rousconnell.

The late John Alexander also obtained from a sergeant of No. 2 Co. the following roll of men in that company in 1865:

Major Catley.
Captain Watson.
Lieut. Pagps.
Lieut. H. C. Baker.
Col. Sergt. Fairnie.
Sergt. Webster.
" Richards.
" John Egan.
Corporal Strickland.
" Richards.
" Wm. Murray.
Lance Corp. Stoneman.
" J. Egan.
Bugler Samuel Ryckman.
Private W. Walker.
" John Blount.
" Wm. Edgar.
" Arthur Moore.
" Jas. Clark.
" John Crockett.
" Jos. Brown.
" Jas. Egan.
" Wm. McAuley.
" Frank Evans.
" Robert Omond.
" John Quigley.
" Samuel Myers.
" J. Vail.
Private Richd. Henry.
" McIntyre.
" Wm. Green.
" Alfred Moore.
" Chas. Simpson.
" Thos. Christy.
" Brennan.
" Jas. Garret.
" Jeffrie.
" Tindall.
" Wm. McDonald.
" Robert Crockett.
" Jas. Kendall.
" Vm. Handinson.
" Wm. Karner.
" Fred. Saebe.
" Henry Armstrong.
" Wm. Park.
" Jas. Moore.
" Samuel Moore.
" John Emslie.
" Jas. Allan.
" John Donnelly.
" Chas. Burrows.
" Wm. Aspel.
" Wm. J. Harris.
" Thos. Wyatt.
" Thos. Kilvington.

No roll of No. 3 Company No. 4 is available but the following men are known to have been on service with them compa tween June, 1866

No 3 (C) Company

Capt. R N Law.
Lieut Ferguson
Ensign Chas Armstrong
A H Moore
Sergt Walter Grantham
Chas Thomson
James Burn
Corp John Knott
Lance-Corp. H Barnard
Private Thos Stephens
Jn Cromwell
W Crossman
Private Samuel Howard,
Rodger Murphy
Frank Farrish
Chas Kennet
Thos Ewan
J Johnston
G H Forsyth
Wm Crouch
Wm Robins
David C White
Abrnham Goodman
Wm Hampstock

No 4 (D) Company

Lieut Percy Routh in com'd
Capt John Graves
Ensign John E Young
Col Sergt Thos S Ross
Sergt Alex Davidson
Robt Campbell
Jas Hilton
Corp Wm Shuttleworth
James Greenhill
John Hilton
Private John Acheson
John Campbell,
Private Wm Campbell
John McRobbetts
Fred Enstet
R W Pentecost,
Fred J Instead,
F W Pentecost
Alex Michie,
Wm Hebden
Simpson
Wm Ross
W H Sutherland
W Dryland

A copy of this pay sheet of No 3 (E) Co for 1866 was kept by Col Sergt Bonstead and it has been loaned to the Wentworth Historical Society to make a copy The names are as follows

Captain Askin
Lieut Ritchie
Ensign Joshua Hebden
Pay Sergt Wm Bonstead
Satgt Jas Booth
Gibbon
Jas Robertson
Corp Loughlin
Webster
Hugh Wright,
Small
Falch
Buglet Taylor
Private George Greig
Mayne
Mantle
Berdue,
Robt Addison
Samuel Bennett
Bray
Brown
Campbell
Jas Clark
Conquest
Wm R Crockett,
Drew

Private J R Donnelly	Private Reid
" Falkner	" H Richards
" Fraaman	" E Richards
" Sntal	" W Taylor
" Lockerbie	" Wagstaff
" McGillivray	" Thos. Walkar
" Meikle	" Webster
" Jas Milbee	" Whittaker
" John Morley	" Wakefield
" Neil	" Howarth
" M D Nelligan	" Hastings
" Nurse	" McCabe
" Oliver	" S Taylor
" Wm Omand	" Andrew Leitch
" Jacob Orr	" Henry Wilson
" A. Phillpn	" Samual Yeardley
" J Philipn	

In the possession of Capt A W Roy, who as an unsign was in command of No 6 (F) Company of the 13th at Ridgeway is a copy of the pay roll of that company for the period, June 10 to June 30 1866 The names rank rate of pay and total amount are given in each case Following are the names

Capt Henry Erskine Irving,	Private A Grossman,
Lieut John Young,	" Jas O B Gunn
Ensign Alex W Roy	" Justus A Griffin
Sergt Robert Evans	" Charles D A Heath
" Ralph L. Gunn	" Robt Hutchison,
" David Traill,	" Wm Ivison
Pay Sergt Alexander Allen	" Joseph J Kenny
Corporal John Leith,	" Allen Land
" Jas. C Black	" D Lakar,
" Wm Grean	" Wm Lloyd
" A T Duggan	" J V Lloyd
Bugler James Traill	" Wm Mason,
Private Andrew Angus,	" George Marshall,
" Alfred Armstrong	" Charles S Mason,
" Wm Armstrong	" Thomas Mills
" Daniel Brady	" John McHaffie,
" C. Britton	" Jas McKay
" Thomas Cameron	" Wm Ogilvie
" J Y Farmer	" Alfred Fearn
" J Gilkinson	" Wm Reid
" J C Green	" Jas Rannie,
" J. Goodfellow	" J M Riddell,

Private Alf Rebette
" Alex Robb
" Adem Rathalford,
" Lamett Smith
Wm Smith
Samuel N. Sterling

Private C St Ledger
" James D Take
" James Tindill,
Wm Warren,
Charles Williams

It is to be noted that this is not a list of those who were engaged at Ridgeway though most of them were in that affair. Several of the above joined this company at Port Colborne after the engagement, and of those who served on June 2, one Color-Sergt J. J. Mason, had become Quartermaster, and several had been permitted to get substitutes and return to their business in the city. One of these was George Vallance, whose place in the company was taken by a substitute but two days before the battalion returned to Hamilton.

Capt. H. E. Irving and Lieut. John Young were both absent on June 2, and the command of the company on that occasion devolved upon the young ensign. The bugler of the company, Jemee Traill, a smell boy but a good bugler, was chosen by the commanding officer of the battalion as his orderly bugler for the day, and served in that capacity.

Twenty-eight of the above named members of No. 6 Co. received Fenian Raid medals in 1900, and others may have been living, though they could not be located.

A Relic of Saint Lucia

THE Secretary of the Wentworth Historical Society has in his possession a quaint reminder of the capture of Saint Lucia, West Indies, by the British, in the old French war. It is in the shape of a French dictionary, printed at Paris in 1800, and was picked up on a book stall in Hamilton. Several years elapsed after its acquisition before it was noticed, despite frequent handling, that the front fly-leaf was attached to the cover by wafers, and on detaching it the following curious and time-worn inscription was noted:

W. Plenderleath

A Prize in the Island of Saint Lucia carried by storm at break of day the 22nd of June 1803, in less than an hour from the commencement of the attack, and five and thirty hours from the time of the expedition sailing from Barbadoes. The French Garrison (exclusive of officers) amounted to 982 after the capture.

The name at the top is evidently that of a British officer engaged in the expedition, who had retained the book as a souvenir of the affair. As hostilities had been renewed between Great Britain and France on March 14 of the same year, it denotes that no time was lost in annexing some of the latter's West Indian property.

Regarding the means by which this interesting curio came into the part of the world the annals of the Wentworth Historical Society published in 1899 page 97 state that a Major Plenderleath, of the 49th Foot, was severely wounded at the battle of Stony Creek (also on a June morning) ten years after the above episode. As the name is an uncommon one, it is a fair supposition that they both represent the same individual. Granting this, the dictionary likely accompanied him in his wanderings, was left behind while quartered in this vicinity previous to the battle, at the city's present Hayvay Park, found an obscure asylum in some farmhouse and finally drifted into that literary graveyard of many a dismantled home—the junk shop.

Some Historical Notes

Mr D E Galbraith, of this city is a well-preserved old gentleman, over fourscore years of age. He is of U E Loyalist stock, and it was while conversing with him a short time since the interesting fact was learned that his father had despatched the first of the enemy at the battle of Queenston Heights. In speaking of the circumstance, Mr. Galbraith said: "Before dawn of the day of battle, my father was stationed on the bank of the Niagara, as one of the outer guard [which, curious enough, was in command of Corporal Geo. H Chisholm, father of Mr D E Chisholm, an ex mayor of this city]. Just as the mist was rising at daybreak he noticed three boat loads of American troops approaching the Canadian shore in the foremost of which was a man named Chappell, who was standing in the bow with his foot resting on the thwarts. My father immediately elevated his musket and, taking general aim, fired, the ball hitting Chappell in the mouth and killing him. He was the first man to fall but not the last by any means. Some fifty years ago," he continued, "while in business here an elderly man entered my store, who had been well acquainted with Chappell in Buffalo, and, while conversing with me on old times, he referred to the sudden taking off of his friend at the Heights. He's one piece may be imagined when he learned that he was talking with a son of the man who had unwittingly acted as Chappell's executioner."

The present generation of grocers are likely unaware that smuggling was extensively practiced in their business, sixty or seventy years ago. At that time the tea trade of Canada was in the hands of the East India Company, and tea from any other source was contraband. "I have sold them tea in those days," remarked an old merchant "many black stuff, at seven York shillings a pound, that you could not give away now." The Americans, on the other hand, were subject to no such restrictions, and the best teas of China were hurried over in Yankee clippee bottoms, and placed fresh on the market. In consequence, a lively smuggling business was indulged in by some Canadian

merchante A schoonel wheet-laden wos consigned say, to Oewego, and on the return trip would carry a valuable cargo of tea The Canadian shore reached a convenient landing wae made at some retired spot, three or four miles from the port she first sailed from Trusty farmers were on hand with their waggons and the cheste quickly conveyed to certain barne and haymowe there to remain until such time as the possible collusion between a vessel off-shore and tea-chests on land would not likely be entertained With equal precaution the merchandise eventually found its way into many country stores and wae packed away in snug hiding placee between pertitione where a speee was left sufficiently large to stow sundry chests all unsuspected except by those in the secret The same lewless methode were applied to tobacco and boote and shoes the trade in the former being confined by law to that grown and manufactured in the country

About fifty yeste ago there died in Aostaster a worthy yeoman named Benjomin Smith There le nothing remarkeble in this fact alone, ae generatione of Smithe, before and since, have in like manner been gathered to their fathers The interest connected with this particuler representative lies in a diary which he left behind and which is naturally treasured by his descendante as a meet unique object in ite wey It is now in the possession of School Inspector J. H Smith This diary wae started in 1795, and for 61 yeare, without the omission of a single day, its owner is said to have chronicled passing events with a feithfulness rarely emulated Not only during the peeceful pursuits of pastoral life but in the midst of the turmoil of war he made his daily jottings while presenting a bold front to his country e foes for he took part in numerous engagements on the frontier during the war of 1814, including Queenston Heights, and notes s number of times being warned to turn out when he never failed to do promptly He tells in ite peges also how he transacted a profitable trade in e certain fiery beverage when hath he and the centry were young, and the temperance sentiment was not so fully developed as it is at present ; and in later years gives a no less faithful record of prayer meetinge love feeets and other means of grece attended as surely as the Sundays rolled round In like manner did miscellaneous affairs of more or less interest pass in review beneath the pen of this penstaking scribe to avoke feelings of curiosity and wonder in three coming after

F K.

Monument Sites

With Correspondence and Papers Relating Thereto

ON the 5th of July, 1889, about six months after the organization the Wentworth Pioneer and Historical Society addressed a petition to Parliament requesting that a grant be made for the erection of monuments at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights. This did not bring any immediate result, but Mr. Geo. H. Mills, the then president, and other officers of the Society kept the matter constantly before the Government, by correspondence and personal interviews. Their efforts were ably seconded by the County and City members of the House of Commons, and the Senators residing in Hamilton. All of these were members of the Society and took a warm interest in the projects.

At the Parliamentary session of 1894 an appropriation was made for monuments at several historical points and encouragement was given to those asking that Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights might soon be suitably marked.

In the meanwhile the officers and active members of the Wentworth Historical Society had been making a study of the battle-field of Stoney Creek and of that part of the Heights where the British troops were entrenched in June 1813, and whence they made their sortie on the memorable night of June 5, 1813. In the study, historical documents have been examined and enquiries made of people who remembered the battle and of the sons of men who fought in it, for the purpose of ascertaining the proper position for the monument. As a result of the investigations of the Wentworth Historical Society the officers decided

that the spot on the north side of the present road known as Smith's Knoll, was the most suitable place. Not only was it the scene of some of the hottest fighting on the morning of June 6, 1813, but from a long stretch of road a monument placed there would stand prominently before travelers.

A few extracts from the minutes of the Society and from the local papers will show somewhat of the work then done by the officers of the Wentworth Historical Society.

At the annual meeting of the Society in June, 1894, it was moved by Adam Brown, seconded by Hugh C. Baker, and resolved: "That the lady members of this Society shall be a committee to aid the Society in carrying out its objects with power to add to their number, and with power to elect annually from their membership a President and Vice-President, who shall be members of the Executive Council, and the President so elected shall be a Vice President of the Society, and with power to elect a secretary and a treasurer; and that such Committee shall be governed by the rules of the Society."

"Oct. 23, 1894.—On motion, the following Committee was appointed to select sites for monuments at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights: Hon. D. McInnes, J. W. Jones and J. H. Land."

"Oct. 30, 1894.—The Committee appointed to secure monument sites reported having visited Stoney Creek and inspected available locations. Geo. Fisher offered the old Gage homestead with land-acres including the hill for $1500. The one the Committee thought most suitable was opposite this, on the north side of the road. The owner was absent.

"Moved by J. H. Land, seconded by J. A. Griffin and resolved: That his Honor Judge Muir, F. W. Fearman, J. W. Jones with the President and the Secretary, be a committee to select a suitable site on the battle ground of Stoney Creek for the erection of a monument to commemorate that battle, subject to the approval of the Dominion Government and this Society."

"Mr. Calder urged strongly the selection of the four acres and house offered by Mr. Fisher, being part of the Gage farm."

"Nov. 14, 1894.—The Committee appointed at the last meeting to secure a site for the monument at Stoney Creek reported that the following offers had been secured: From Mr. Fisher, first, for four acres, including house and point of hill, at

$16on | second, 40 feet square on point of hill with roadway to same, $300. From Mr. Smith, lot 42 x 60 on north side of road for $50, with the proviso that an iron fence should be erected round it, with four stone steps from the road ng

—The Committee recommended the acceptance of Mr Smithe offer

"Mrs. Calder strongly opposed this and urged the acceptance of Mr. Fisher's offer of house and four acres

—Mr. Mille said a suggestion had been made that it would be well to erect a building for a museum and repository as well as for meetings in Harvey Park. He had asked for an appointment with the Parks Committee on Friday evening. He suggested that a deputation be named.

The report of the Committee was adopted on motion of Mr. Fearman, seconded by Mr. Land.

Mr. Land moved seconded by Mr. McKay That the President, Vice President and Secretary be a deputation to wait on the Parks Committee.—Carried

The deputation met the Parks Committee on Nov. 16 and presented the case. The proposition was favorably received and a sub-committee appointed to accompany the delegation, select a site and arrange details

The sub-committee and delegation met on Wednesday, Nov 21, and proceeding to Harvey Park selected a site on the highest point in the grounds, near the entrance gate. The Society is to be allowed to erect a picturesque log building for a museum and for holding its meetings and the Parks Committee to place the Park caretaker in charge of such building. If suitable accommodation for himself and family is provided, he will act as caretaker of the museum and caretaker of the building free of charge. This agreement was submitted to and ratified by the City Council at its first meeting thereafter.

The Ladies Committee was organized May 21 1895 with Mrs W. E Sanford as President and Miss J Calder as Vice President. The following report appeared in the Spectator of May 21

About forty ladies gathered in the Board of Trade rooms this morning to organize a feminine auxiliary to the Wentworth Historical Society. The meeting was enthusiastic, and entered into the scheme for delving to archaeology and historical research with apparent zeal. They decided to form the auxiliary to act in connect on with the society to aid in establishing a historical museum at Harvey Park and to raise funds to aid in

forming a collection of valuable relics The following officers were unanimously elected Mrs Sanford President; Mrs. Calder, Vice-President; Mrs Tantrel Secretary; Mrs E. Martin Treasurer; Executive Committee to consist of the officers, Mrs Leggott, Mrs T H Pratt Mrs Pappy, and Mrs. Arthur Gates

At the annual meeting on June 6, 1895, the Secretary reported that the Ladies' Committee had undertaken to raise the necessary funds for the erection of the memorial building in Harvey Park

In November, 1895, the Ladies' Committee held an entertainment in the Drill Hall, Hamilton, which they called a Military Encampment to raise funds for the proposed memorial building This was quite successful and over $1000 was raised

On Dec. 5, 1895 at a meeting of the Executive Council, Mr Mills stated that the Council had been called together to express the gratification of the Society at the success of the Military Encampment gotten up by the Ladies Committee, and that the expression of it should be sent them

A lengthy resolution of thanks was passed, which ended as follows "And be it resolved that the Secretary convey to the Ladies Committee the unqualified thanks of the Committee for their patriotic efforts to promote the objects of the Society."

Mr Geo. H Mills and the local members of Parliament continued to press upon the Government the advisability of erecting a monument at Stoney Creek, and preferred the site which had been selected At length an appropriation was made for that purpose and the Minister of Militia promised to send an officer of the Department to select site. He said the officer would consult with the officers of the Wentworth Historical Society and to a great extent be guided by them in the choice

Shortly after the money had been raised for the building in Harvey Park some of the leading members of the Ladies Committee came to the conclusion that the Society was wrong in its choice of site for monuments and museum, and took such action as prevented the erection of proposed building In consequence considerable friction arose in the Society which culminated in May, 1899 when a number of the members of the Ladies' Committee including most of the officers separated from the Society

and formed The Women n Wentworth Historical Society.

Dundurn Park was purchased by the city of Hamilton in the autumn of 1899. Harvey Park which adjoins Dundurn was incorporated with it, and all placed under the control of commissioners, called the Park Board. The procedure terminated the arrangement made between the City Council and the Wentworth Historical Society, whereby the Society was to be permitted to build a memorial cottage.

One of the first steps taken by the new society was the purchase of the Gage homestead and four acres at Stoney Creek, for the sum of $750. The point of hill in rear of the house was then offered to the Government as a site for the proposed monument. The Minister of Militia, overlooking the fact that a previous offer had been made and that he had proposed sending an officer, accepted the offer; Mr. Mills renewed his correspondence with the Minister, with the result that his acceptance of the offer of the Women's Historical Society was withdrawn the promise to send an officer renewed, and the case relegated to the position to which it was before. And there the matter rests.

That the Wentworth Historical Society is not alone in its view of the case appears from the following facts: In 1899 about twenty five delegates from various branches of the Canadian Club visited Hamilton and Stoney Creek. After a careful study of the ground and of the documents relating to it, they were unanimously of the opinion that Smith's Knoll was the proper site. A petition signed by sixty three prominent citizens of Stoney Creek has been sent to the Government asking that the monument be placed on that knoll. The trustees of the Canadian Club of Hamilton shortly after sent a memorial on the subject to the Government, one clause of which reads as follows:

"The President and chief officers of the Club having personally inspected the battle field and the hill to the south of Gage's farmhouse, which is to be included in the proposed park and having reported fully thereon, be it resolved That in the opinion of the trustees, Smith's Knoll is in every way the most suitable and proper site for a monument to commemorate the victory, as it was a most important strategic point in the battlefield, and is a beautiful spot, close to the main road, and so elevated as to make it impossible for any person to pass by without having his attention drawn to any monument erected upon it."

The officers of the Wentworth Historical Society have no personal end to serve in the matter, except a desire to see the best place chosen for a historic monument

A synopsis of the later correspondence is subjoined :

Nov. 11 1894—Geo H Mills to Thos. Beesley City Clerk. Anticipates Government grant for monuments and requests appointment with Parks Committee regarding site for Monument and Memorial Building in Harvey Park

Nov 17, 1894—Extracts from Spectator and Herald in regard to proposed building in Harvey Park

May, 1895—Report from Wentworth Historical Society to Royal Society of Canada, giving some account of year's work, and referring to monument sites and proposed building

June 28, 1895—Geo H. Mills to Mrs B E Charlton, Gives a resumé of facts regarding site for building in Harvey Park, and the funds raised for that purpose

The very voluminous correspondence regarding monuments at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights, which was carried on during the years 1895-1898, between the late Geo. H Mills, the Minister of Militia and various other members of Parliament, is not in the possession of the Society, nor is it apropos to the question of sites

June 22, 1899—Copy of resolution prepared by trustees of Canadian Club of Hamilton and forwarded to Minister of Militia Sinton that the President and other officers of the Club have inspected battle-field of Stoney Creek, and are of the opinion that Smith's Knoll is the most suitable site for monument. It also makes suggestion for design of monument.

June 19 1899—Geo H Mills to Hon F W Borden Minister of Militia Referring to grant of $5000 for monuments at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights asks what proportion is to be assigned to each

June 23 1899—Captain A Benoit, Secretary of Ministry of Militia, to Geo H Mills When estimates have been passed, the Wentworth Historical Society will be notified of sums available for Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights monuments

July 13, 1899—Geo H. Mills to Hon F W Borden Encloses expression of opinion regarding suitable site for proposed

monument at Stoney Creek endorsing choice of Committee of Wentworth Historical Society and signed by 63 residents of Stoney Creek and asking that the Militia Department investigate before deciding on site

July 1899—Copy of statement to Wentworth Historical Society regarding monument site signed by 63 residents of Stoney Creek

July 15 1899—Captain Benoit to Geo. H Mills Acknowledges receipt of letter of 13th inst., states that its contents have been noted by the Department and proceeds to say "The spot for the monument is naturally the one where the battle of June 6 1813 was fought and I must let you know that the piece of ground in question has already been offered to the Crown by the Women's Wentworth Historical Society and accepted Should it prove however that there is a mistake in the choice your application will be considered."

July 17 1899—Geo H Mills to Hon F W Borden Acknowledges receipt of letter of 15th Fears a great mistake in regard to site for monument Surmises that the Women's Wentworth Historical Society organized a few weeks ago, has been recognized as the Wentworth Historical Society which was established nearly eleven years ago The Women's Society has had nothing whatever to do with the negotiations with Militia Dept for proposed monument at Stoney Creek Gives reasons why that site is not suitable He says "I do not like the letters from your Department to me I was led to believe that the selection of site would probably be left to the Wentworth Historical Society Therefore paid little attention to the newspaper paragraphs stating that your Dept had accepted the offer of the Women's Historical Society I, however, wrote to Mr. Thos. Bain M P about these paragraphs, and he seemed to think as I did, that they were not reliable" He expresses the hope that the mistake will be rectified

July 17 1899—Geo H Mills to Hon F W Borden Second letter of this date. On same subject but requests the Minister to take the trouble to examine the letters from his Dept to the writer in the past, from which he had gathered that the Wentworth Historical Society was to be consulted about choice of site. Refers to resolution of Canadian Club and hopes that this important matter will receive grave consideration, in order that historical exactness may be preserved

July 19 1899—Capt A Benoit to Geo H Mills If the Women's Wentworth Historical Society are in possession of the

land on which the battle was fought, as they contend, the monument must be erected there, in conformity with precedent established at Lundy's Lane, Chrystler's Farm and Chateauguay Although several sites were offered in each case, the decisions were always in favor of the very heart of the battle. History decides the matter

July 21, 1899—Geo H Mills to Hon F W Borden, acknowledging receipt of letter of 19th inst States that the site known as Smith's Knoll was the very heart of the battle of June 6, 1813 From this knoll the American cannon were captured, and the fact can be established ; while the hill to the north of the Gage house was not occupied by either the enemy at the French during the battle Mrs. Calder of the Women's Historical Society, whose grandfather accepted the "Gage House" during the war, is eatnrally anxious that the monument should be on her grandfather's farm If spot offered by the women is accepted, a great mistake will be made The Wentworth Historical Society has been working disinterestedly in the matter for many years without the slightest personal or individual interest on the part of any member except that referred to. Suggests that a competent person be named by the Department to report on the facts.

July 22 1899—Capt. Bancot to Geo H Mills Is directed to acknowledge receipt of letters of 19th and 21st inst and to state that the matter will receive immediate attention Mrs. Calder was written to the following terms : "On the assertion contained to your communication that the Gage Farm was the "centre of the battle-field," I naturally answered that the spot in question was accepted ; but it would now appear that this assertion is contested, and the Department will investigate the matter by sending an officer there and make sure, before adopting any site for the monument that the same is erected where it best indicates the action of 6th June 1813."

July 25 1899—Geo H Mills to Hon F. W Borden Acknowledges receipt of letter of 22nd inst. Thanks the Minister on behalf of the Society for the determination expressed in that letter Will be happy at any time to furnish the officers with any reliable information in his possession, or direct his attention to sources regarded by this Society as reliable, for the information

Copy without date of letter from Geo. H Mills to Hon F W Borden—Encloses clipping from Hamilton Times newspaper of 4th inst., which he thinks contains truthful statement of proceedings connected with proposed monument at Stoney

Creek Again asks that the Wentworth Historical Society may have an opportunity to furnish officer from Department the sources, historical and traditional, whence the Society reached its conclusion

Aug 19, 1899—Capt Benoit to Gen. H Mille Acknowledges receipt of letter containing clipping from Hamilton Times of 4th inst Is directed to say that the officer sent to ascertain the real site of battle of Stoney Creek will put himself in communication with Mr Mills for the purpose of obtaining information on the subject.

Aug 28, 1899—President F W. Freeman to Hon F W. Borden Expresses pleasure of Wentworth Historical Society with the news that the Government has made an appropriation for monument in commemoration of battle of Stoney Creek, which probably saved Canada to the British Empire. Hopes that at an early date grant may be supplemented by larger amount, so that a truly worthy monument may be erected on this historic spot The letter so concisely states many facts that it seems desirable to make the following quotation from it

"You have no doubt heard that there is a difference of opinion regarding the selection of a site for the memorial The Wentworth Historical Society is composed of men whose aim is to collect and preserve records and relics of our country's history, and to secure the preservation and marking of historic spots. In pursuance of this object the Society has for eleven years taken great pains to gather information as to the facts regarding the battle in order to find where the hottest contest in the engagement took place The Society as a body, and by its committees, has visited the ground on various occasions and has interviewed the old people in the neighborhood, thus gaining such information pertaining to the subject as is available being anxious to reach a just and true conclusion in the matter, so that the monument may be erected on the correct and most public spot that can be obtained, where it may be seen by all, at all times This Society, after much study of the grounds and careful attention to the stories and legends of old residents, made its decision which has been endorsed by many other visitors and societies The spot selected is Smith's Knoll, and is on the north side of the travelled road and of the electric railway which runs from Hamilton through Stoney Creek being quite close to both We are pleased to say that Mr Hiram Smith on whose farm this knoll is located offers to present the knoll to the Government. This is undoubtedly the most suitable site not only because here was the centre of the contest, and here will a monument be most conspicuous, but here also he the

remains of many of the brave soldiers who gave their lives for their country on that day, and here are found articles of clothing, accoutrements and arms belonging to both armies. The members of the Wentworth Historical Society have no selfish end not prejudice to satisfy in this matter, but are actuated by the desire that the most suitable place should be selected and know that great care is necessary in the selection.

Nov 22 1899—Capt A Benoit to F. W. Fearman. Pres't Wentworth Historical Society. Directed to state that Militia Department intends to take steps to erect on of monument on battle Field of Stoney Creek. Wants to know whether the Society is prepared to contribute any sum to supplement the grant voted by Parliament in order that a good monument may be erected.

Nov 27 1899—Justice A. Griffin to Capt. A Benoit. Letter of and to F. W. Fearman, Esq., Pres., W. H. S., having been referred to the Executive Council it has been resolved the Secretary to say it is awaiting visit of officer whom the Minister of Militia said he would send. Amount that can be raised and contributed by the Society to supplement grant of Government will be governed to a large extent by location of site owing to differences of opinion. Society will be glad to send delegation with officer to Stoney Creek and hope soon to receive the visitor.

May 1, 1900—The officers of the Wentworth Historical Society to Hon. F. W. Borden. Refers to recent visit of the Minister to Hamilton and discussion which then took place. Gives brief resume of facts regarding controversy about site; gives reasons why Smith's Knoll should be chosen. The impression having been given the Minister at the time of his visit that this was a controversy between the ladies and the gentlemen it is pointed out that the present officers of the Society were among its originators and had been active in the movement to have the site of the battle of June 6, 1813, marked, and that they had been assisted by a large number of ladies. They state that the great majority of the ladies who assisted in carrying out the objects of the Society still remain members of the original Society and warmly support the selection of Smith's Knoll as the proper site for monument. Reference is made to a letter from those ladies accompanying this letter, also to a similar one from a number of prominent persons who have from time to time assisted the original Society. They call attention to the fact that while the new society called The Women's Wentworth Historical Society, organized in 1899, numbers among its members some of the ladies who had interested themselves in the original Society, the majority of the original members still support the

original Society, and urge that it is but just that the Society which has done so much work and been at such pains and expense for many years should have more weight then the society recently formed apparently with the single object of securing the selection of a site for the Stoney Creek monument at a point known to be objectionable to the original Society, and which is unsuitable for the purpose of a monument. Reference is also made to the Minister's letter of July 22, 1899, regarding the sending of an officer, and it is asked that this Society may receive the same notice of time and where the investigation is made that the Women's Wentworth Historical Society may receive. Attention is called to documents previously forwarded and to the offer of Mr. Smith to donate Smith's Knoll for the purposes of the monument.

May 1, 1900—Letter from thirty-one ladies, members of the original Wentworth Historical Society to Hon. F. W. Borden. They request that Smith's Knoll may be selected as the site of monument.

May 1, 1900—Letter from a number of prominent citizens to Hon. F. W. Borden. Requests that Smith's Knoll be accepted as site for monument, being the spot where the very heart of the battle was fought. June 6, 1815.

June 23, 1901—Justus A. Griffin, Sec'y W. H. S., to Hon. F. W. Borden. Asks whether an appropriation for monument at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights was made at recent session and if so, how it was apportioned.

June 29, 1901—L. J. Tranlt, Dep. Minister of Militia to Justus A. Griffin. No vote of Parliament for a monument at Stoney Creek, and no appropriation available for that purpose.

JUSTUS A. GRIFFIN,
Secretary Wentworth Historical Society.

Our First President

On the 16th of August, 1901, at an early hour in the morning, there passed away one of the most patriotic and disinterested of the citizens of Hamilton. While health and vigor lasted, Mr. Mills gave his well directed energies to promote the welfare of his birth-place and his native land; when failing health and the weight of years compelled him to retire from active work, still unflagging was his interest in their welfare and advancement. Indeed, he would have been justified in adopting as his own the civic motto, "Industries, commerce, prudence, industry."

George Hamilton Mills, son of James Mills, U. E. Loyalist, was born in Hamilton, Nov. 20, 1827. His mother's maiden name was Christina Hess, also of a U. E. Loyalist family. One his early instructors was Dr. Rae, a very learned man, with broad views and ideas in advance of his time, who conducted a school for boys in the then village of Hamilton. Of his ability and literary attainments Mr. Mills entertained a very high opinion. His education was continued under the late Dean Geddes, and at Victoria College, Cobourg. In 1846 he commenced the study of law, being articled to Burton & Sadlier. Mr. Burton of this firm was afterward Chief Justice Sir George W. Burton.

Mr. Mills was called to the bar in 1851, having passed his final examinations under the Hon. Robert Baldwin and Sir John A. Macdonald.

He married, March 14, 1854, Frances, daughter of the late Andrew Deacon, of Picton, Ont., and grand-daughter of the late Thomas Deacon, of the Ordnance Department, Kingston.

As a young man Mr. Mills took a prominent part in civic affairs. He first served the city as an alderman in 1857, when he represented St. George's Ward. In 1858 he was elected Mayor of the city. His interest in the welfare of his native

place continued unabated, and in 1856 he was one of the active advocates for the building of the Crystal Palace and chairman of the committee which negotiated the purchase of what is now Victoria Park. In 1869 again representing St. George's Ward, he made a motion which resulted in the construction of the Hamilton & Lake Erie Railway. He also moved the first resolution endorsing the Hamilton & Northwestern Railway. In the years 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1877 Mr. Mills was chosen alderman and during most of those years acted as chairman of the Finance Committee.

His sympathies and interests were not, however, confined to municipal and commercial affairs. He had a keen appreciation of the beautiful. Loved his garden, and apparently the garden loved him, for wonderful success attended his labors in that line, in which, as in everything, he was very methodical. But his love of nature extended beyond his own well-kept homestead; he did much toward securing the improvement and beautification of the city by fostering the floral and arboreal adornment of its streets, squares and parks. He took an active part in, if he did not originate, the movement which transformed what is now Gore Park from a macadamized cabstand into the scene of brilliant beauty which now adorns the centre of the city. In 1860 he was elected President of the Hamilton Horticultural Society, and held that office in the years 1861 and 1869. In 1874 he was made a life member. The Society was at that time the leading floral organization of the country.

Mr. Mills was elected President of the Victoria Mutual Fire Insurance Company in 1863, and held that position till 1900, when he resigned.

Before the organization of the present active militia force, Mr. Mills was a captain of the sedentary militia. His commission as lieutenant was from Sir Edmund Walker Head and bears date of March 5, 1856; the commission as captain was also issued by Sir Edmund W. Head, and is dated June 19, 1860. The sedentary militia never were called out even for drill after that date, but Mr. Mills always continued to be interested in everything relating to the defence as well as in the development and prosperity of the country.

As a loyal man rejoicing in the welfare and growth of the

city, the Province, and the Dominion he felt the importance of preserving those things which throw light upon the history of the past that the public mind might be aroused to a patriotic zeal by a knowledge of the achievements of our predecessors under difficulties of which we know little Such sentiments combined with a well informed and cultivated mind, good literary ability, legal training and genial manners made him an ideal presiding officer for a historical society

In the summer of 1888 a party of gentlemen spending a week at Niagara were examining the ruins of old Fort George and noting the dilapidation of Fort Mississauga when a conversation arose regarding the need of repair It was suggested that the people and the Government of Canada should devise some means to repair and preserve historic landmarks The Hamilton men in the party discussed the subject again on their return to the city, and concluded that it was an opportune time for the organization of a historical society in the city When the idea was presented to Mr Mills, he at once gave his hearty support and by his energy and good management soon brought the project into practical shape In January, 1889, The Wentworth Historical Society completed its organization Mr Mills was elected President without a dissenting voice and for nearly eleven years he filled that position The aims and objects of the Society were those of its President, they were ever in his mind To secure the erection of monuments upon the most desirable sites in order to commemorate important historical events, he carried on an extensive correspondence with members of Parliament heads of Militia Department and in fact with everybody whom he thought could influence those in authority to take an interest in the proper marking of historic points. In the volume and in previous publications of the Wentworth Historical Society are evidences of his indefatigable efforts in the historic field On his retirement from the Presidency, and when his health prevented his regular attendance, the Honorary President with unabated interest kept himself in touch with the Society and its work, continuing his correspondence on its behalf as long as he had strength for the effort Even to the last his interest never failed, and only a few days before his departure, realizing that the end was near he sent for the Secretary, that he might com-

fids to his care papers which he wished to have used in the proposed volume of the Society's proceedings On that occasion he expressed his views about the Society and its work and they will be carried out as nearly as possible by the present officers, who feel that they have lost not only a good presiding officer but a genial and entertaining friend whose straddits and well-balanced mind qualified him for positions which his modesty prevented him from seeking

History deals not with the future; yet the true historian studies the path with a view to the future; and while we mourn our departed friend and President we know that his intense patriotism; his kindliness and his generosity were inspired by his faith in God and the deep spiritual feeling which sustained him in his weakness and pain Though his star has set upon these scenes, it has risen upon fairer views

JUSTUS A GRIFFIN

HAMILTON May 17 1902

Resolutions

Sept 12 1899—Moved by Geo H Mille seconded by Chas Lemon "That application be made to the City Council for room in Dundurn Castle for our books historical papers and relics and that the Secretary write to the Mayor requesting him to appoint a time at the convenience of a delegation of this Society to wait upon the Council and present its application"

Nov 20, 1899—Moved by J O Brant Sero seconded by Major Sadler "That this Society contribute $10 to the Laura Secord Monument Fund"

Nov 24 1899—Letters received from Hon F W Borden Minister of Militia and from H McCarthy asking what the Society would contribute to assist in erecting a monument at Stoney Creek

Moved by Chas Lemon seconded by J O Brant Sero and resolved "That the amount which can be raised and contributed will be governed to a large extent by the location selected; the location will also affect the cost of the monument and that the Secretary write to the Minister of Militia expressing the views of the Society"

Moved by C R McCullough seconded by J G Y Burkholder and resolved "That Mr Geo H Mille be requested to allow his article entitled 'The Historic Value of Smith's Knoll' to be published"

Moved by Honorary President, Geo H Mille seconded by Charles Lemon and resolved "That the Society desires to express its sincere sympathy with its worthy President F W Fearman, in the recent bereavement occasioned by the death of his beloved wife whose noble kindly and charitable disposition was widely known and most highly appreciated Nor has our President alone acutely suffered by this bereavement, this Society has good reason to regret it as her devotion at all times to its objects and advancement has left an impression on its members that cannot be eradicated

That a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the President"

At this meeting it was reported that at the last meeting of the Board of Parks Commissioners a room had been set apart for the books, etc., of the Society

APRIL 30, 1900—Moved by J G V. Pruhholder seconded by Chas Lemon. "That the delegates to Ontario Historical Society be entertained at luncheon at Dundurn Park on 1st day of annual meeting of Ont Hist. Soc., Wednesday June 6 next."

MAY 28 1900—Moved by Chas Lemon seconded by Mrs. E. Martin, and resolved "That the officers and Executive Committee of the Woman's Wentworth Historical Society be asked to lunch with us at Dundurn Wednesday June 6, at 1° noon"

APRIL 9 1901—Moved by Mrs Holden seconded by Chas. Lemon, and resolved "That the Corresponding Secretary be and hereby is instructed to write to Mrs E E Charlton and to Mr A McKay expressing the sympathy of the Society in the bereavements they have sustained by the recent deaths."

MAY 7 1901—Moved by Mrs Fessenden seconded by Chas Lemon. "That the Society learns with regret of the death of the late Dr. Scadding, of Toronto and that the Cor Secretary write to bereaved family expressing the sympathy felt by this Society"

OCT. 22 1902—Moved by Mrs Fessenden seconded by J H Land, and resolved "That this Society desires to expressits sympathy with Mrs. Mulk and the family of the late Honorary President, George H. Mulk, in the bereavement they have suffered and that a suitable letter be prepared by Mr. Lemon, Mr. Land, and the Secretary."

WENTWORTH
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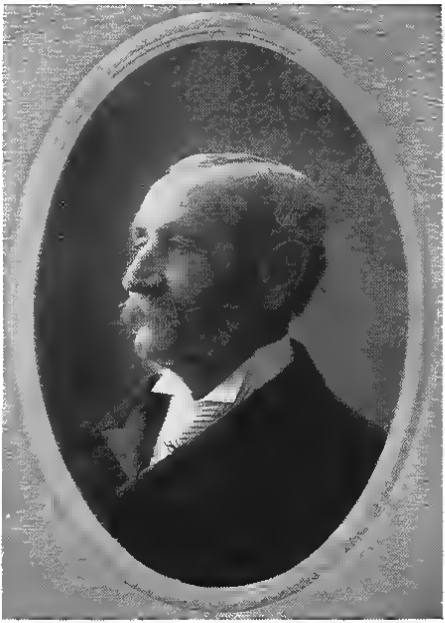

GEORGE H. MILLS

First President Wentworth Historical Society

JOURNAL & TRANSACTIONS

of the

WENTWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Volume Three

Authors of papers are alone responsible for statements made and opinions expressed therein

Hamilton, Canada
Griffin & Kidner Printers
1902

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Officers for 1901-'2

F W Fearman, *President*
Mrs. Edward Martin, *First Vice President*
Charles Lemyn, *Second Vice-President*
Mrs. J. Rose Holden, *Third Vice President*
Justus A Griffin, *Secretary-Treasurer*
Mrs. Clementina Fessenden, *Corresponding Secretary*

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Rev E M Bland
Major F Snider
J G Y. Burkholder
Mrs S Carey
Mrs. S. Slater
J. H Land
J. W. Jones

OFFICERS of LADIES' COMMITTEE

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Mrs. R G Sutherland *First Vice President*
Mrs. J H Land, *Second Vice-President*
Miss Ferris, *Secretary*
Mrs. Martin, *Treasurer*

GATHER AND KEEP.

At first glance, the words "gather and keep" appear to be the fit motto of a miser; but it was with no miserly intent that the Wentworth Historical Society adopted the motto, "Colligere et Custodire." It is as custodians we collect and keep for the use and instruction of the public, not hoarding, but preserving. We gather from forgotten nooks, out-of-the-way places, and even from scrap-heaps, records and relics descriptive or illustrative of the past, to save them from oblivion or from destruction. We keep them, that all who wish may learn from days gone by lessons of encouragement and draw inspiration for the present and the future.

Since volume two of the transactions of this Society was published, early in 1899, the city of Hamilton has gathered into its parks system the historic and charming Dundurn Park and Castle, which the Parks Board is to keep for the public. In connection with the negotiations which led to the purchase of Dundurn, the officers and members of this Society had an important part, and they were also instigators of the movement which has resulted in the Castle being used as a museum. Immediately after the purchase of the property this Society sent a deputation to the Parks Committee of the City Council, asking that a room be allotted to the Society, in which it might keep its books and relics. The Committee agreed to do so, but difficulties arose in the way of carrying out that plan on account of the jealousy of a number of societies which did not recognize the peculiar relation of a historical society to the public. In the meanwhile a Parks Commission had been appointed, partly to prevent the alienation of any portion of the park for railway or other purposes, and the officers of the Wentworth Historical Society suggested to the new Parks Board that a museum be established under the auspices of the Board. That proposition having been accepted, the belongings of this Society were given as a nucleus,

Other collections have been given or lent, and there is a good prospect that a fine museum will be maintained. A member of the Executive, Mrs. Carry, has loaned her collection, which includes an exhibit of shells which is said to be the second best in the Dominion of Canada, containing about two thousand shells.

A few facts relating to Dundurn and its purchase which are not generally known may interest the readers of this volume and assist future historians.

In the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century, near the close of the American war for independence, a young man from the province of New York came to the Head of the Lake, located himself on that part of the Heights which we now call Dundurn, and opened trade with the Indians. Richard Beasley was born in July, 1759, according to the inscription on his tombstone. Regarding his history previous to his arrival in Canada, little is known. He had a brother, Thomas, who was employed by the Hon. Richard Cartwright, of Kingston, in the management of a mill at or near Napanee. In Mr. Cartwright's letter-book for the years 1799, 1800, 1801 and 1802, are copies of a number of letters to Mr. Richard Beasley, in some of which he is addressed as "Dear Richard," in others, "Dear Cousin" is used, which would lead to the inference that he was a relative, or at least a very intimate friend. These letters are chiefly devoted to business, although there are occasionally paragraphs of a personal and family nature. Mr. Beasley was buying goods from Mr. Cartwright, and had apparently become in arrears of payment, and there are references to a mortgage.

The Crown Patent for 470 acres, including what is now Dundurn Park, was granted July 8, 1799. In this case, as commonly happened in those days, the patentee had occupied the land many years before he got his title, and that document gives no clue to the date of first occupancy.

At different dates in the early years of the nineteenth century portions of the estate were disposed of, but the first one we shall make note of was on Oct. 9, 1819, when a part, including present park, was deeded to Francis de Rivieres for the sum of £4963 17s 2d. The connection of Sir Allan N. McNab with the property is too well known to need any particulars to be

given here, except that it was he who gave the name Dundurn to the park.

About thirty-one years ago Dundurn was in the market, and the present president of the Wentworth Historical Society, Mr. F. W. Fearman, the late George H. Mills and several other gentlemen interested themselves to bring about its purchase by the city for a park. For $17,500 it could then have been purchased. A public meeting was called in the hall of the old Mechanic's Institute on James street, a large number of citizens gathered there, and the advocates were prepared to present the case, when a prominent merchant arose and stated that if the park were purchased it would be a preserve for the rich people only; that only those in carriages or with tickets of admission would be admitted. He appealed to the jealousy of east end residents and to the economical feelings of the taxpayers generally because of the great cost, though the price had not yet been stated, and no opportunity was given to state it. A manufacturer seconded his motion, which was carried, and those in favor of the purchase were not allowed to speak.

Shortly afterward, on September 26, 1871, the property was sold to a syndicate for the sum of $20,000. On the 24th of July, 1872, the late Senator McInnes bought it for $27,000. In 1877 there was again an opportunity to purchase it for the city, and again Mr. F. W. Fearman and others sought to secure it for the citizens. When Mr. Fearman asked leave to introduce to the City Council a deputation in favor of the purchase of parks, an alderman arose, and stating that he was surprised that a man of Mr. Fearman's position and ability should favor such a childish proposal, moved that he be not heard. This motion found a seconder, but was not carried. The deputation made such an impression that a by-law was submitted to the rate-payers in October, 1877, which was defeated. In August, 1884, after seven years, the people had another opportunity to vote for the purchase, and again overthrew the by-law.

Many years passed by; the Hon. Donald McInnes was growing old. His family had removed from the city, and he wished to spend his remaining days or years with his children. He began to talk of selling off the property in lots for residences, unless the city would buy it for the sum of $75,000. Again Mr.

Fearman interested himself in the matter The Mayor, Mr. J V Teetzel was also very much in favor of the acquisition of the park by the city, but they were agreed that the price asked was too high. These two gentlemen visited the Senator and stated their views. He asked them what sum they thought could be obtained for it. Mr. Fearman named $50,000 as being the outside limit of what the citizens could be induced to pay, and Mr McInnes thought it altogether too low, but finally agreed to take that amount. A by-law was again submitted, the officers and members of the Wentworth Historical Society gave their assistance to those who were advocating the purchase, and the by-law was carried in September 1899 The sale to the city for the sum of $50,000 was completed October 2, 1899, and on May 24, 1900, was opened to the public with the greatest demonstration this city has ever seen.

In introducing this volume we present our thanks to those who have contributed papers to its pages, to the Spectator Printing Company, for the loan of engravings of the Crystal Palace, of Dundurn gates, and a view of Hamilton in 1840, also to Mr W. B. Ford, Ontario Land Surveyor, for a plan of the battle-field of Stoney Creek

JUSTUS A. GRIFFIN,
Secretary, Wentworth Historical Society

Lundy's Lane & Stony Creek

IN the search for historical material, when the Wentworth Historical Society was in the first year of its existence, letters were written, among others, to Mr Murray Anderson, of London, Ont , ex-mayor of that city He was one of the very few who responded to the requests for information The following letters were received from him, and they will be found full of interest :

LONDON, Ont , 12th Oct , 1889

JUSTUS A GRIFFIN,
Secretary, W H S

Dear Sir Yours of the 7th is to hand and contents noted My information respecting the early settlement of that part of the country referred to in your letter—namely, Lundy's Lane—is as follows : In the year 1778 or thereabouts, three men by the names of Lundy, Howey and Brooks, married to sisters by the name of Silverthorn, lived in what is now known as the State of New Jersey (then a British colony) at a place called the Log Jail, about sixty miles from New York These men, rather than join General Washington's army, came to Canada, and settled at or near Niagara Falls I heard Mr Brooks, who was my grandfather, say, when describing his journey to Canada, that they came on horseback Each one had two horses, and each a wife and one child My mother was one of the children ; name, Sarah Brooks Her father said they had heard there was a British colony somewhere in the west called Canada, and that they were going to find it. There were no railroads nor canals in those days, and in many places, he said, the roads were not cut out After travelling more than four hundred miles in this way, they came to the Niagara river, and there made a raft and floated over to Canada, landing between Queenston and the mouth of the river They then followed the river up to the falls, and

there peeled bark and set it up against some trees, under which they slept the first night. These three families, I believe, are among the first, if not the very first, settlers in Upper Canada. Lundy's Lane took its name from the fact that Lundy was on the foremost horse coming up the river. I heard Mr. Brooks say that their nearest neighbor was at Lockport, about forty miles from the Falls, and that he had often carried meal on his back from there to his place.

About the year 1796 there came from New Brunswick a half-pay officer named Peter Anderson, who settled on the spot now occupied by Niagara Falls South. His wife, Abigail Fortner, was a niece of Sir Charles Douglas, of Scotland, her mother having been a Douglas.

Peter Anderson had four sons—Andrew, Charles, William and Martin; and two daughters—Anna and Mary. Of these we will note only Charles and Mary. Captain Charles Anderson is well remembered by elderly persons as a prominent pioneer settler, and as the first person to erect a pagoda upon Lundy's Lane battle-ground.

Mary Anderson married James Lundy, son of William Lundy, who was one of the earliest settlers, and from whom springs the numerous Lundy family, of Lundy's Lane and elsewhere.

My grandfather on my father's side, above referred to, was a colonel in the British army, and was stationed near New York when the war of 1776 commenced. He was in a number of engagements during the war, among others, at the battle of Princeton, where Washington and Lafayette commanded the American army. After the war was ended, the British troops were all taken to New Brunswick, and the Government there gave them the choice either to take their discharge and stay in the colonies, or return to England. Col. Peter Anderson took his discharge and remained in New Brunswick till the year 1794, when he came and settled on a place about one mile from the Governor's residence. The Governor of Canada lived at Stamford, a short distance from the Falls, at that time.

In the war of 1812, my father, Capt. C. Anderson held the position of captain in the artillery, and served during the war, taking part in the following battles: Queenston Heights, Stony Creek, Beaver Dams, Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. This last battle took place on land owned by him at that time. I have heard my father say, in describing the battle, that the artillery occupied the brow of the hill, and our army at the back of them at the top of the hill. The American army was at the foot of the hill, a short distance in the direction of the Falls. Before the battle commenced, he saw General Scott ride up to General Brown, and then ride away. The Americans then formed in line

of battle and marched up the hill with fixed bayonets He said, "We poured the grape into their ranks as they came up, but they would close up and come on, and charged us at the mouth of the cannon." During the battle the guns were taken and retaken fifteen times. The Americans got away with two guns. I saw them some years ago at West Point, on the North river.

What Gen Scott said to Gen Brown before the battle commenced was, "Can you storm the hill?" He replied, "I will try, sir." This my father learned from Gen Scott himself some years after the war. Near the close of the battle the Americans attempted to outflank our army, when General Drummond ordered the artillery to try and head them off, which they did most successfully, and from the shock the American army received, they broke and retreated in the direction of Buffalo. Our army followed them to Chippewa. This ended the battle, and also ended the war.

On the hill-top of Lundy's Lane battle ground lays the dust of nearly a thousand Canadians who lost their lives at the battle in defence of our beautiful Canada. Honor to their memory! To the victory won at this battle England is indebted for the possession of Canada to-day.

Yours respectfully,

M. ANDERSON.

London, Ont., Oct 22, 1889.

F. W. Fearman,
Vice-President, W. H. S.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 20th Sept came duly to hand, enclosing the story of the battle of Stony Creek, for which I am much obliged. My father was in the battle. He held the position of captain in the artillery, and was in many engagements during the war of 1812. For his services rendered at the battle of Lundy's Lane, he received a pension. I was born on the battle-ground on the 9th January, 1814—about six months before the battle took place. I was named after Col. Murray, who lived at my father's house a good deal of the time during the war. I lived at Lundy's Lane till 1828, when I passed through Hamilton on my way to Ancaster. Hamilton was then a small place. There were three hotels, kept by the following proprietors: Mr. Miller, corner James street; Paddy Cary, near the post-office, and Mr. Potts, opposite D. Moore's shop.

While in Ancaster there was a little incident occurred in connection with the battle of Stony Creek, which I will state. I was an apprentice with Jackson & Nickerson (the late Edward

Jackson, of your city) They carried on the tin business Mr Nickerson peddled tinware through the country, and he also carried patent medicines One day he called on Major Showers, who lived on Ancaster plains, a short distance west of Ancaster, Mr Showers had been a major in the war, and was at the battle of Stony Creek He was quite a high-toned man Mr Nickerson could not sell him tinware, so he then offered to sell him some patent medicine, and among others he offered him some splendid pills, made by Dr Chapin, of Buffalo As soon as he mentioned Dr Chapin's name, the major fell in a dreadful rage, and went into the house to get his gun to shoot the peddler, so Mr Nickerson was glad to leave in a hurry The sequel was this: At the battle of Stony Creek our forces had captured a large number of prisoners, and these had to be taken to Toronto Major Showers was entrusted with a boat-load, and on the way there, somehow the prisoners got the upper hand, and instead of the major taking his prisoners to Toronto, the Yankees took the major and his men, and landed them at Lewiston, on the American shore The principal man among the American prisoners at the time was Dr Chapin, and, as Mr Nickerson was an American, the old major thought he was making fun of him, hence his rage Some time after this occurred, when I was visiting home at Lundy's Lane, I told my father, who knew the major very well He had a hearty laugh over the matter, and told me of the circumstance No doubt it is true My father said he was at Burlington Heights at the time the army was stationed there Please excuse this hasty scribble

Yours respectfully,

M. ANDERSON

The U. E. Loyalists in 1837

IN Lancelot's article in relation to Canadian History in the Mail and Empire of May 26, 1900, he asserts that the United Empire Loyalists were the aristocracy, and at the time of the Mackenzie Rebellion in 1837 were wealthy landowners, and "theirs tha voice that was heard in London." The Loyalists, it is true, were tha aristocracy, and, for the times, exceptionally intelligent, but the writer (who knew most of them around the head of Lake Ontario personally) knows that they were not wealthy landowners. The average amount of land did not much exceed two hundred acres per family. There were as many who had less as there were who had more. There were vastly more Loyalists who disliked the overbearing character of the Governor, Sir Francis Head, and his councillors, because of their dictatorial acts, than there were who approved of them. The proof is found in the members of Parliament, who were mostly U. E. Loyalists, refusing to grent the "supplies," and in a very large number of them approving of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie's exertions to secure legitimate reforms; but, so soon as Mackenzie indicated in his paper that he designed a rebellion, and the sweeping away of our monarchical system and establishing a republic upon the wreckage—which meant annexation to the United States—they cast him overboard. My father was one of them, and Mackenzie, in his newspaper, by name rabidly denounced him for discarding him. Tha Loyalists as a class, were not wealthy! the country was too young for that. And their voices were not heard in London.

To secure supplies, Governor Head, in violation of the law, as stated by Lancelot, personally drew money out of the Treasury to pay the officials. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie then began to

advocate overt acts, aiming to establish a republic. The U. E. Loyalist M. P.'s, who refused supplies, then cast him out; and he, more or less guided by Dr Rolph, devised a rebellion, assuring others as wrong-headed as himself that they could easily overcome the few British soldiers in the country, imprison or slay Governor Head and his councillors, and secure the Government chest and all military supplies. Yet Lancelot counts Mackenzie as the "man of the hour," who rose up to deliver the country from the U. E. Loyalists, whom he describes as "The Family Compact"

The U. E. Loyalists, after driving Mackenzie out of the country by legitimate action, caused their voice to be heard in London, and thereby secured deliverance from the autocracy of the Governor and his officials.

About the same time there was similar trouble in New Brunswick; but, in place of rebellion, a commission was sent to London. Their intelligence and statesmanship utterly surprised the Government in Britain, and it granted their request, as it would have done for Canada under similar procedure, as proved by what it did do when the U. E. Loyalists had put down the Mackenzie Rebellion.

Lancelot, while glorifying Mackenzie as the "man of the hour," "who in many ways as a patriot suffered more for the cause than Papineau, his brother conspirator in Lower Canada," fails to recognize who was to blame for his suffering.

If Lancelot had read the "History of W. L. Mackenzie," written by his son-in-law, one of the ablest editors that Canada has produced, as subscribers to Mr Beaty's Toronto Leader can certify, and who in his life of Mackenzie records that Mackenzie himself, after his forced sojourn in the United States republic, admitted that his rebellion was a mistake—"an error of the head but not of the heart,"—Lancelot would have learned that all Mackenzie suffered was the natural product of his own ignorance.

But this suffering of the "man of the hour" was but as a drop in the bucket when compared with the large number of his deluded followers who were killed, wounded, imprisoned, impoverished and transported; to which should be added the sufferings of the loyal men of Canada called out to defend their

lives, families and property from the destruction devised by Mackenzie, who has admitted that his head was defective, and, practically, a mistaken agitator, who had a newspaper for his trumpet, to denounce not only the Government, but also all the loyal men who refused to bow the knee to him.

The proof that he was a wrong headed agitator lies in the fact that he never was able to devise and teach any definite, cohesive remedy for our political ills, except to overthrow British power and establish a republic similar to the one to which he fled, and so soon got sick of, that he petitioned to come back under the protection of the British monarchy. He had discovered that the republic from which the U. E. Loyalists fled was not the Eden his wrong head imagined, but politically a bottomless pit. He discovered that, in place of the U. S. republic being a government of the people, by the people, for the people, it was a government by monopolists and officials, for the monopolists, and that all the producers were their slaves.

If Mackenzie had ever set forth in his paper any definite plan for the better government of this country than that called "The Family Compact," worthy of being endorsed by the majority of the intelligent, farseeing U. E. Loyalists, they would have strengthened his hands; but neither in his papers nor in his incendiary orations, either before he fled or after his return to Canada, can any such plan be discovered. This summary of his ignorance and incapacity is amply admitted by the confession that he had been "wrong in his head, but not in his heart."

Lancelot describes Mackenzie's adherents as "ragamuffins supported by Fenians." If he had been better read in Canadian history, he would have known that it was twenty-nine years after Mackenzie's rebellion that the Fenians came to Canada, like Mackenzie's patriots, to slay us and rob us of our homes. If he had the personal knowledge of the writer, who knew a number of Mackenzie's followers, he would have known that, aside from their affinity for Mackenzie's wrong-headed ideas of government, they were not ragamuffins, but mostly well-to-do, respectable, misguided men. Many of them, in their ignorance of national matters, as blindly followed Mackenzie as so many voters of the present time do the powers that be, believing that they are the best that ever governed Canada; and yet, bad as

was the "Family Compact," it did not tax the country over $1 50 par head annually, while the present cost of all our government is $12 per head.

PATRIOT OR PIRATE?

Scribes with a very limited knowledge of Canadian history have, from the Wm. Lyon Mackenzie's rebellion to this time, poured out continuous streams of denunciation of those who resisted him and his patriots. But there are those who, in the light of all the facts, are compelled to count his patriots as buccaneers or land pirates, who, respectable as many of them were, were corralled the same as the Orange Free State was by President Kruger, and forced to invade the British province of Natal under the deluded idea that they were patriots.

For example, there was a company of these Mackenzie patriots quite near the present Grand Trunk station at Burlington, to which Mackenzie fled from his dupes when he left Toronto. This company outfitted three men with horses and arms to hasten to Toronto, to help Mackenzie overthrow the Government and to rob and slay all who should resist them.

What was the pay each was to receive for his patriotism? The first, well known to the writer, had a hundred acre farm with poor buildings. He was to receive the fine farm of Joseph Ireland, one of the most pushing English farmers in the township of Nelson, and but a little way from the home of this patriot, who not only wanted his neighbor's fine farm, but his barns, dwelling and stock, unless the company reserved the stock for its special benefit. The second patriot, whom the writer also knew but has forgotten his name, was to have the farm of Mr. Bast, on Dundas street, about a mile below the Nelson P. O., one of the best in the township. He was the father-in-law of Mr. Ireland. The third patriot the writer did not know, and forgets the locality of the well furnished farm he was to receive. The owners of the first two farms were English. They were not U. E. Loyalists; neither did they meddle in politics—in fact, Mr. Best was too old to do so if so inclined. These glorified pirate patriots set out to slaughter all who resisted their efforts to secure these three farms and to ruin the owners and their

families, and the Reform company that outfitted them, like the Orange Free State dupes, believed themselves wise patriots

The writer well recollects that cold frosty morning in 1837, when the militia of Flamboro East, as one company, gathered in Waterdown in the street just in front of his father's dwelling, to form for marching to Toronto, and he also well recollects that one of the Mackenzie patriots from the company in Nelson referred to, was strolling about, with the rein of his horse's bridle on his arm, spying out all who mustered. No doubt he knew every soul of them, as did the writer, and counted up how many farms Mackenzie would confiscate to pay his patriots with. The writer has no doubt that in this "patriot's" heart, the property of the writer's father —his fair fields and woodland, his flouring mill, woollen factory and saw mill, and his barns and dwelling—were counted as part of the property to be confiscated when success crowned their rebellious efforts.

The real unselfish patriots were the loyal militia, in which was included the famed loyal militia of Gore—that is, "Gore District"—who at a moment's notice responded to the call and hastened to Toronto or set out therefor, to protect it from the pirate so called patriots who had set out to rob and slaughter all defenders of their property and to confiscate it to their own use. The loyal militia, without promise of farms or even a cent a day pay, promptly volunteered to save their country from a horde of duped pirate patriots. Then, as described by Lancelot, in these true patriots, "there was seen that wonderful thing, loyalty blazing in sudden glory,' and it consumed Mackenzie's sedition "before it was old enough to be christened," but has since become registered as "wrong-headed Mackenzie's rebellion."

With personal knowledge of those times, and having had exceptional advantages for securing and retaining a comprehensive running history of all the intervening years, the writer distinguishes between the real patriot and the deluded piratical horde which made so futile an attempt to take Toronto and to place the Province at the mercy of an adopted citizen, who knew but little of his native land and far less of Canada and its U. E. Loyalist sons, and, as self-admitted, was wrong in his head

There are numbers in Canada who have had it, year in and

year out, droned into their ears by ignorant and designing writers in the press of the country, that its prosperity is due to Mackenzie, called "the man for the day" If they had been wise students and better acquainted with the history of Canada, they would have known that the Mackenzie Rebellion threw back the progress of the country a whole generation; that before the Rebellion the unbought emigration to Canada was about thirty thousand a year. It was at once stayed by the Rebellion, and with all the efforts of our Governments during the intervening years, it is now only just beginning to attain to that number.

Many of these writers so ignorant of Canadian history have asserted that the hard times that prevailed just prior to the Rebellion was caused by the "Family Compact" With correct information they would have known that the financial crash and hardships of 1836 and 1837, which the ignorant were told and believed were caused by the "Family Compact," in order to stimulate them into overt acts, was largely caused by the importers flooding the country with a very large amount of goods in excess of our exports to pay for them, which drained the country of all its money, and thus checked the ability to pay debts, or to make improvements, or to develop our great natural advantages. If it had not been for the evils thus originated, the people could not have been led into overt acts, and, as seen in New Brunswick, would in a reasonable time have legitimately secured essential reforms, free from the manifold curses which accrued through Mackenzie's acts.

A prosperous people never rebels. It is hard times which secures a hearing for the political charlatan and the blatant "wrong-headed man" who incites to sedition. It may also be added that every financial crash in Canada since 1837 has been caused by the importers in over-importing, which caused the overwhelming portion of the bankruptcies and business losses, and the semi-agricultural stagnation from that date to this time, and furnished so many demagogues with clap-trap to delude hearers as ill-informed as themselves, and who believed, were they only enthroned in power, they would make Canada a prosperous country.

GEO. D. GRIFFIN.

Historical St. Paul's

ST PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN Church, Hamilton, Ontario, stands on the corner of James and Jackson streets, and with its stately gothic architecture and lofty stone spire, is one of the first objects of interest to the tourist

The ground in the shadow of the church is a hallowed spot, for here lie the founders of the parish, one of the oldest parishes in Hamilton The history of days long past has for most of us an absorbing interest, and when we think of the memories which cluster around St Paul's, we recall the words of Lamb: "Antiquity! thou wondrous charm, what art thou? that being nothing, art everything When thou *wert*, thou wert not antiquity—thou thyself being to thyself, flat, jejune, *modern!* What mystery lurks in this retroversion? or what half-Januses are we, that cannot look forward with the same idolatry with which we forever revert?"

So it is not mere love for architectural beauty that invests St Paul's with interest To many of the citizens of Hamilton, half of the charm of the stately stone edifice lies in this, that it is full of a soft light of other days When one of these elderly citizens leaves behind him the rumbling noises of the city, and,

"bathed in stillness," paces along the aisles of the cathedral-like church, the beautiful edifice melts away, and he is once again in the old frame church of St. Andrew's, and a boy once more.

It is Sabbath morning, and he can see himself now as he appeared then—a quaint little figure in white trousers, blue jacket, and high silk hat. On the way to church he had met Completa, an old darkey who lived in a shanty on the corner of James and Main streets, where the Bank of Montreal now stands. Complete had figured in the battle of Trafalgar, and had had a leg shot off in the engagement while on board Nelson's own ship, the Victory. The old negro had given him a vivid description of the fight. How it had stirred his young heart! and that, too, coming just after the 4th of June—the King's birthday, when Colonel Gourley, then head of the militia, had reviewed the troops up in the field by Peter Hamilton's barn. The barn has given place to the Central School, and Mr. Wm. Heodrie's residence occupies the site of the Hamilton homestead.

What a different scene is presented to-day from that on which he looked that Sabbath morning! Instead of a populous city, the thickly wooded mountain-side rose beyond green fields, which sloped down to the little town then a mere cluster of houses. Beyond the houses, fields and blossoming orchards stretched out again till they reached another cluster of houses on the very edge of the bay, known as Port Hamilton.

And how vividly the picture of the old church rises before him! The high pulpit, with a flight of steps on either side and a sounding-board above, the grave minister, Mr. Gale, in his black gown and bands; the precenter, William McMillan, in front of the pulpit, and, on either side, the square pews containing the families of Allan Napier McNab, Captain Stewart, James Stewart and John Wem. On either side of the door was a box stove with a supply of wood alongside. The church was lighted with lamps containing sperm oil. In addition, there were tallow candles in tin receptacles which were hung on the walls, and to the iron bars which supported the stove-pipes. The hours for service in those days, were 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., so that the church was not often lighted.

He was a larger boy when he used to sit on the fence, and

sling stones in the direction of the windows. Of course he did not premeditate mischief, and when he hit them it was pure accident. One sermon which he heard about that time is deeply impressed on his mind, for he heard it under unusual circumstances. In a corner of a wheat-field which was enclosed by a rail fence, he saw the Rev. Mr. Hogg, pastor of the Seceder Church, throwing his arms about in a wildly theatrical manner, and on creeping closer he found that the reverend gentleman was declaiming his sermon to a small audience of pine stumps! The boy sat in his quiet nook and listened to the entire sermon, and the minister had one more of an audience than he had counted on.

Mr. Burst, the sexton of St. Andrew's, no doubt found this boy troublesome also, for the bell rope hung in a tantalizingly conspicuous place in the entrance lobby, and the boy would almost invariably succumb to the temptation of giving the rope a tug as he passed into the church. He has more veneration for the bell now. It was for many years the only bell in Hamilton, and it still hangs in the tower of St. Paul's. The late James Stewart said of it:

"I believe that not a Sabbath passes when I hear its tones, but my mind is carried back to the first years of my residence in Hamilton, and the happiest of my life. It (the bell) seems like a connecting link between the past and the present. Especially on the Sabbath evening, I can almost imagine it as the voice of a loving mother at the close of the day standing at the door, and in kindly tones calling to the bairns to 'come awa' in-'"

One more incident of the old church does this gentleman,* whose reminiscences we have been recording, remember, for in 1844 came the Disruption, and he went no more to St. Andrew's. This incident was the funeral of Alexander Sutherland, a young soldier. It was the first military funeral he ever saw, and he was deeply impressed as he saw him laid to rest in St. Andrew's churchyard. A small stone on the south side of St. Paul's marks the soldier's resting-place.

The Rev. Alexander Gale, from Aberdeen, Scotland, was

* The writer is indebted to Mr. W. Bruce, of this city, for the above reminiscences.

the first Presbyterian minister who statedly officiated in Hamilton. He was called from Lachine, and was inducted here in November, 1833, preaching in the court house till St. Andrew's church was erected. The court house had then been built seventeen years. It was erected under a "Statute passed in 1816, George III. enacting that a gaol and court house for the District of Gore shall be erected on lot number fourteen, in the third concession of the township of Barton, to be called the town of Hamilton." The manse built for Mr. Gale is to the south of the church, near Hunter street, and is now occupied by Dr. F. Rosebrugh.

The valuable site for the church was donated by Peter Hunter Hamilton, who, with his half-brother George, were among the earliest members. It was after George Hamilton that our city was named, and from the inception of the town till his death in 1837, he was the best known man in Hamilton. He presented to the city the Court House Square, the wood market and pretty little Gore Park, on King street. In 1894 a handsome monument of polished granite was erected to his memory by the citizens of Hamilton, in loving remembrance of his many services. The monument stands in the cemetery in the vicinity of the chapel, while not far away, close by the earthworks thrown up by Colonel Harvey's men in 1812, lie Peter Hunter Hamilton and Harriet his wife.

The church when erected was a small frame building. A description of it, by the late James Stewart, may be found in a memorial report published by the managers of St. Paul's in 1895. He said in part:

"There are associations connected in my mind with the original building, hallowed by time, which I can never forget. In my mind's eye I still see the church as it was in 1835—a neat building for those times, painted pure white on the exterior. Inside, in the centre of the west end, was a pulpit, a very high structure, made in the pepper box style, with a flight of steps on each side. Above the pulpit was a canopy, to prevent the sound from ascending. The stove-pipes, supported on iron rods, ran the entire length of the building. The said pipes had an occasional fit of leaking, to obviate which a tin gutter was suspended beneath, a tin can hanging at intervals to catch the drops."

A minute in the Session Book of St. Andrew reads: "At

Hamilton, the 19th day of November, 1833, the which day the Presbytery of York met and constituted, inter alia: Mr Gale craved the advice of the Presbytery in regard to the appointment of elders and the constituting of a Session in his congregation, and stated that Andrew Steven and James Hamilton, Esquires, both resident in the town of Hamilton, had been regularly ordained to the office of elder by the late Mr Sheed, of Ancaster."

The Kirk Session met for the first time, December 26, 1834, with Rev Alexander Gale, moderator, and Messrs Aodrew Steven and John Colville, elders. Mr Colville had been previously ordained ao elder under the Synod of Ulster in Ireland. Mr Peter Hunter Hamilton was ordained January 11, 1835. At a later meeting of the Session, the "Moderator was requested to prepare a brief account of the planning and progress of the church in this place, to be submitted to the sessioo at an early meeting."

At the openiog of the church the managers elected were: Dr Campbell, Messrs Vallance, Thorn, Rollston, Powell, Downs and Thornton. Mr Alexander Fee had charge of the letting of the pews. Mr Blaikie was precenter, and Mr Buist, officer.

Mr Gale when appointed to the charge received £60 per annum from the Clergy Reserve Fund, and during the first year he got nothing from the people, nor were the years which followed much better, for on January 1st, 1837, we note that "It was moved by Mr McMillan, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that the balance of Mr Gale's stipend, amounting to £114, principal and interest, be paid up."

March 18, 1835, a plan of the proposed burial ground was submitted by the Secretary. "It was resolved that the sale of lots do take place the 30th instant, and that notice of the same be given from the Precenter's desk on the next and following Sunday. Also, that the sale price be 40 shillings, one half paid in cash, and the other in three months." At the same meeting also, "It was determined that a close board fence six feet high be erected around the South, West, and North sides of the Plot, and that the front or east side be in part, that is to say, for 45 feet from each corner, a weather-board fence, and that the remaining central part of 52 feet be a skeleton fence: and also that

there be one gate fronting the church of eight feet, and another on the South side of eleven feet."

The Sunday-school was opened in the church in February, 1836, under the superintendence of Mr William McMillan, assisted by Mr George Urquhart Mr Henry Lawson was secretary, and the teachers were Mr James Reid, Mr. Al Lawson, Mr. John Gale, Mr. Angus McColl, Mr. George Wonham, and Mrs. Gale, Miss Fraser, Miss Wonham and Miss Urquhart. The superintendent arranged the school into five classes The subjects to be taught were as follows:

No 1. Scriptures; Assembly's Catechism, with proofs; psalms, hymns, etc

No 2 New Testament, with easy portions of Old Testament, Assembly's Catechism, without proofs; psalms, hymns, etc

No 3. Second part Union Spelling Book; Watt's Second Catechism; Divine and Moral Songs

No 4 First part Union Spelling Book; Watt's First Catechism, appropriate sacred poetry

No 5. Alphabet and first lessons; First Catechism, and hymns taught orally.

On the Roll-book, First Class (boys), we note the names of Thomas Moore, George Watson, John McMillan, Robert Wm Waugh, W Justus Huff, William Wade, Adolphus Mills, William Bruce and James Vallance

In ten years public sentiment as to what was required of Sunday-schools had undergone a change, as we notice from the report of J. Walker, secretary for 1843 Mr Walker, in his report of that year, says

"The idea which long occupied the public mind that Sabbath-schools were useful only to the poor has, happily, been very generally removed, and these institutions are in many cases receiving, as superintendents and teachers, the most influential and intelligent members of the church, and as scholars the children of all classes in the congregation The question whether the teaching children to read shall be the primary object of the Sunday school, has been fully set at rest; and now, in all evangelical churches, the Sunday-school is a channel through which Christians, and especially Christian parents, can furnish to all children within the range of the congregation, that religious in-

struction which the public schools properly omit, but the necessity of which, for the promotion of civil and religious liberty and order, history has fully taught."

The ruling elders of St. Andrew's from 1833 to 1844 were: Andrew Steven, James Hamilton, John Colville, Peter Hunter Hamilton, Alexander Fee, Wm. McMillan, John Thompson, James McIntyre, Wm. Blaikie, Charles Pollock, Alexander Drysdale and Calvin McQueston.

In 1835 the following persons appear as pew proprietors (by purchase) of their several pews, with an annual rental in addition: Andrew Steven, Æneas Kennedy, Allan Napier McNab, John Law, Judge Taylor, John Weir, Wm. Blaikie, etc., and among the pew holders for that year were Calvin McQueston, Albert Bigelow, D. C. Gunn, Edward Kitchie, John Thorn, Dr. Campbell, John Lamont, etc.

A precenter led the singing till the church was renovated, when a choir was formed, and occupied seats in the new gallery. In later days they sat around a long table in front of the pulpit, which on communion Sundays was used for the elements. There were forty-six pews in the body of the church, with high panelled sides, those on each side being square family pews, with a small table in the centre of each.

The baptisms registered during 1833 were: Margaret Young, daughter of G. L. and Mary Hunter Young; Eliza Jane Frusdel, daughter of Robert and Dorothy McBride Frusdel; and George Buchanan and William John, sons of John and Agnes Riddle.

The first marriage solemnized by Rev. Mr. Gale was that of Archibald Murdoch to Janet Fairburn, in 1834.

It is interesting to look to Old St. Andrew's as the parent stem from which five congregations have sprung. The disruption which took place in Scotland in 1843 was followed here in 1844, when Knox Church was formed, as representing the Free Church of Scotland, with Rev. Alexander Gale as pastor.

In January, 1845, Rev. Alexander McKid, formerly of Bytown (now Ottawa), became minister of St. Andrew's. In 1848 he was transferred to Goderich, and the Rev. Daniel McKnee, a native of Perthshire, succeeded in 1850. He resigned the charge in 1853, and in October of that year the Rev. Robert Burnett was

inducted Shortly afterwards, in order to make way for the present elegant stone edifice, the frame church was moved to a lot on the corner of Charles and Jackson streets, where the congregation worshipped until their new church was completed, when it was disposed of to the German Catholics This historical old structure, hallowed by many endeared associations, was torn down some years afterwards

It was in St Andrew's church that the first meeting was held in connection with the founding of the University of Queen's College, Kingston, over fifty years ago, and representatives from this congregation are and have been on the Board of Trustees ever since

Many of St Andrew's early members were prominent citizens of Hamilton, and fostered the enterprises of the new town Thomas C Kerr was one of these He was a brother of Archibald Kerr, who presented the fountain in Gore Park to the city of Hamilton A photograph of the opening of the fountain may be seen in the Museum at Dundurn Castle Thomas C Kerr died in 1878 in London, England, where his remains rest in Kensal Green Cemetery A memorial tablet was presented to St Paul's by his widow, "as a tribute of her loving remembrance, and a token of the sacredness of the ties which bind her to St Paul's church "

John Young was also one of the original members of St Andrew's church, and was for many years a ruling elder He came to Hamilton in 1832, and built and occupied the house on the corner of Main and James streets, now the Hamilton Club House He afterwards built a more handsome residence on John street south, where he lived till his death The residence was then sold and was for a time the home of Bishop Dowling, afterwards it was converted into a hospital—St Joseph's A memorial tablet may be seen in St. Paul's church in memory of John Young and his wife The latter worshipped in St Paul's for fifty years.

Another early member of St Andrew's was Mr Scott-Burn He was one of the earliest settlers in Hamilton, and built "Chedoke"—a residence well known by all who have visited the beautiful Falls of Chedoke.

Among the grave stones in the old kirk-yard we noticed

those which mark the resting places of James Dryman, John M. Brown, John Miller, Joseph Edmond, John Thompson, Mrs. Alexander McKid and Lieut. Colonel James M. Whyte, who was one of George III.'s Privy Council, and a Justice of Assize in the Island of Jamaica.

But the names mentioned above are but a few of those who were originally buried in the church yard, for as time passed, the land about the church was required for other purposes. It was found necessary to remove the graves, and thus almost the last associations of old St. Andrew's were effaced. But if St. Andrew's is no more, there has risen phoenix-like on the memories immolated, a stately structure into whose very walls sacred associations are incorporated. The new church was erected largely through the efforts of the deceased members, Messrs. John Young, Thos. C. Kerr, John Brown, John Riddell and Wm. Bellhouse. It was opened for worship in 1857 by Rev. Dr. Mathieson of Montreal, and cost about $60,000 of which $30,000 remained as a debt on the congregation. Circumstances arose in connection with this heavy burden which subsequently led to the closing of the church for a time. Many of the members worshipped with neighboring congregations, while others built a brick church at the corner of Hunter and Park streets, retaining the name of St. Andrew's, under the pastorate of the Rev. Robt. Burnett. Thus it came about that when in 1873 the original St. Andrew's was re-opened, it was thought best to give up the name to those who continued to worship in the brick church, and the name of the original church was changed to St. Paul's. Rev. J. C. Smith, B. D., who had been called from Belleville, was pastor.

In 1876 Mr. Burnett demitted his charge, and in April of that year a proposition came from his congregation to amalgamate with St. Paul's, and at a special congregational meeting held in May, the proposed amalgamation was carried into effect. Their manse and church properties became vested in St. Paul's. The elders of St. Andrew's, Mr. Alex. Craig and Mr. James Insch, were received into the eldership of St. Paul's. Mr. W. G. Black was made one of the trustees. The large old silver communion service, the pulpit Bible, the carved offertory plates, together with the three chairs in front of the pulpit, were brought

back to St. Paul's, and the church family was united once more. After a pastorate of four years, Mr. Smith resigned, and a call was given to Rev. Robt. J. Laidlaw, of Jefferson Ave. Presbyterian church, Detroit. For seventeen years he was a revered and faithful pastor. His people loved him and he seemed to be a bit of their life, till one sad day in October, 1895, when he lay in his coffin before the pulpit, and so many came to look on the beloved face for the last time. They mourned him then: they mourn him now, but his mantle has fallen upon one who is in every way worthy to be his successor—Rev. Neil McPherson, B. D.

Intense difference of opinion will probably always continue to exist as to the style of architecture best befitting ecclesiastical structures; but it is generally conceded that the Gothic, with its graceful elegance, majesty and grandeur of design, is most suited to public worship, as it impresses the beholder with the solemnity and deep mysteriousness of religion.

St. Paul's church is a modification of the Gothic. Its spire is said to be the only one built entirely of stone in Ontario. The most ancient *ex proffeso* treatise on architecture extant defines the perfection of architecture as consisting in the combinations of the three excellencies: stability, utility, and beauty. With what success these three elements have been blended in St. Paul's must be left to the good taste and judgment of each visitor himself. The defects we will leave to the criticism of connoisseurs, and will point out the features which impressed us when as a stranger we first entered St. Paul's.

A broad sweep of stone steps invites the visitor to enter the church. Pausing to admire the massive oaken doors, he passes into a commodious vestibule, and then into the church. The pillars which support the gallery, the mouldings, cornices and roof are of dark oak, which gives an almost sombre tone to the church. But all the interior design is blended with such harmony, that a rich and subdued effect is the result, and the "dim religious light" is in keeping with a Gothic church.

The central feature of admiration is the pulpit. It is placed under the arch of a spacious recess, and is backed by a beautifully carved screen which was modelled after the screen in the famous Salisbury Cathedral. Pure Gothic draws a marked

line betwixt priest and people, and somewhat reminds one of the Temple of old and its sacred exclusiveness; but as St Paul's is not an Anglican cathedral but a Presbyterian kirk, the pulpit is in the centre, and unfortunately the light from the memorial window falls directly over it. The richness in carving of the Salisbury screen, the beauty of the pulpit, together with the carved chairs and communion table, give a completeness and effectiveness to the church which challenges the admiration of all. The pews, with their somewhat high backs and closed doors, give a quaint, proprietory air, seldom seen in more modern churches.

That St Paul's still retains a predilection for the usages of the kirk is noticed on Sacrament Sundays, when the pews in which the communicants sit are covered with white linen. The effect is very chaste and beautiful. But the oral tokens, made of white metal, which were in use in the early days, have long since given place to the modern card. The gown of the pastor, however, is of the style worn by ministers of the kirk in the days of long ago.

The organ is placed in the east gallery. It is enclosed in a casing of oak. Though not ranking among the largest organs, it is of more than average size and excels in fine workmanship and artistic voicing. C. L. M. Harris, Mus. D., a graduate of Oxford, England, is organist.

Having a good organ and good organist, it is quite in keeping that the church should have a good choir, and St Paul's has always been noted for its fine choir. It is to be regretted that Mrs. McArthur, soprano soloist, has found it necessary to resign. How often after the sermon—when our souls have been upborne on words of fervent prayer, till we have caught glimpses of the New Jerusalem and have heard faint echoes of the hosts who sing "Alleluia! Salvation and honor and power be unto Him who sitteth upon the throne"—how often have we listened as in the silence which followed there fell from the singer's lips one soft note of melody, which floated up through the silence, and, as the sweet strains went on, lifted our hearts out of the trifles of time into the very air of Heaven!

When these days, like their predecessors, shall have "floated back into history," these are the memories which for some of us will stand out most clearly on the deep of time.

Stella E. Asling.

March 26, 1901

Historic Value *of* Smith's Knoll

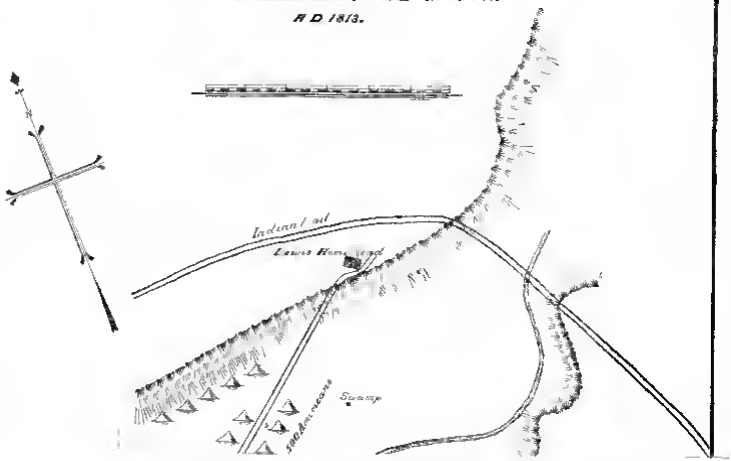
IT is well established by history and tradition that the Americans, on the night of June 5th, 1813, under Generals Chandler and Winder, lay encamped a little to the west of the present village of Stony Creek, having near them a small stream of water, a rivulet now nearly dry; that their encampment was, roughly speaking, in form not unlike a horse shoe, with the open side westward; that the encampment covered both sides of the present road leading from Hamilton to Niagara; that in number they were somewhere about 3500, spread over a part of the northern part of James Gage's farm, on the south side of the present road, over part of the present cemetery and over land still to the west of it, on the south side of the road, and over land on the north side of the road owned by Wm. Gage, where now stands the Williamson homestead—occupying the same with about 500 men in and about the lane to the east of the Williamson house, leading north and east at present to the Lewis house, a wooden building standing at the time of the battle and still standing; also over the knoll in question, upon which was placed their artillery when the attack was made about 2 a.m. of 6th June, 1813. The British, commanded by Col. Harvey, and consisting of 704 men, composed of parts of the 49th and 8th King's, with a few militia—the late Hon. William Hamilton Merritt, a militia dragoon officer, being one—having left Burlington Heights, where Gen. Vincent with a force of about 1700

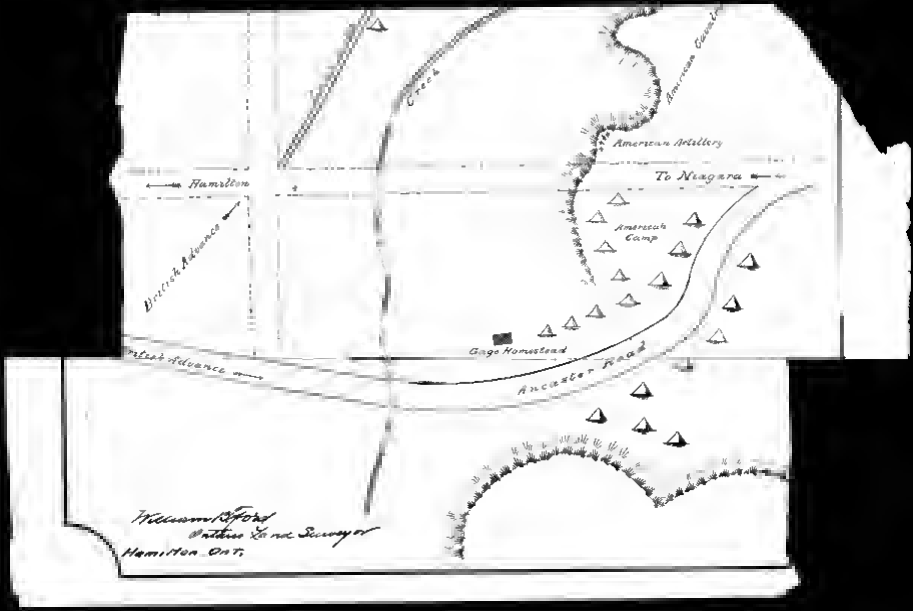
SKETCH

OF THE

STONEY CREEK BATTLE GROUND

A D 1813.




American Artillery
To Niagara
Hamilton
American Camp
British Advance
Gage Homestead
British Advance
Ancaster Road
Hamilton Ont.

or 1800 men were entrenched, they proceeded along the road leading to the Red Hill and to Niagara These men left Burlington Heights about 11 p m on June 5th On proceeding eastward they would have, on making the attack, the James Gage farm and cemetery on their right hand; the Williamson property (then owned by Wm Gage) and Smith's Knoll on their left hand

WHAT HISTORY SAYS.

The Hon. Wilham Hamilton Merritt, in his diary published by his son, J. P. Merritt, says as follows: "We had to march six miles (from Burlington Heights) before we came up to their pickets. On our arrival at Davis's, near the 'Red Hill,' we heard the report of a gun from the picket. Our detachment halted, formed into sections, and the loading was drawn from each gun" [*this is doubted by Dr. Kingsford*]. "I was attached to General Vincent for the night. The enemy were encamped on Gage's field in a very advantageous position—2000 of their men were on the hill to the right of the road and 500 in a lane on the left, in advance of their artillery, *which was situated on a hill directly in front of the road that our troops must pass*" [this is undoubtedly the hill now known as 'Smith's Knoll'], "their pickets, nearly half a mile in advance, also in the woods These we made prisoners without giving the alarm On our entering the clearing we were fired on by the second picket, who was more alert. The 500 on our left were the first that were discovered General Vincent" [probably Colonel Harvey] "ordered a charge, and our men set up a tremendous shout, which continued along the whole line" [from this probably originated the report that there were Indians in the attack! it has since been established that there were no Indians engaged], "and was the cause of throwing the enemy into the greatest disorder and confusion Our two light companies of the 49th routed the 500 before the main body had time to come up I happened to cast my eyes aronnd and discovered the fires of the main body Col Harvey and the officers were using every exertion to get the men formed when the enemy opened a most disastrous fire on us from the hill, and likewise opened fire from their gun on the opposite side. Our men were dispersed in every direction, and

had not Major Plenderleath with 30 men charged and captured their guns, we should have been completely defeated. However, after capturing their artillery" [on Smith's Knoll], "and both their generals, they thought proper to retreat from the field." [The cannon were undoubtedly captured on Smith's Knoll.]

Col. Harvey, in his despatch to General Prevost on Sunday morning, June 6th, 1813, says: "In conformity with directions I had given, the sentries of the outside of the encampment were bayonetted in the quietest manner, and the camp summarily stormed. The surprise was tolerably complete, but our troops incautiously advancing and charging across the line of the camp fires, and a few muskets being fired, notwithstanding my exertions to prevent it, our line was distinctly seen by the enemy, whose troops in some degree recovered from the panic and formed upon the surrounding heights" [on the Gage farm, below or north of the Gage house], "poured a destructive fire of musketry upon us, which was answered on our part by repeated charges whenever a body of the enemy could be discovered or reached." [The enemy could not have been charged if they were located on the high foothill to the south of the Gage house.] "The 8th or King's Regiment and part of the 49th charged and carried the four field-pieces in very gallant style" [located on Smith's Knoll], "and the whole sustained with undoubted firmness the heavy fire which was occasionally poured upon them. In less than three quarters of an hour the enemy had completely abandoned his guns and everything else to us. Our trophies, besides the three guns and howitzers—two of the guns, by the by, were spiked by us and left on the ground, for want of means of removing them—are two brigadier-generals, one field-officer, three captains, one lieutenant and about one hundred men prisoners."

Tradition quite fits in with this statement. Mr. Samuel K. Green, about 86 years old, living now a half mile east of the village of Stony Creek, nephew of the William Green who carried the American password or countersign from Stony Creek to Vincent at Burlington Heights, told me in July, 1899, that he had often heard his father say that he saw two American guns after the battle, lying just below the present "Smith's Knoll."

in the road leading to Niagara; that on examination it was found that they contained no powder, or that the ball was inserted before the powder; and this was often discussed in the family. It was believed by his father that the Americans in their excitement inserted the ball before the powder. Col. Harvey's statement, however, explains the matter, when he says: "We spiked two guns and left them on the ground." The guns were made useless, effectually spiked by the British, and were found where they were left, or near the spot described by Mr. Green. Mr. Green also stated that his uncle lived with his father on the high foothill to the south of the Gage house, and that he never heard of soldiers, British or American, occupying that hill at the battle of Stony Creek. Squire Peter VanWagner also stated to me in July, 1899, that forty dead bodies had been dug from this knoll; that he himself had exhumed twenty-two for scientific purposes. When he was lecturing on phrenology, he wanted the skulls for examination. He said that several were shot in the top of the head. Mr. Smith, the owner of the knoll, has a considerable collection of relics of the battle, all taken from the knoll. These may be seen by calling upon him.

Dr. Kingsford, in his History of Canada, Vol. 8, page 277, says: "The ground on which the action of Stony Creek was fought has but little changed in the eighty-two years which have passed since the memorable event. As we stand upon the spot" [as the Doctor, Senator MacInnes, Miss M. A. Fitzgibbon and myself did in June, 1895], "the whole scene comes before us in imagination and under the circumstances which have made it famous. An examination of the position shows how well it was chosen, and at the same time establishes the desperate character of Harvey's attack. On the north of the present road stands 'Smith's Knoll,' the elevation on which the guns dominated the approach, and the spot evidently where the struggle on the right of the United States position took place. Many human remains have been found there, with old buttons and belt-plates of the 8th or King's, and of the 49th regiment, as well as those of the artillery of both services. On the left of the position in the neighborhood of the Gage house there is a similar elevation, on which artillery was also placed." [This is not in exact accord with the Hon. William Hamilton Merritt or tradition, though

it may be so.) "The identification of the site is undoubted, and I believe without dispute. It is seven miles from the position of Burlington Heights."

Kingsford also states that Chandler, the American general, was dragged from under one of the guns, and made prisoner. Winder also, it would appear, was made prisoner near the guns. It is quite clear that the attack was made first on the north side of the road, as Vincent in his despatch says, Ogilvie with his two companies of the 8th was assisting the 49th when he moved to the right and attacked the left flank of the enemy. The whole American force then retreated.

GEO. H. MILLS

The Gates of Dundurn

IT will interest many in Hamilton and elsewhere to learn a little of the history of the quaint old gates and the gateway at the Dundurn Park entrance on York street, as the general impression is that they have always been in Hamilton. These gates originally belonged to the late George Rolph, of Dundas, a veteran of the war of 1812 and the first Clerk of the Peace in the Gore District, who than practised law in partnership with his brother, the late Hon. Dr. John Rolph, with offices at Vittoria, Norfolk County, and Ancaster, always riding on horseback between his different offices along a trail, there being no roads in those early days, the Mohawk being the principal one. Mr. Rolph resided at that time on the hill overlooking Dundas, near the present road to Hamilton, a pretty spot near a pine grove, purchased from William Hare, of Dundas, on the 24th of May, 1822. The estate contained 300 acres of land on the site of what is now the Driving Park, in Dundas, and subsequently several hundred more acres were added to the above. He placed the gates at the south entrance to this natural park at the beginning of an avenue, shaded by stately forest maple trees, which led up to a large, rambling old log house, the stone pillars, with the large carved balls, with a high stone wall extending on each side.

The gates were purchased in England and the stone cut from the Sydenham Mountain quarry, which formed the north boundary of the estate and was included in it. On a tablet on the inside of one of the pillars will be found the name of the stonemason and the following inscription:—"John Allan, stonecutter, Staffordshire, England, emigrated to Upper Canada in

1820. In 1828 he constructed these pillars and erected this monument, 'that he lived and will die a faithful subject of his King and country, and proud of his national birth'" In Dr Thomas Rolph's book on emigration, published in London, England, in 1841, page 221, mention of the gates is made as follows: "The grounds of George Rolph, Esq., in the very centre of Dundas, are extremely beautiful, finely timbered, presenting the appearance of a noble park; a handsome terrace of the richest verdure extends across them, overlooking the whole vil-

THE GATES OF DUNDURN

lage, at the back of which at a little distance is a bold range of mountains almost perpendicular, beautifully wooded, occasionally intersected by gullies, and forming a noble rampart and screen from the north. The entrance to his demesne is particularly striking from the lofty iron gates, handsomely finished, enclosed and surrounded by walls of fine free-stone, resembling and quite worthy the entrance to a nobleman's mansion. I believe it is Mr. Rolph's intention ultimately to build a stone mansion in a corresponding style."

Owing to family bereavement what was originally intended to represent a quiet English home was never completed, and many years afterwards the gates, pillars, etc., were sold to Sir Allan MacNab. A large stone landmark, with the initials G. R. cut on it, is still to be seen in Dundas in a lane running north from King street, opposite Ogilvie street, which marked the site of the gates, and, with others along the old York road, mentioned in an old indenture of the 6th of Dec., 1824, as marking the boundary of land purchased from Jacob Nevelle by George Rolph, are a convincing proof of a bit of local history unpublished.

On an old map, being a plan of village lots, partly surveyed for George Rolph by James Kirkpatrick, Deputy Surveyor, bearing date of December 9, 1834, is a sketch of the gates and avenue to the house, and some of the oldest inhabitants remember these gates when they were in Dundas. In Hamilton, Mr. Rastrick (Sir Allan MacNab's architect) arranged the present gateway, giving the contract to James Lomax, a native of Burry, Lancashire, England, who in less than six weeks, the time the contract called for, placed them where they now are, in June 1855.

Mr. Lomax still lives in Dundas on the Creighton road. In the memory of the writer, Sir Allan MacNab paid many friendly visits to Mr. Rolph's house, in which a mid-day champagne dinner was a feature in the comfortable old-fashioned house in Dundas of the first owner of the gates of Dundurn; and it is hoped that this little bit of history may be of interest to the present generation, who will now know Dundurn Park as a public pleasure ground.

HISTORY.

Hamilton's Crystal Palace

A GENERATION from now, it is not at all unlikely, there will be few aware of the fact that Hamilton once possessed a building that occupied, in its time, quite a prominent position in the interests of the city, administering both to its profit and entertainment. The writer refers to the Crystal Palace, built in 1860 on the site now known as Victoria Park, at a cost—to be exact—of $20,964, including outbuildings and fences, the latter enclosing 22 acres of land. Twelve acres was the original number purchased, to which ten were subsequently added. The building was located about one hundred yards in from the Locke street line, immediately opposite Peter street, the main entrance facing east. Robert Gordon was the builder, and the late George H. Mills, who was President of the Wentworth Historical Society for eleven years, and mayor of the city when the project took shape, was chairman of the civic committee which selected the site and negotiated its purchase. The inception of this worthy enterprise is fully set forth in the report of this committee, which is considered of sufficient interest, as an evidence of the public spirit of prominent citizens of that day, to transcribe. It is as follows:

"REPORT OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE COMMITTEE

"At a public meeting held in the Mechanics' Hall on Saturday, the 30th day of October, A.D. 1858, the following resolutions were carried: 'That the meeting is of opinion that the construction of a Crystal Palace would be beneficial to the interests of the City of Hamilton, and that Isaac Buchanan, Esq., M.P.P., Sir Allan Napier MacNab, Baronet, Geo. H. Mills, Esq. (the Mayor), Capt. Nicolls, Dr. Craigie, W. G. Kerr, Nehemiah Ford, H. J. Lawry, Wm. Bellhouse and T. A. Ambridge, Esqrs.,

HAMILTONS CRYSTAL PALACE

be a committee for the purpose of devising suitable means for the erection of a Crystal Palace, and generally to investigate all circumstances connected with the building of the same, and to report the same to a public meeting of the citizens, to be called for that purpose'

"On the 6th day of November, A.D. 1858, at a meeting of your Committee, Messrs Capt Nicolls, H J. Lawry, Dr Craigie, Geo H Mills, and Nehemiah Ford, were appointed a sub-committee, to examine and report to your Committee the most eligible situation for the erection of the Crystal Palace. The sub-committee reported as follows—

"'To the Crystal Palace Committee

"'In accordance with a resolution of your Committee, directing us to examine and report the most eligible site for an agricultural edifice, we have examined the following properties, namely: "That known as the "Dickson Tract," the Ordnance lands on Burlington Heights, the Fergusson estate, the Industrial Farm, twenty-four acres owned by Kerr, Browne & Co., and the property of Messrs Burton & Sadlier to the south of the Concession road; and having received considerable information relating to the above and other properties offered for sale (which information is particularly contained in letters accompanying and submitted with this report), we have to report that, of all the properties above referred to, that known as the Dickson Tract is, in our opinion, the most eligible for the purposes required, on account of its great elevation, the peculiar adaptability of its soil for holding Fairs and Agricultural Shows, and, above all, on account of its proximity to the central portions of this city (whereby it is rendered easy of access to all our inhabitants). It is also our opinion that the latter property might be made far more remunerative than any of the others referred to, in case the enterprise of erecting agricultural buildings should be undertaken by a Joint Stock Company. At the same time, we would suggest (in case the price placed upon the Dickson property should not prove satisfactory to intending purchasers) that other of the properties above enumerated might be made available for the purposes required. We would finally recommend that not less than eighteen nor more than twenty two acres be purchased

"'All of which is respectfully submitted

"'(Sgd) Geo H. Mills,

"'Chairman'

"The report was adopted by your Committee

"With reference to the method of obtaining the necessary funds for purchasing the site, and erecting the edifice, your

Committee is of opinion that the best and most practicable mode of effecting that object would be by the formation of a Joint Stock Company, and with this view your Committee applied for and obtained an Act of the Provincial Parliament, which amongst other enactments authorizes the formation of Joint Stock Companies, to hold lands and erect edifices to be used for the holding of periodical Fairs or Exhibitions for agricultural purposes, and empowers Municipal Corporations to subscribe a portion or the whole of the necessary capital for those purposes, which Act (with slight amendments) will, in the opinion of your Committee, so facilitate the means for securing the desired object, as to place the completion of the work quite within the reasonable expectation of every inhabitant of the city.

"Your Committee considered that the 'Corporation' of the City of Hamilton, as well as many of the adjoining Municipalities, would naturally feel interested in the success of the proposed undertaking, and with the view of obtaining their co-operation and assistance, circular letters have been addressed to those Municipal authorities, requesting them to lend their aid in carrying out the enterprize, and your Committee would earnestly recommend that immediate action should be taken to secure their co-operation and assistance.

"Your Committee has also well considered *the great pressure* of circumstances which has for the last two years almost prostrated all the material interests of this County, and believing that any proposition or undertaking requiring money for success would have proved wholly useless, it has (in consequence) delayed action in the performance of the duties intrusted to it, till the present, when the prospects of a speedy return to general prosperity seem almost certain, and your Committee is satisfied that at this time not only our own municipality, but those immediately surrounding it, should have a common interest in securing (if possible) the next agricultural exhibition in this section of the country, which important result can (in the opinion of your Committee), only be attained by their united action.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"Geo. H. Mills,
"Chairman.

"Dated this 27th August, 1859.

"Carried."

In view of the intense commercial stagnation which then prevailed, this undertaking was all the more creditable to its projectors, and manifested the abounding faith they had in the

future of the city, notwithstanding the clouds of adversity overshadowing it, which rained ruin on many. To be sure, the Palace, when built, was hardly as imposing a structure as its great English prototype of 1851, after which it was modelled; yet, as will be noticed by the engraving appended, it presented quite a substantial and ornate appearance.

As stated in the foregoing report, the primary object of its erection was for holding the Provincial Exhibition, which at that time was held yearly in rotation in four cities of what was then known as Upper Canada. When opened for that purpose, in September, 1860, it was honored by the presence of the Prince of Wales (now King Edward VII.), then visiting Canada, who performed the ceremony. Besides, it was for years the home of the Great Central Fair of Hamilton, a flourishing institution until the advent of a multiplicity of rival organizations weakened its influence, and it died.

During the stay of British troops in the city in the sixties, the Palace was utilized as a barracks for detachments of artillery and infantry. It may not be out of place to mention here that two large siege guns (one of which is observable in the engraving)—trophies of British prowess before Sevastopol—occupied a position on the grounds which has not been altered since the building disappeared. On reaching the city, they were first placed in Prince's square, in front of the old jail and court-house combined; and many old residents will remember the furore created one 12th of July night by the clandestine discharge of one of them, with noise like thunder, much to the detriment of all the windows in the surrounding square.

The Palace was frequently the scene of many notable musical events, both vocal and instrumental. Certainly the most prominent of these was the festival held in honor of the Queen's Jubilee in 1887, on June 21 and 22, which was praiseworthy alike to the city and all those taking part. The programme presented consisted of the oratorios of The Creation and Samson, and a concert of patriotic and national melodies by school children. In the carrying out of this elaborate affair, soloists of premier reputation, a grand chorus of over 400 trained vocalists of the city, an orchestra of 60 performers, and a children's jubilee chorus of upward of 1000 voices, took part.

In 1890, however, the last fair was held within its walls, for in 1891 the buildings and fences were condemned and sold for the nominal sum of $2339, the Palace itself bringing but $450. Even at this figure, the purchaser is alleged to have rued his bargain.

Thus did this locally celebrated structure—so often the centre of the bucolic riches of the surrounding district, the skill of Hamilton's artisans, the excitement of the "open-to-the-county and free-for-all hoss trot,' and the annual rallying-point of happy groups of young and old—pass from view and become but a memory.

F K

Historical Data re State and Church in the County of Wentworth

By Mrs. J. Rose Holden

1792

THE first meeting of the Legislature of Upper Canada met at Newark, 17th September, 1792, under Lieut.-Governor Sir Graves Simcoe. One of the Acts passed on that memorable occasion related to surveyors, who laid out the hitherto pathless wilderness of the country into districts and counties, Yorkshire, Lincoln and Lancashire, England, standing godfathers in giving names to the now familiar Barton, Ancaster, Grimsby, Beverly, Saltfleet and Flamboro'—land known to the Indians as Bih-ser-ik-weh.

The Five Nations (sometimes designated the Six Nations), on the Grand River, were acknowledged to have such claims upon the consideration of His Majesty, from their devotion to the royal cause during the American rebellion and the loss they sustained, that it was one of the first concerns of the Government, on return of peace, to provide for them in the country.

Sir Frederick Haldimand, on 25th October, 1784, by an instrument under his hand and seal, declared that they and their posterity should be allowed to possess and enjoy a tract of land six miles in depth, on each side of the Grand River, running into Lake Erie, being a part of a large tract lately purchased by Government from the Chippawa Indians. (*See Note A*.)

Note A.—The greatest amount of information respecting the Indian lands on the Grand River is to be obtained from a report made by the Hon. J. B. Robinson, James Baby and the Ven. John Strachan, members of the Executive Council in 1830, and also from a second report made by the Hon. J. H. Dunn, G. H. Markland, and W. Hepburn, Esq., who had been appointed trustees to investigate and report to the Lieut.-Governor on claims preferred by various persons to lands belonging to the Six Nations Indians, situate on the Grand River.

Treaty No 3, Dec., 1792

"To Governor Simcoe Between the great Ojibeway Nation, who succeeded the Neutral Nations in possession of the peninsula. Signed by seventy Chiefs, Sachems, War Chiefs and *Principal Women*" (*see Note B*) "of the Missasagas Nation, on one part, and our said Sovereign Lord, George III, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, in consideration of the sum of £1180 7s 4d of lawful money of G. B., all that tract or parcel of land lying and between the lakes Ontario and Erie, beginning at Lake Ontario from Missasaga Point, opposite Niagara Fort, to the Creek that flows from a small lake into said Lake Ontario, known by the name of *Waghquata*' (in treaties of the nineteenth century, anglicised as *Washquarter*); "from thence westerly to River La Tranche" (now Thames) "As before mentioned, together with the woods, ways, paths, waters and watercourses and appurtenances to the said tract or parcel of land. The boundaries of the land were on one side described by an imaginary line running from the 'small' or 'little' lake Waghquata" (Burlington Bay).

In 1796, the Five Nations wished to dispose of portions of their large tract (retaining enough to cultivate, and raise a fund, by sales, as an annuity for their comfort. Captain Brant, their principal chief, was by a solemn act-in-council appointed the agent or attorney of the Five Nations to negotiate with Government, whatever might be necessary for effecting their wishes upon this occasion.

The tract which Captain Brant was authorized to surrender was described in the power of attorney referred to and was stated to contain 310,391 acres.

Under this authority, it is supposed, with the perfect knowledge and approbation of the Indians, sales of very large tracts were effected by Captain Brant, and on the 5th February, 1798, he executed, in the name of the chief warriors of the Five Nations, a formal deed, surrendering their possession of such parts of the said lands as are mentioned below, beseeching that His Majesty would be pleased to grant the same in fee-simple to the persons named, who were to pay the sums stated as a consideration for the same.

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[a] *Note B.—Vide* "Burlington Bay, Beach and Heights in History," by Mrs. Holden published in Transactions of W. H. S., 1899.

The Schedule specifies the following tracts:

Block No. 1 (now forming the Township of Dumfries), containing about 94,305 acres, was sold to P. Steadman for		£8,841 0 0
Block No. 2, sold to Richard Beasley, James Wilson and John B. Rosseau,	95,012 acres,	8,887 0 0
Block No. 3, sold to Wm. Wallace,	86,078 "	16,364 0 0
Block No. 4, no purchaser,	28,512 "	
Block No. 5, sold to W. Jarvis,	30,800 "	5,775 0 0
Block No. 6, given originally to John Dockstader, by him sold for the benefit of his Indian children to Benj. Canty,		5,000 0 0
Total,	352,707 acres,	£44,867 0 0

The making of these contracts with the individual purchasers, and the fixing of the consideration, were the acts of the Indians themselves. The Government merely assented to the general measure, and gave their sanction and assistance, in the conviction that it would be beneficial to the interests of the Indians.

No. 2, of 94,012 acres, sold to R. Beasley and two Ancaster settlers, the purchase money was paid. Block No. 4 was afterward sold to Hon. Thomas Clark, who gave his bond, 25th October, 1806, for £3564, payable in 1000 years from date to Wm. Claus and Alex. Stewart and the interest to be paid annually. No. 5, originally contracted for by Mr. Jarvis, was afterwards sold to Lord Selkirk for £3850, and came into the hands of Henry T. Boulton. This tract now forms the Township of Moulton. No. 6 forms the present Township of Canboro'.

Owing to the nearness of Newark, the first capital of Upper Canada, to the American frontier, Gov. Simcoe desired to remove his headquarters to the "Head of the Lake," that portion of the Heights at present occupied as the city of our dead, Victoria Park, Dundurn Park and castle—the proposed site of the future capital of the Province—a site chiselled by nature as a great commercial highway in time of peace, an unconquerable strategic coign of vantage in time of war.

Negotiations failing with Mr. Richard Beasley, the offer of purchase by the Governor was withdrawn. Barton, Ancaster and "Coote's Paradise" (Dundas) then forged ahead, leaving the

long, undulating plains, intersected by numerous streams speeding from the mountain to the lake, edged and broken by forests, to be an appanage or "adjacent part" of these earlier and more progressive settlements.

A newspaper called "The Canadian Constellation" was published by S. & G. Tiffany at Niagara, Saturday, June 21st, 1800. It was a sheet 11 x 15 inches in size, containing 12 columns of reading matter and four of advertisements. The London dates are the 22nd of March—a period of three months. The Boston and New York items give the 27th and 28th of May—nearly a month. Yet a wonderful gain in postal itinerary and delivery to that of 1787-95, to the settlements at the Head of the Lake and the county sides of the river St. Lawrence, when a Quebec newspaper about this date stated that a mail for the upper countries (U. C.) would be forwarded from Montreal on the 3rd of February by the "*Annual Winter Express*"! (*See Note C.*)

Let us return to our "Constellation," so designate at that date of periodical literature; but in these current days of hourly and daily electric bulletins and publications, and revelations of wireless telegraphy, it would be considered "a dimming star." The following advertisement is of interest to us:

"FOR SALE

"To be sold, a valuable and pleasant situation at Burlington Bay (head of little lake), containing 976 acres of land, 150 of which are under good improvement.

"There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling-place (the now (1902) central foundations of Dundurn Castle) "and stables, also a wharf, 100 feet long and 52 wide; a storehouse, 30 x 20, and an excellent seat for a sawmill, with a quantity of valuable pine, walnut and other timber.

"It is an excellent stand for business, being the head of the water communication with the western part of the province, and the main road from the Grand river and the river La Tranche (now the Thames) "leads from this place. Persons wanting to

Note C.—The first number of the "Canada Constellation" appeared July 20, 1799. "Published weekly, opposite the Lion Tavern, Niagara, S. & G. Tiffany, proprietors." In 1801 a new paper appeared which was called the "Herald," and announced that the "Constellation" died of starvation after one year's existence. On July 29, 1799, Hon. Richard Cartwright, of Kingston, wrote R. Hamilton, Esq., of Queenston, thanking him for a copy of Niagara paper. He says "the publishers have been so kind as to send me two of their 'Constellations'

purchase may know the terms by applying to the printers of this paper in Niagara, or to

R BEASLEY, Esq on the premises"

1804 Thomas Moore, lyric poet, in whose poetry all nature lived, moved and sparkled in exuberant fancy, inhaling as he wandered from clime to clime the fragrance and beauty of a thousand shores, traveled through the United States and Canada On his way to the Grand River, to visit some Chippawa friends whom he had previously met in England, he sailed over "the little lake" and Coote's Paradise The perfect beauty of the scene he immortalized in the following verses

"I knew from the smoke that so gracefully curled
Above the green elms, that a cottage* was near,
And I said, 'If there's peace to be found in the world
A heart that was humble might hope for it here'

"It was noon, and on flowers that languished around
In silence reposed the voluptuous bee;
Every leaf was at rest, and I heard not a sound
But the woodpecker tapping the hollow beech tree

"And 'Here in this lone little wood,' I exclaim'd
'With a maid who was lovely to soul and to eye,
Who would blush when I praised her and weep if I blamed,
How blest could I live and how calm could I die'

"By the shade of you sumach, whose red berries dip
In the gush of the fountain, how sweet to recline
And to know that I sighed upon innocent lips,
Which had never been sighed on by any but mine"

* Must have been the *Beasley home*.—MRS. J. R. H.

Moore's visit to Canada and his Canadian poetry was honored by royal appreciation, as is shown by the following item in reference to our late beloved Queen and Lord Durham, copied from a newspaper of 1839:

"V. R.

"H. M. AND LORD DURHAM

"It has been currently reported that H. M. wrote an autograph letter to Lord Durham, requesting him as a personal favor to continue to hold the reins of government in Canada. The report has been contradicted. The Queen did write an autograph letter. The following is a copy:

"'WINDSOR, October 25th, 1838

"'Understanding from mamma that you are coming back from Canada, may I beg the favor of your bringing with you a copy of the Canadian boat song, as it is sung in that country. You well know the song I mean. It begins, "*Row*, brothers, *row*," and a precious *row* they have been making amongst them. With compliments to Lady D. and the children,

"'Believe me, yours truly,

"'VICTORIA R.'"

1816 In 1816 the District of Gore was formed out of the Niagara and Home districts. It consisted of two counties—Wentworth (named after Mrs. Gore's family) and Halton (Gov. Gore's private secretary). Wentworth originally included the township of Saltfleet, including Burlington Beach; Barton, including Burlington Heights; Binbrook, Glanford, Ancaster, and as much of the County of Haldimand as lies between Dundas Street and the village of Onondaga. (*Vide Sir J. Bourinot.*)

Col. Gourlay, in his statistics in 1817, says Barton Township contained 130 houses and about 800 inhabitants. The site of our present city was then known as "adjacent part of Barton," or "head of little lake," and was included in above census. It was not until 1813 that Hamilton was laid out as a village. The land owners were the following gentlemen—George Hamilton (after whom the city was called), James Hughson, William Wedge, Ephraim and Col. Robert Land.

From 1816-20 the Home Government laid out large sums of money in constructing Burlington Canal, which gave the town access to the river St. Lawrence navigation. Before this time, Ancaster had been looked upon as the emporium of the district.

In 1817, the Gore District had 4 places of worship, 18 grist and 41 saw mills, and 3 medical practitioners. The village of Ancaster then boasted 20 merchants' shops, all doing a good business, and was the only place of any importance west of York and Niagara. Hamilton people were obliged to "trade" at Ancaster. The physicians lived at Ancaster. Everyday supplies and dry goods, beyond the pedler's pack, were bought at Ancaster.

When the Burlington Canal began operations in 1823,* far-seeing Pierre Desjardins, of Dundas, carried through his design, and obtained a royal charter for a channel through Burlington Heights to Dundas, making that town the head of navigation. Many years it took to construct the long, winding canal, which crept in leisurely length at the foot of the serpentine Heights. Desjardins did not live to see his work accomplished. He had ridden from Dundas to Grimsby to purchase oxen, and was found dead on Mr. Nelles' property. Whether thrown from his horse or from heart disease, was not known.

So far, in our records of the County of Wentworth, we have dealt (to quote Sir John Bourinot) with the explorer, the missionary, surveyor, the soldier, the statesman—as the controlling powers who made their impress on this historic spot and shaped its destiny. There is, however, one noble army of men marshalled in steady line, whose keen foresight, superb genius, indomitable pluck and tireless energy of purpose, of which little or nothing has been written or said—and yet, without these men, this Canada of ours would not be where it is now on the threshold of the twentieth century. I refer to the very ordinary, everyday classification,

"Our Men of Business,"

The great band of men in a community who recognized that mutual interests must bring mutual and concerted action, in joining together to carry out progress—not only each for each, but one for the other, and outwards for the community, and still further the "Colony."

I find the roll-call of the Wentworth section of this army in the fyles of "The Hamilton Board of Trade and its Work," which was first formed on the 29th day of April, 1845, and incorporated 30th June, 1864. The 36 men who for the public weal formed the first Hamilton Board of Trade were:

* Act authorizing Government to build Burlington Canal passed 19th of March, 1823; canal finished 1832. Act incorporating Desjardins Canal Co., June 30, 1826. Commissioners for building Burlington Canal were John Aikman, Wm. Chisholm and Wm. Applegarth.—Secretary W. H. S.

Archibald Kerr,
J. C. Kerr,
Ed. Ritchie,
Richard Juson,
Benjamin Miller,
Jas. Colemsn,
Hugh Moore,
Wm. Atkinsoe,
A. McDonsld,
H. C. Baker,
Joseph Gilkinson,
James Walker,
James Osborne,
John Gartshore,
Wm. P. McLaren,
M. McKeuzie,
John Young, jr.,
John Winer,
R. Babbington,
John P. Larkin,
T. H. McKenzie,
Wm. Dixou,
Æ. Kennedy,
A. Bigelow,
M. D. Brown,
J. B. Ewart,
John Wagstaff,
G. L. Beardmore,
John Young, sr.,
D. Moore,
James McIntyre,
C. C. Ferrie,
Robert Forbes,
Daniel McNabb,
Thos. Ramsay,
Isaac Buchanan

The foresight of this corporate body brought about the completion of the Burlington and Dundas Canals, and swayed the loug controversy of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. The construction of roads, railways and other highways of commerce, all the great public issues which make or mar a city, these men and their successors in office to the present day have controlled and brought to successful fruition.

What does 1849 report say, re commercial relations with the mother country, when the whole system of protection was done away with:

"Your Committee did not fail in their duty, but petitioned her most gracious Majesty the Queen, craving time in order that the Colony might accustom itself to the change." No reply. Another petition for a "modification of the navigation laws as might place *Canadian produce* in a more favorable position." No answer again. Nothing daunted, they keep on in the path of "*duty*," they continue "*vigilant*" regarding many "matters of great importance to the *welfare of the Colony*"—namely, the necessity of a uniform rate of postage, the repeal of the duty upon American wheat, useless to the farmer, burdensome to the merchant, and affording no revenue to the *Colony*, the repeal of the various duties on American provisions, as were such admitted for home consumption free of duty, the very superior articles

produced in Canada would be put up for consumption in Britain, and thus not only would the Canadian farmer obtain as good prices as at present, but a trade would be formed of the highest value to the country.

Re "Navigation" is interesting: "That British navigation laws be so far altered as to permit foreign vessels to load at Quebec and Montreal for ports in Britain, and also to allow foreign ships to bring to Canada the produce of any part of the globe; that so far from there being any necessity for Upper Canada merchants to import or export via New York, that on the other hand cheapness of inland transport will induce the merchants of the Western States of America to import their bulky and heavy goods by way of the St. Lawrence, and the present strange anomaly of our position be done away with—permission being given to import through a foreign port and foreign canals in foreign ships, and to be denied the privilege of importing in the same ships through a Canadian port and Canadian canals."

A prophecy surely was uttered more than half a century ago: "We trust the day is not far distant when our hopes will be realized, and the cities of Hamilton and Quebec assume the commanding positions laid out for them by nature, and so improved by art."

The "magnetic telegraph" was also a great matter of consideration; so, too, the Canada Great Western Railway Company scheme was vigorously pushed by the Hamilton Board of Trade, and they "trusted that such might merely be the backbone of a series of railways, constructed from the material so abundant on the respective lines," stretching to every corner of the fertile west.

The first mining company and association of life insurance; the formation of manufacturing establishments—"all of which, though commencing on a small scale, will probably lead to undertakings of a greater magnitude," etc., were in turn carefully discussed and action taken upon.

Another bit of foresight:

"We would beg to point out the importance of publishing occasionally information for the benefit of the agriculturalists regarding the description of grain suitable for the British market;

the proper methods of preparing flour, of curing provisions, packing butter and making cheese, of raising and dressing flax and hemp; the culture and preparation of articles for dyeing, and various other matters respecting which the farmer naturally looks to the merchant for advice.

"Every favourable opportunity must be taken advantage of in the forwarding of measures calculated to place the rising *Colony* in the position which she ought to occupy."

Great thoughts that lead to great actions have a long pedigree! The colonial spirit of the 20th century we find inscribed on every page of the records of the Hamilton Board of Trade.

Under what name shall we place the following roll-call or contingent of men—pioneers of the Gore District:

"AN ACT, YORK, U. C.

"Granting to His Majesty a sum of money for the Improvement of the Roads and Bridges in this Province (U. C.)

"Eleven Districts [Passed 6th March, 1830.]

"To the Gore District, One Thousand Six Hundred Pounds.

"No. IX.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the sum of One Thousand Six Hundred Pounds, hereby granted to the District of Gore, be appropriated and expended as follows: On the Government Road, from the Village of Dundas to the Town Line in Burford, the sum of Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds, and that John Binkley, Peter Bamberger and Harckner Lyons be Commissioners for expending the same.

"For cutting through the top of the Mountain, and reducing the hill near John McCollum's, in Nelson, the sum of Ten Pounds, and that George Will be Commissioner for the same.

"On the Post Road from Dundas Street, in Nelson, to Freeman's, the sum of Thirty Pounds, and that Joshua Freeman, John McCullem and David Gant be Commissioners for expending the same.

"For the purpose of underpinning the Bridge at the Twelve Mile Creek, on Dundas Street, with stone, the sum of Fifty Pounds and that Gilbert Bastedo, Joseph Burnie and Robert Best be Commissioners for expending the same.

"On the Road from Thomas McKay's to the back part of Eramosa, One Hundred and Seventy-five Pounds, and that Thomas Armstrong, Joseph Harris and Moses McKay be Commissioners for expending the same,

"On the road east of the Widow Mann's, leading through Esquesing and Trafalgar, to Erin, the sum of Seventy-five Pounds, and that John Kenry, Peter Kenny and Philander P. Hopkins, be Commissioners for expending the same.

"On the Hill at Burlington Bridge leading into Hamilton, the sum of Ten Pounds, and that William Applegarth and Gabriel Hopkins be Commissioners for expending the same (Dundurn?)

"For a Bridge at the Mouth of the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Lake Road, the sum of Twenty-five Pounds, and that Philip Sovereign, Esquire,* and Jacob Triller be Commissioners for expending the same.

"For cutting and bridging in a straight line the Sixteen Mile Hill, on Dundas Street, in Trafalgar, the sum of Five Hundred Pounds, and that Colonel P. Adamson, of Toronto, in the Home District; Charles *Teetzel*, of Trafalgar; Samson Howell, Charles Biggars, and Laurence Hegar, be Commissioners for expending the same.

"On the Road leading from Thomas Choats', in Glanford, Gore District, to Crowford's, on the Grand River, in the District of Niagara, and from thence in a diagonal direction to strike the Township Line between Woodhouse and Townsend, in the London District, the sum of One Hundred Pounds, and that Thomas Choat, David Kearns and Samuel Ryckman be Commissioners for expending the same.

"On the Road leading from William Davis's, jr., in Saltfleet, to Daniel Crosswait's, in Barton, the sum of One Hundred Pounds, and that William Davis, Daniel Crosswait and Louis Horning be Commissioners for expending the same.

"On the new or lower Bridge across the Marsh at Burlington Heights to the County of Halton, including the roads up the hills on each side, the sum of Fifty five Pounds, and that John Chisholm, Wm. Applegarth and Robert Land be Commissioners for expending the same.

"On the old Bridge across the Marsh, from Burlington Heights, in the County of Wentworth, to Flamborough, in the County of Halton, the sum of Forty-five Pounds; and that Richard Beasley, Esquire, Joseph Hopkins, and James L. Lefferty be Commissioners for expending the same.

"On the Road leading from Smith Griffin's, in the Niagara District to the Township Line between Saltfleet and Binbrook, in the Gore District, the sum of Seventy-five Pounds, and that John Secord, Elijah Secord and Daniel Servos, Esquire, be Commissioners for expending the same."

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* The affix "Esquire" denoted the office of Magistrate.

The Church.

The Mohawk Church on the Grand River was the first church erected in Canada West. It was built by Captain Joseph Brant, who collected the monies for building, also for the bell. The first "church-going bell" tolled in Upper Canada at the time of his visit to England.

Captain Brant, in his zeal to christianize his people, translated the "Book of Common Prayer" into the Mohawk language. The printing of these books he also superintended while in England. The book was printed one page in English and the opposite page in the Mohawk tongue. Each Gospel lesson is illustrated by a quaint wood-cut. In some of these the Devil is to be seen fleeing before Christ. These illustrations were no doubt used as object lessons in teaching the truths of Christianity. The church bell was made by John Warner, Fleet street, London, in 1786.

The church holds by virtue of possession a gift from Queen Anne—a handsome communion service of beaten silver, each piece bearing an inscription, stating it to have been given to the Mohawks for the use of their church by Queen Anne. The branch of the Mohawk reserve at Deseronto have part of a duplicate sett. These two services were presented to the Indians before the Revolution, when the Five Nations, under Capt. John Johnson and Joseph Brant, joined the U. E. Loyalists in their exodus from the New England States to Canada. For safe keeping the vessels, British coat of arms, and tables of the Law and Commandments, also gifts from England's Queen, were buried in a safe hiding-place in the old Mohawk Valley—the passionately loved Long House of the forefathers of the Nations. A good many years elapsed before they were unearthed and brought to Canada. The missing pieces of the Deseronto sett were appropriated by one of the American Episcopal churches.

One hundred years ago there was but one Church of England clergyman in what now constitutes the Diocese of Niagara, and he had to labor in all this western peninsula for over fifteen years alone—the Rev. Mr. Addison, of Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake).

The Rev. Ralph Leeming was appointed to Ancaster, Barton, Coote's Paradise and "adjacent parts" in 1816. It was while Mr. Leeming officiated at Ancaster that a union church (1824) was built in Ancaster. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone was attended by the Grand Lodge of Free Masons. An arrangement was afterwards made, so that the church building became the property of the Church of England. The first church was burnt in 1866.

Until the Rev. John Miller's arrival in 1829, his field of labor embraced the Gore District and Wentworth and Halton. He resided at Ancaster and held regular services at the Mohawk Church as well. Mr. Miller covered the same ground from 1829 until the arrival of Mr. Geddes, with the exception of the Grand River services, which he omitted.

It was during Mr. Leeming's ministration that the solid silver communion vessels, consisting of paten and two high chalices—still in use and in a perfect state of preservation, and in the safe custody of the present rector of St. James', Dundas—were "presented to the church in the village of Coote's Paradise, in the District of Gore, Upper Canada, January 1st, 1817, by Richard and Mary Hatt, of Ancaster."

We cannot leave Dundas Church of England without making note of the chancel window. During the war of 1812-4, and for years afterwards, we all know how bitter feelings were nourished and kept alive between Canada and the United States. As a remarkable instance of the change which time in its softening influences often brings to the descendants of those once pitted in battle one against the other, no more significant and nationally unique evidence can be given than the window of stained glass bearing the coats of arms of Bishop Strachan and Dr. McMurray. The lower portion of the window bears the inscription: "From Churchmen of the United States." "Let Brotherly Love Continue." The presentation of this beautiful window took place on the 17th of March, 1854. Following is a copy of the deed of gift of same:

"The undersigned, wishing to express their friendly regard for the Rev. William McMurray, D.D., Rector of Ancaster and Dundas, whose late visit as a Delegate to our Church in behalf

of Trinity College, Toronto, they remember with pleasure, and desirous also of giving a testimonial of their fraternal interest in the Canadian Church, unite in placing a Chancel window in the church at Dundas, of which Dr. McMurray is Rector.

"Signed, G. W. Doane, D.D., LL.D.,
Bishop of New Jersey.

W. R. Whittingham, D.D.,
Bishop of Maryland.

Horatio Southgate, D.D.,
Missionary Bishop.

Alonzo Potter, D.D., LL.D.,
Bishop of Pennsylvania.

J. M. Wainwright, D.D., D.C.L.,
Provisional Bishop of New York.

(Clergy)

Horatio Potter, D.D., New York.
Benj. I. Haight, D.D., New York.
W. A. Muhlenberg, D.D., New York.
F. Ogilby, Philadelphia.
W. P. Hinds, Philadelphia.
J. P. B. Wilmer, Philadelphia.
Morgan Dix, Philadelphia.
H. W. Ducachel, D.D., Philadelphia.
John Coleman, D.D., Philadelphia.
Robert S. Howland.
G. Jarvis Geer.

(Laity)

John R. Wilmer, Philadelphia.
Henry Austie, Philadelphia.
W. H. Newbold, Philadelphia.
M. B. Mahony, Philadelphia.
Cyrus Curtiss, New York.
J. B. Plume, New York.
G. S. Norris, Baltimore.
Henry T. Parker, Boston.
George C. Shattuck, M.D."

The inevitable fate of mankind, "Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return," befell our brave pioneers. Strangers and sojourners in the Canaan of the New World, like Abraham of old, they also sought burying places wherein they might bury their dead out of sight. One of the first sacred observances these God fearing, king-honoring men followed was the setting apart and consecrating portions of their allotments of land as burying places for their own kin and that of their less fortunate neighbors. The oldest gravestone in the churchyard of Ancaster is that in memory of "Alexander Ritchie and Mary Lucia, his wife, who both departed this life at Ancaster on 11th of April, A.D. 1823." One tomb is of interest to historians, being that of

"JANE,
Wife of
HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT, ESQ.,
Born at St. Mary's Falls, Jan. 31st, 1800,
She died at Dundas, May 22nd, 1842,
In the arms of her sister, during a visit at the home
of the Rector of this church, while her husband was absent
in England, and her children at a distant school.
She was the eldest daughter of
John Johnston, Esq., and Susan, daughter of Waubojeeg,
a celebrated War Chief and civil ruler of the Ojibewa Tribe.
Carefully educated and of polished manners and
conversation, she was early fitted to adorn society, yet
of retiring and modest deportment. Early im-
bued with the principles of true piety, she patiently
submitted to the illness which for several years marked her
decline, and was inspired through seasons of
bodily and mental depression with the lively hope of
a blessed immortality."

As inquiries have been made from time to time from U. S. societies in regard to Mrs. Schoolcraft, it is well perhaps to insert here a short notice of this remarkable woman.

Mrs. Schoolcraft was the wife of Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, Esq., late Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the State of Michigan and parts adjacent. She was the eldest daughter of the late John Johnston, Esq., an Irishman by birth, of the Sault Ste. Marie. Her mother was the daughter of Waubojeeg, one of the most celebrated war chiefs of the Ojibbewa nation. She ac-

companied her father to England and Ireland at the early age of ten years, and in the latter country was placed under the superintendence of very able instructors. Under their tuition, she became highly accomplished and fitted, by acquired knowledge of the world combined with her own Indian grace, to mingle with and adorn the purest and most refined society. Mrs. McMurray, the wife of the late Ven. Archdeacon Wm. McMurray, was a sister of Mrs. Schoolcraft. It was while visiting her sister (Mr. Schoolcraft having sailed for England, on a brief visit, on the 9th of the same month), who was living at Dundas, that she was seized with an illness which proved fatal. Mrs. S. was a full-blooded Ojibbewa, rather darker than usual; highly educated, possessing charming manners, and a brilliant conversationalist, her personality was most interesting.

The "Johnston women," including Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. McMurray and Mrs. Schoolcraft, were remarkable women—and noted for the devotion which they ever manifested in the religious improvement of their own ill-treated race. The character of these ladies, together with the romantic outline of the history of their family, has been perpetuated by the pen of Mrs. Jameson. Both of the daughters inherited in a degree the poetical talent of their father, Waubojeeg.

Lines of Mrs. Schoolcraft on leaving her children at Albany and returning to her native country. Translated from the original Ojibbewa by Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, Esq.

"When memory turns to my country so dear,
My heart fills with pleasure and thrills with a fear
My country, my country! my own native land!
So lovely to aspect, in features so grand,
Far, far in the west! What are cities to me,
Oh, land of my mother! compared unto thee?

Fair land of the lakes! Thou art blest to my sight
With thy beaming bright waters and landscapes of light
The breeze and the murmur, the dash and the roar,
That summer and autumn cast over the shore,
They spring to my thoughts like the lullaby tongue
That soothed me to slumber when cradled and young.

"One feeling more strongly still binds me to thee—
Here roved my forefathers, in liberty free;

Here shook they the war lance and sparted the plume,
Ere Europe had cast o er their country a gleam,
Nor thought they that kingdoms more happy could be,
While lords of a land so resplendent and free.

"Yet it is not alone that my country is fair;
And my home and my friends are inviting me there
While they beckon me onward, my heart is still here,
With my sweet, lovely daughter and bonny boy dear
And oh! what is the joy that a home can impart,
Removed from the dear ones who cling to my heart

"It is learning that calls them, but tell me, can schools
Repay for my love or give nature new rules?
They may teach them the lore of the wit and the sage.
To be grave in their youth and gay in old age,
But oh! my poor heart what are schools to the view,
While severed from children thou loveat so true?

"I return to my country—I haste on my way—
For duty commands me, and duty must sway
Yet I leave the bright land where my little ones dwell
With a sober regret and a bitter farewell,
For there I must leave the dear jewels I love,
The dearest of gifts from my Master above.

Barton.

Barton was first settled by the Filman family, the pioneer United Empire Loyalists, in 1783 Unmarked graves of nnknown dead were fonnd on their property The Indians from the Reserve related the tradition, no donbt obtained from the Ojibbewas, "that some dark-skinned people came in a vessel, long prior to the settlement of the country by the whites, and lived for a time on this spot; bnt, as they behaved themselves badly, they were put to death by the Indians It is conjectured that this may have been one of the ill fated French or Spanish expeditions, in search of visionary Cathay or western passage to China, and from which no person ever returned to tell of the fate of his companions." *(Note D.)*

The original snrvey of Barton Township was made by Angustus Jones, D P L S, in 1791 The following names are to be found on that plan R Beasley, 200 acres; Ralph Clinch, 600; Aaron Crisp, 800; John Depew, sr, 900; Benjamin Fairchild, 200; John Filman, 400; Slab Hyles, 200, Peter, Isaac and Abraham Horning, 800, Michael and Jacob Hess, 1100,

Note D.—Vide Historical and Centennial Sketch of Barton Lodge, No. 6, G R C, A. F. & A. M. published in Hamilton 1895

Brant Johnson, 100; David Jones, 100; Matthew Karn, 300; Robert Land, 300; John and Robert Lottridge, 700; Elias and Jacob Long, 300; William Lunebough 200; Ann Morden, 100; William McLeas, 300; Cornelius Ryckman, 300; Caleb Reynolds, 900; William and Jacob Reymil, 600; Solon Secord, 400; Walter B Sheehan, 400; Henry Smith, 200; Geo Stewart, 500; Samuel Street, 100; Daniel Springer, 200; John Scott, 300, and Edward Joping, 200

From 1792 to 1829, the first Church of England missionaries were the Rev John Stuart, of Kingston, and afterwards the Rev Robert Addison, of Niagara. This mission field included the Indian reservation on the Grand River, which was reached by way of Barton, over an ancient Indian trail. This trail became the king's highway between Ancaster and Niagara Falls.

About 1824, the first Barton church was built, an union church. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Ancaster church the same year was attended by the Grand Lodge of Free Masons. The old burial lot of the Hess family can yet be seen. The headstones still erect show the inscriptions:

"Jane Snider,
Wife of John Snider,
Died 1821."

"Michael Hess,
Died Nov 5th, 1804."

"Charity Hess,
Died Nov 5th, 1808."

The U. E. Loyalists and settlers between 1810-20 who rest in this corner of God's acre are the Filman, Bond, Kearn, Muirhead, French, Gourlay, Ryckman, Secord, Captain W. B. Proctor, Rousseaux, Servos, Bowen, Flock, Rymal, Gage, Almas, Kern, Terryberry and Horning families.

In 1830-4 the Barton Church was used as a military hospital, many soldiers at that time dying of cholera and fever. Their graves are at the northwest corner of the burial-ground, unmarked. Whose duty is it to mark the spot?

In 1834, the Rev. Jas. C. Ussher served Barton and the village of Hamilton. Mr. Ussher was obliged to take the long journey to Quebec to be ordained in 1834. On his return he was preferred to Grace Church, Brantford.

In 1835, the Rev. J. G. Geddes was appointed "missionary

to Barton and parts adjacent" (Hamilton). *(Vide "Notes on Barton," by Rev. Canon Bull.)* For several years divine services were held in the old Court House. The first Sunday-school met in the late Judge O'Reilly's coach-house, and afterwards in the Court House.

ORDINATION OF REV. J. G. GEDDES.

On Sunday, the 11th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1835, John Gamble Geddes, deacon and missionary at Hamilton and Barton, was admitted to the holy order of Priests, in St. John's Church, Ancaster, by Charles James, Lord Bishop of Quebec, the Venerable Archdeacon Strachan and John Miller, M.A., Rector of the church, assisting in imposition of hands. The ordination sermon was preached by the Bishop from the following text: "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

On Tuesday, the 13th day of October, 1835, the foundation stone of Christ Church, Hamilton, was laid with due ceremony, after service held in the Wesleyan Chapel. (This must have been the old Wellington St. Chapel, or Canadian Wesley Chapel.) A sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by John Strachan, D.D., LL.D., Archdeacon of York. The church was used for the first time, Dec. 31, 1837. *(Vide Rev. Dean Geddes's Sunday Journal.)* The procession from the Chapel to the site of Christ Church was as follows:

1. The Venerable Archdeacon and Clergy.
2. The Building Committee.
3. The Gentlemen of the Medical Profession.
4. The Bar, with full dress and gowns.
5. The Magistrates of the District, in quarter sessions dress.

Service was performed by Rev. J. G. Geddes, the Lord Bishop of Quebec being present. A copy of the Form of Service was distributed among those present, but is too lengthy for publication here.

On Wednesday, the 14th October, 1835, a *Confirmation was held in the Wesleyan Chapel* in the town of Hamilton, by Charles James, Lord Bishop of Quebec, assisted by the Venerable Arch-

deacon of York Sixty-two were admitted to the holy rite from Hamilton and Barton, and nine from Rev. James C. Ussher's mission. The Archdeacon preached, Rev. Mr. Ussher read prayers; Rev. J. G. Geddes baptized an adult, William Bala Vanevery, and Rev. Messrs. Miller and Nelles were also present

"HAMILTON, 13th June, 1835

"*Minutes of the proceedings of a meeting for the purpose of furthering the erection of a* PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH *in the town of Hamilton*

"At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Hamilton, pursuant to notice, held at the office of Mr John Law, in the said town, for the purpose of endeavouring to further the erection and building of a Protestant Episcopal Church in the town of Hamilton:

"Mr. Nathaniel Hughson freely offered the choice of one lot out of two on James street, with an immediate title, for the above purpose. The first lot, being on the east side of James street, opposite the garden of Mr Judge Taylor, was then inspected, and it was decided in favor of accepting it by a large majority. Mr Hughson's second lot was then inspected, but a large majority decided against accepting it. Mr Geo Hamilton's lot on upper John street had undergone examination, and, after much discussion pro and con, it was at length decided against building the church thereon.

"A subsequent meeting was held in the office of Mr Law, after public notice had been given, in consequence of some dissatisfaction having been expressed at the mode in which the decision in favour of the site on James street had been obtained. It was represented by one or two individuals that a number of persons, Roman Catholics and of other denominations, who were not likely to feel an interest in the convenient position of the church, but who were possessed of lots in the neighbourhood of James street, were induced to put their names on the subscription list, for petty sums from five shillings to a pound, for the purpose of obtaining the privilege of voting at the public meeting which had been called. The parties complaining contended that the location of the church was a point in which members of the church alone were entitled to have a voice, and should the members of other congregations feel themselves aggrieved by being excluded from the right of voting, after having contributed towards the erection of the church, they were at lib-

erty to withdraw their subscription As the meeting yielded to the force of the representation, it was respectfully requested that all who did not consider themselves members of the church would retire The request having been immediately complied with, a division took place and the votes were found equally divided The casting vote was given by the chairman [Mr Allan Napier McNab] in favor of Mr Hughson's lot, and the matter was then finally set at rest "

The Building Committee were then instructed to take immediate steps for the erection of a church upon the said site, of such materials and dimensions as they might deem expedient

The Committee having decided upon building a frame church, in consequence of their limited subscription list, tenders for erecting a frame according to a design by Mr Wetherall, architect, were advertised for, and on the 1st day of September, 1835, the Committee met to examine the tenders put in and to decide to whom the work should be given

There were many delays in the progress of the work, the most serious being caused by the loss of necessary hardware and glass, which was being imported for the church from England Some Hamilton people crossing in the same ill-fated ship—the *Colberne*—perished at sea This terrible mishap was followed by other depressing and discouraging circumstances too many to enumerate, when the "ladies of Hamilton, desirous of contributing their proportion towards the erection of the church," formed the determination of holding a bazaar for the advancement of that object, which was held on the 24th May, 1837 The magnificent sum of two hundred and twenty five pounds was raised

On June 21, 1839, first Christ Church was opened for divine service To quote from Rev Canon Bull

"I was in attendance the day of the church opening A procession of Church dignitaries and churchmen gathered at the court house, and from there proceeded to Christ Church, the Sunday-school scholars joining in the procession I was a choir boy—rather small, then—with my two brothers, Richard and Harcourt When the church was ready for use (not completed), Mr Geddes resigned Barton, much to the regret of church people in the township on the hill "

"FAMILIES BELONGING TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN HAMILTON, 1835-6

1. Dr. Thomas, medical
2. Mrs. Metcalfe, widow
3. Judge Taylor, judge
4. Miss Macnab
5. Mr. Gunn, forwarder
6. " Ritchie, merchant
7. " Pinkett, grocer petit.
8. " Wonham, auctioneer
9. " Wedd, setter
10. " Middleton, farmer
11. " D. Beasley, coroner
12. " Vanevery, squire
13. " Cline, farmer
14. " Wood, grocer petit.
15. " Scobell, baker
16. " Law, lawyer
17. " Bradley, innkeeper
18. " English, blacksmith
19. " G. Hamilton, squire
20. " Miles O'Reilly, lawyer
21. " Sheriff Jarvis, sheriff
22. " Randall, editor (gone)
23. " Brega, editor
24. " Abel Land, squire
25. Col. Beasley, squire
26. Mr. Lewis, shoemaker.
27. " Inson, merchant
28. " Thorner, auctioneer
29. " Graham, tailor
30. " Anslie, farmer
31. " Stephen Oliver, D.S
32. " Frank, butcher
33. Mrs. Blakeville, doubtful
34. Mr. Chapman, schoolmstr
35. " Sproule, shoemaker
36. " Kennedy, innkeeper
37. " Ruthven, stationer and D. S.
38. Messrs Stinson, merchants.
39. Mrs. Sutton, music teacher
40. Mr. Applegath, farmer, F Flamboro
41. Mrs. Wells
42. Mr. J. Kensil, Dundas Rd
43. " H. O'Reilly, student.
44. " Wilson, innkeeper.
45. " Evans, stonecutter
46. " Chatfield, innkeeper
47. " Pallister, tailor
48. Col. Robt. Land, farmer
49. Mr. Fearman
50. Dr. Macartney, medical
51. Mr. Webster, merchant
52. " Clary, cabinetmaker, removed
53. " Hodson, gentleman
54. " Whyte, gentleman
55. " Watson, mason
56. " King
57. " Bull, "Gazette" editor
58. " Macnab, lawyer
59. " Daniels
60. " Cahusal
61. " J. Davis, law student
62. " Start, lawyer
63. Mrs. Street, widow

COMMUNICANTS BY NAME ON GOOD FRIDAY, 1837

Miss Bourne, Mr and Mrs Vanevery, Miss Cleary 4
Mr. and Mrs. and 2 Misses Geddes, Mr. and Mrs Gilkinson 6
Mr and Mrs Jackson, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs Porteous, Mrs Wells 5
Mr and Mrs. A Land, Mrs. and Miss Moore, Mr and Mrs J. Bull 6
Mrs and Miss Daniels, Mrs Jarvis, sr., Miss Hamilton 4
Mr. and Mrs. O'Reilly, 2 Misses Racey, Mrs Stewart 5
Mrs Stark, Miss and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Pearson 4

Mr and Mrs Webster, 2 Messrs Street, Mrs Thorner 5
Mr Ludlow, Mr Price, Mr Cornwall, D Beasley 4
Miss Ryckman, Mr and Mrs Lewis, Mr and Mrs Kennedy 5
Miss Wacker, Mr Graham, Mrs Gnnn, Mr and Mrs Wedd 5
1 unknown 1

OTHER MEMBERS AT THAT DATE

Mr and Mrs Jarvis, Mr Allan N. and 2 Misses McNab, Mr Wells, Mr J and Miss Land, Miss Bnshnell, Mr and Miss Racey, Mrs Macartney, Mrs G Macartney, Mrs Stewart, Mr and Mrs Law, Miss Taylor, Mr Connsell, Mr. Bull, Mrs Metcalfe, Mrs Lewis, Miss Shea, Miss J Taylor, Miss E Taylor, Mrs Chatfield, Mrs Robert Lewis, Mr and Mrs Bailey, Mr Cline, Miss Hamilton, Miss Bradwell, Mr and Mrs Davis, Mrs Law, Mrs. Thorne."

The following data are taken verbatim from the official records of Christ Church

"On Monday, the 12th October, I administered the Lord's Supper for the first time to Mrs Beasley, wife of Col Beasley, of this town

"The names of the persous confirmed in the King St Methodist Church, Hamilton, on Wednesday, Oct 14th, are as follows

a stands for above

Mahalah Kinsel,	a 21	Elizabeth Land,	a 21
John Kinsel,	a 21	Hannah Land,	a 21
Frances Clear,	a 21	Isabella Land,	17
David Beasley,	a 21	Abel Land,	a 21
William B Vanevery,	a 21	Lonisa Land,	a 21
Mary Ann Harriet Street,	15	John Land, jr ,	19
Daniel Charles Gnnn,	a 21	Mary Land,	16
Ellen Octavia Taylor,	19	Maria A. Walker,	21
Isabella Taylor,	17	Joseph Rymal,	a 21
Alexander Miller,	18	Mary M Rymal,	15
William Lane,	a 21	John Almas,	a 21
Eliza Ryckman,	15	Jane Almas,	a 21
Harriet Ruthven,	a 21	Frederick Almas,	a 21
Mary Ann Nelles,	a 21	Elizabeth Almas,	a 21
Robert Ham O'Keilly,	a 21	Robert Monteith	
Charlotte Racey,	17	Anna Maria Griffin,	
Mary Stanton,		Peter Fillman,	a 21
Samuel Stanton,	a 21	Ann Brooke,	a 21
John Hammill,	18	Elizabeth Yonng,	16
Hannah Hammill,	15	Mary Sarah Hammill,	a 21

John Flock,	a 21	Rachel Ryckman,	a 21
Susannah Flock,	a 21	Emma Augusta Ryckman,	
Elizabeth Flock,	19	Agnes Baine,	18
Mary Flock,	14	Martha Baine,	17
Philip Flock,	a 21	Sarah Land,	a 21
Ebza Thorner,	a 21	Abigail Land,	19
Edward Thorner,	15	Jane O Reilly,	a 21
Sarah Milne,		Miles O Reilly,	a 21
Martha Law,	a 21	Mary Chatfield,	a 21
John Law,	a 21	Paul Huffman,	a 21
Robert Land, sen'r,	a 21	James Parrie,	16

REV JAMES E USHER

J G GEDDES, Off Min

HAMILTON, Oct 14th, 1835"

OLD-FASHIONED MARRIAGES

Banns of marriage were commonly published of those about to enter the bonds of holy matrimony The first couple so "called" in this parish were John Tate and Isabella Tippin, both of Stoney Creek The date of first publication was June 14, and the marriage solemnized by Rev J G. Geddes on the 1st of July, 1835 The fee was 5*s*, which was always registered Couples coming from the Grand River "Tract," Barton, Stoney Creek and the town of Hamilton, were called at Barton Church, as also were those from the township of Barton, Binbrook, and East Flamborough

In season and out of season, from the evidence of this Sunday Journal, the work of the church progressed There seemed to be no halt in the Rev Mr Geddes's work On Feb 14, 1835, special services and collections were made for "sufferers at New York, coll, £5 11*s*"

"Nov 15th Preached a sermon in behalf of Society for Converts and Civilizing India Coll, Hamilton, £2 16*s* 9¼*d*, Barton, £1 11*s* 10*d*"

Services were then held in the Court House

"June 28th, 1836 The Band from Ancaster attended service in Barton Church Highest attendance in Hamilton at this date 500, lowest, 100 Barton, highest, 120; lowest, 50 to 60 Wellington Square 50 to 60"

Baptisms and the "churching" of women are regularly mentioned as part of the public services. Exchanges with Rev. Mr. Grassett, St. James Church, Toronto; Rev. Mr. Grout, Grimsby, and Rev. Mr. Ussher, of Brantford, are mentioned. Also, "preached at Ancaster during Mr. Miller's absence."

"Sept. 3rd. Special sermon and collection for 'sufferers at the church,' £2 16s. 3d. Sacrament administered. Average attendance in Hamilton, 300, Barton, 60, Wellington Square, 15 to 20."

"May 21st, 1837. Rev. T. B. Fuller" (afterwards first Bishop of Diocese of Niagara) "preached in Barton and Hamilton."

"July 30th. The Rev. Mr. Bethune, of Cobourg" (afterwards Bishop of Toronto) "officiated in Barton and Hamilton."

Now we come to the fateful portion of the year "1837." During these exciting times, as chaplain to the militia, a militant tone speaks—

"Dec. 10, 1837. No congregation in Hamilton or Barton. Breaking out of Rebellion. My congregation in Hamilton had no service in consequence of the confusion caused by the Rebellion. The militia committed to Divine protection. *A Garrison Service* was held for the militia before starting off on the expedition to Navy Island. Everything in confusion."

"Jan. 20, 1838. Read proclamation of Thanksgiving Day for Peace at morning service."

"Dec. 23, 1838. I marched at 9 a.m. in the militia to the Barracks. Administered Sacrament to 50 communicants."

Regular services to militia are recorded, and burial of soldiers. On April 21st is noted: "No service for militia." Reason alleged, "Unsteadiness." Militia corrections are reported.

July 21st, the Militia attended morning service. Hamilton attendance, 800 to 900.

In January, 1838, when the "men of Gore" militiamen were disbanded after the Rebellion of 1837, the first incorporated battalion was enlisted for three years' service, 500 strong, under Lieut.-Col. Gourlay, at Hamilton.

The following notes by Rev Canon Bull speak well for the religious sentiment of this interesting epoch

"On each Sunday morning regularly, detachments of the Battalion attended Divine service at several churches About 200 attended Christ Church They were seated in the capacious galleries, and gave voice and strength to the praise and prayers offered

"Those early days of Barton and Hamilton are full of memories of many good and faithful men and women, clerical and lay Distances of ten, six, or four miles from the parish church did not prevent families from frequent, if not regular, attendance at public worship on the day which the Lord for rest and worship hath made

"Christ Church and grounds were greatly needed The church of 1839, with its capacious galleries, was thought by some to be too large Not so I have often seen it well filled with a devout congregation As a choir boy, sitting in the west gallery, I could see throughout the church It was a church-going period"

God's Acre

The Building Committee for the erection of Christ Church, constituted June 13, 1835, determined upon possessing a burying place for their dead In the month of October of the same year a memorial reads "Memorial to his Excellency for a grant of public ground on the Heights for a burial ground for Christ Church" Two years passed away, and, for some reason not mentioned, the memorial bore no fruit, for, at a meeting of the Building Committee held on June 28, 1837, "the Rector, with the advice and concurrence of his churchwardens, purchased two lots in the rear of Christ Church, consisting of about one-third of an acre, from James Hughson, for the purpose of a burying-ground, at the rate of £62 10s per lot"

In September of 1837, "The Rector, Rev J G Geddes, is authorized to purchase two lots adjoining those heretofore purchased" Again, there was a largely attended meeting on the 21st of April, 1838, when the following resolution was passed

"Moved by Allan Napier McNab Esq, seconded by Mr D C Greene, That the reverend the Rector and the churchwardens do make arrangements for the purchase of a town lot

for a burial ground, and that they do lay out that and the other lots adjoining it, which were bought of Mr J. Hughson, in small parcels for burials, to the best advantage, and fix the prices on said parcels, the monies arising from the sales of said parcels of ground to be applied to the payment of the instalments due on the same, and to the enclosing of the churchyard."

I will give but two from the many inscriptions to be found on the weather-beaten and time-stained tombstones in Christ Church yard:

"In Memory of
RICHARD BEASLEY, ESQ.,
Who departed this life on 16th February, 1842.

'The first settler at the head of the lake.'"

Among the people who regretted Mr. Geddes's removal from the "hill," was one Paul Huffman, a good churchman, who had been a lay reader under the first Bishop (Cross) of New Jersey. Mr. Huffman often walked five miles to church, from Glanford to Hamilton. His grave and that of his wife are yet in Christ Church yard. The inscription is appropriate:

"The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust."

MISSION OF BEVERLY.

Nestling in the valley of West Flamboro Heights is to be found another Christ Church. The foundation stone of this church was laid by the late Mr. Wright, of Dundas, July 25th, 1864. This church possesses a most unique font. The following is its history: It is partly of Druidic origin. The bowl of the font and the Tau cross on which it rests once belonged to a church in Cornwall, England, believed to have been built in the fifth century, of which little beside these relics remain. The bowl and cross were brought from Cornwall by the Rev. F. L. Osler, M.A., who was for more than twenty-one years rector of the parish, and presented by him to this church. This cross is placed in a Canadian stone, thus forming a link between the ancient British and Canadian Church.

The dates on many of the tombstones in the churchyard go as far back as 1802—1814—1820. The epitaphs are quaint. A favorite, found in almost every old churchyard in the country, is:

1802

"Stop, Traveller, as you pass by
As you are now, so once was I
As I am now, so you must be—
Prepare for Death, and follow me

The following is surely in memory of a Huguenot family:

"Ci Gite les Corps de
P. A. Delannay,
Mort le 30 septembre, 1834
Agé 4 mois.

M. L. Delannay,
Mort le 12 mars, 1835,
Agé 37 ans.

M. R. Delannay,
Mort le 18 mai, 1835,
Age 72 ans, 8 mois

Le juste entréera dans la vie eternelle"

Still another:

"Come here, my friends and cast an eye,
Then go your way, prepared to die
Learn here your doom and know you must
One day, like me, be turned to dust."

Hamilton, February, 1902

ADDENDA

Mrs. Holden acknowledges with thanks corroboration of facts, and also items not hitherto obtained by her, from the following:

"Notes on Barton," Rev. Canon Bull
"History of Wentworth County," Rev. Canon Clarke, Ancaster
Data, Rev. Rural Dean Irving, Dundas
Data, Rev. S. Bennett, Greensville
Data, J. A. Griffin, Secretary W. H. S.
"Memories of Dundurn and Burlington Heights," Sir John Bourinot, K.C.M.G., D.C.L., Lit.D.
"Nothing but Names," H. F. Gardiner, Hamilton

Odds and Ends of Early Life in Hamilton

KNOWLEDGE of past events and the desire to impart it to others are common attributes of old age, often serving alike to amuse and instruct. In a cosy little greenhouse, one day in early spring, the writer foregathered with an elderly gentleman who had seen upward of fourscore years come and go, more than sixty of which had been passed in this vicinity. A veteran gardener, several dusty packets of the once coveted colored tickets lay on a neighboring shelf, mute witness to numerous well-won victories in the horticultural arenas of long ago; and if pleasing surroundings are conducive to retrospect, surely the essentials were not lacking round about. In this modest floral paradise, by far the most prominent feature consisted of cacti, their snake-like, bulbous, and other irregular formations comprising considerably more species than even the number of seasons that had changed the still abundant locks of their enthusiastic keeper from brown to silver. Yet many another member of the charming plant kingdom kept them company. Dainty begonias were there, with their waxy, crimson bloom, alongside, the graceful flowering maple, ornamented with bell-shaped blossoms of russet, white and yellow. There, too, the ever popular geranium, the delicately perfumed heliotrope, and the florid lily. Euphorbias and oxalises, and a plenteous variety of other growths, that looked far too pretty to be burdened with the cumbrous Latin titles that came so trippingly from the tongue of their caretaker, as he passed them slowly and lovingly in review, filled every nook and cranny of the little conservatory,

and seemed, by the sturdy manner in which some held up their heads, and the healthy appearance of all, to be well satisfied with their environments.

It was while seated in a corner of this fragrant spot, and the aroma of tobacco mingled with that exhaled by the natural occupants—also, it is hoped, making it uncomfortable for the tiny insects that prey so persistently on their vitality—that the old gentleman harked back to his early days, and narrated many incidents connected with this locality of interest to those who came later, even though they may not possess any importance as historical data. Such as they be, they are herewith transcribed, with the wish that they may at least serve to pleasantly while away a passing half hour.

The stirring times of the Rebellion of 1837-8 added much salt to existence in the town of that day. Residents were fed up on excitement, "alarums and excursions" being of frequent occurrence. A regiment of regular troops passed through Hamilton at this period, on its way to London, in requisitioned vehicles—an annoying ordinance to many a worthy yeoman, who unsuspectingly came to town only to be deprived of his means of return, "in the Queen's name." As a souvenir of this corps' passage, my companion pointed to a bayonet suspended over the door, that some careless soldier had dropped in the snow. A more serious loss to her late Majesty in connection with this regiment was the theft of one of its money chests, near Odell's tavern, on the London road. Two of the guards received long terms of imprisonment as a result; but the driver, who was supposed to be equally implicated, made good his escape.

It is a matter of contemporaneous history how our valiant militia marched from Hamilton to Niagara for the purpose of ousting Mackenzie and his "provisional government" from Navy Island. Full of martial ardor and, perhaps, an all-sufficient quantity of the liquor so temptingly cheap in those days, they assembled for their journey on the square now used as a wood-market. Among the number were about two hundred stalwart Indians, painted and feathered, anxious to manifest their loyalty to the great white mother across the sea. George Lees, father of our present esteemed fellow-citizen, in the same calling, had

the contract for supplying bread to the warriors, while Charles Buckland furnished the meat. The bond stipulated beef, but anything edible in the flesh line, from ancient mutton to salt pork, was accepted without demur by the exhilirated soldiery. These rations secured, they were promptly skewered on the bayonets of the force, presenting a most ludicrous appearance as it departed toward the east. Was ever deadly weapon put to more harmless or ignoble use?

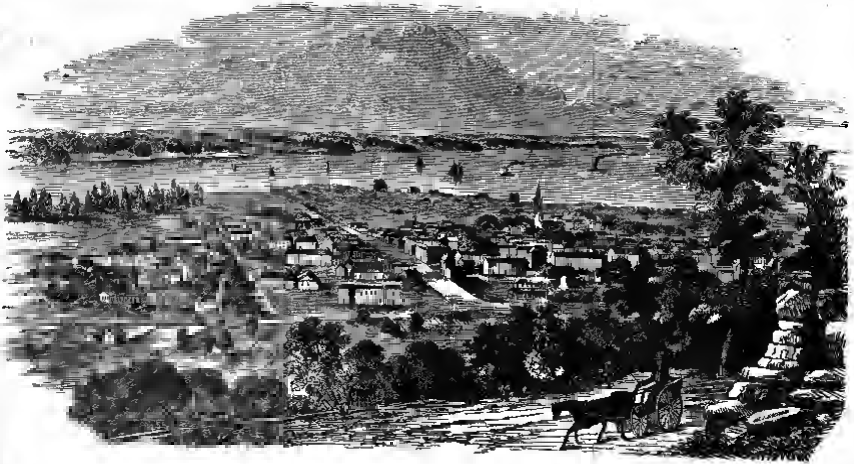
The sheriff at that time was named Macdonald, who contributed his quota to the military spirit then rampant by raising a troop of cavalry, which did good service in patrolling the roads when rumors of rebels were rife. An intentional false alarm on his part took them as far as Vanderlip's tavern, on the Brantford road, to meet an imaginary body of rebs supposed to be approaching from London. But the ruffled feelings of the troopers on their homeward way were correspondingly appeased by a substantial repast which Macdonald had ordered for them at Rousseaux's hostelry in Ancaster, to which, and its accessories, they presented so bold and prolonged a front, that Hamilton was not reached till five o'clock the following morning.

Sheriff Macdonald was preeminently a gentleman sportsman, bringing with him from the old country a pack of fox-hounds. Dressed in the toggery of a huntsman, he was a prominent figure on the streets of the little town. Hamilton had also its due proportion of wags, who seem to flourish more luxuriously in small communities. Chief of these was a jovial soul, one Dennis O'Brien. A grand fox-hunt had been arranged, the place of meeting to be the court-house square. The hounds, which were kept at Isaac Scuse's tavern on the heights, beyond our present cemetery, had been brought down the previous evening and left at Buckland's slaughter house, which stood on the ground now occupied by St. John's Presbyterian church. In the meantime the enemy, in the person of the irrepressible O'Brien, was not idle, but in the silent watches of the night industriously trailed a scent of asafœtida in a criss-cross course which covered the whole town and eventually wound up at Faulkner's brickyard, beyond Gartb street. He then retired, and awaited developments. In the morning the hounds, on leaving their quarters, at once struck the odoriferous trail and

followed it vociferously, in the course of which they passed the amazed and disgusted sportsmen on John street, being finally corralled and brought back from their inglorious pursuit late in the afternoon. It is hardly necessary to add that there was no fox-hunt that day, and that the remarks of the sheriff were decidedly unfit for repetition in polite society. Other eccentricities attributed to Dennis, such as clearing out a crowded auction-room by placing a liberal amount of pepper on a hot stove, lead to the suspicion that he was quite a funny fellow in his way.

In about 1838 the narrator's uncle, Wilham Johnston, commenced a mill on the bay front at the foot of Catharine street. Shortly afterward a stranger arrived in town, with plenty of means, which he immediately began to invest in real estate and such like laudable undertakings. Among others, he formed a partnership with Mr. Johnston, and the work went briskly forward. One day, while both were engaged at the building, Thomas Gillespie, a constable, and also proprietor of a tavern bearing his name that stood at the northeast corner of James and King William streets, appeared on the scene, mounted, and riding up to Mr Johnston's partner, tapped him on the shoulder, remarking in a melodramatic tone, "George Harvey Barnes, you are my prisoner!" and marched him off to the lock-up. It then transpired that the money he was so abundantly supplied with had been gained by robbing a bank in Oneida, New York State, his detection being caused by the bills so lavishly disbursed by him bearing the bank's name. He was duly punished and the mill property confiscated by Sheriff (Dr.) Thomas, Mr Johnston proving an innocent sufferer through his unfortunate connection with the culprit.

Land's wharf, sixty years ago, which was situated at the foot of Emerald street—then a grassy lane, thus suggesting its present name—was the principal entrepôt for goods. Now, there is scarcely a spile remaining to mark the site of former commercial activity. It was also a famous place from which to fish. The writer once met an old settler in Muskoka, who said that over fifty years ago he walked more than once from Eramosa to Land's wharf and back—a matter of sixty miles—and carried his catch with him, in order to enjoy the famous pike and bass fishing. But he was an enthusiast in the gentle art.



HAMILTON SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Then, as now, our beautiful bay furnished winter recreation for sport-loving residents. Probably the first horse-racing on the ice took place in the season of 1838-9, opposite McNab's wharf. This pastime might well be pursued at a minimum risk, as my informant stated that he had seen ice cut a yard square in thickness. One might almost believe that this fact, coupled with the statement that the late Peter Hamilton did his first plowing, in the spring of 1839, on the 29th of May, bears out the contention of weatherwise people that our winters are growing milder. Yet the writer has before him the quaint autobiography of one Mary Jemison, captured when a child by Indians in the old French war, who wrote: "The winter of 1754-5 was as mild as a common fall season, and the spring presented a pleasant seed time and indicated a plenteous harvest."

Even ice-boating had its votaries in those far away days. It is claimed that the first one to make its appearance on the bay was in the winter of 1836. It was launched by William Johnston, Nat and Angus McAfee, and William Rayner, and was a clumsy triangular structure of scantling, shod with skate runners, an old quilt serving as a sail. A brisk southwesterly breeze sent them merrily along at express speed, and the fun was much appreciated till they drew near the beach and took down their sail. Owing to the front runner being immovable, their pike-pole proved useless to diminish the rate of transit, and they struck the shore with sledge hammer force in the vicinity of John Dynes', and were shot like peas off a plate about twenty-five feet amongst the scrub that then fringed the shingle, their hands and faces cut and torn, their clothes much in need of a tailor. The quilt was the only uninjured feature of the craft. Dynes' windmill received the bruised voyageurs until night fell, when they made their weary way homeward, more than satisfied with their first experience of this animated sport.

Before the days of railroads in this vicinity, steamboat and stage were the principal modes of travel. How keen was the competition between rival lines, by the former method, may be judged from the fact that passengers ware carried from Hamilton to Kingston for a quarter. In June, 1838, the steamer Queen of the West arrived with passengers from Toronto. They were barely landed when fire was discovered, and the boat was

pushed from the wharf and drifted across the bay, where she burned to the water's edge. She was afterwards towed back, and became the foundation of E. C. Gunn's—now known as Myles'—wharf.

Three stage lines were in existence about this date—one to Brantford, run by Milton Davis; one to Toronto, by Hiram Weeks, and one to Niagara, by Henry Gerard. In the fall of 1838, the latter, while entering the town one dark night, near where the old Case homestead stands on King street east, got off the road and into the swamp then existing on either side. The horses were extricated with difficulty, but the stage remained there till the following spring. No hint then of the possibilities of cement, or even tar macadam.

The large red brick building that stood at the foot of John street until 1895, when it was demolished to make room for a more modern structure, was used as a house of refuge, and formerly as a hospital, after the structure primarily built for that purpose had been converted into a house of refuge also—a natural transition seemingly, at least in Hamilton. It had been originally erected for a hotel by Nat Hughson in 1836, but never was put to that use. Its successful rival was a substantial stone building, still standing at the foot of McNab street, whose massive but dilapidated frame has doubtless excited the curiosity of passers by as to its identity. It was built by Allan Napier Macnab. Hughson's creation, after remaining idle for some time, was used for a farm as a custom house. During its construction a sad accident was the outcome of a piece of carelessness on the part of a girl. There was a deep well on the premises, and while drawing water one afternoon, her pail became detached from the rope. A young Scotchman, working near by, gallantly came to her assistance, and descended by means of a loop to recover the lost utensil, but scarcely had he reached the bottom when the stone sides fell in and entombed him. It was four o'clock in the morning before his body was recovered, a mangled mass.

Close by, some years later, but yet a score in advance of its successful completion, the first sod of the road to Port Dover was turned, an enterprise that was abandoned for the time being after grading had been done along the mountain side until the top was reached in the vicinity of Mount Albion.

Hamilton's first hospital was a large two-storey frame dwelling, painted white, at the head of Aurora street, a short distance up the hill, and was shaded by some large willows and forest trees. It was built some time in the thirties, and torn down in 1894, its site and the ground surrounding being turned into a park. Many mournful incidents were connected with its history in the dark days of the ship fever in 1849, whose numerous nameless victims lie sleeping in that lonely field on the heights overlooking Dundas marsh; and again, in the succeeding years ending in 1854, when cholera stalked hideously through the streets of the little city, and haled loved ones away with shocking swiftness.

Adjoining, on the west side, where the high level pumping house is now located, was the corporation pound. In those days, and, indeed, till within thirty years ago, domestic animals were allowed much more liberty in this fair city—particularly in that section known as Corktown—than was compatible with the comfort of the citizens. Cows, pigs, geese, ducks, hens, and even goats, frequently disputed possession of the sidewalk with irate taxpayers; hence the pound and its keeper, Bellamy, some forty years ago, who was known to carry a shotgun at times, to protect himself from the wrath of delinquent owners.

And this brings the writer to the drastic method of disposing of muzzleless dogs at the same period by the agency of powder and shot, the weapon this time in the hands of a policeman. Many an unfortunate canine succumbed to this stern process of law, which was fittingly commemorated in several verses of doggerel, one of which will suffice:

"Oh then, indeed, it was such fun
To see a Bishop with a gun,
And Ryckman with his beautiful son,
A goin' out a shootin'."

The "truck" system reigned paramount in those days of the olden time, and men were glad to get work at seventy-five cents per day. Coin of the realm was as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth or angel's visits, barter being the chief medium of commercial intercourse. "Why, do you know," remarked my informant, "I actually worked for fourteen months at my trade

of cabinet-making for Josiah Armas, and all the cash I received in that time was twenty-five cents, and it was a Spanish quarter at that! I wanted a cow, and approached him for money for its purchase. I was told to go back to my work and he would see about it. Sure enough, the cow was at my place next day. Well, a cow requires feed, and I asked for money to get it. Again the order was given to resume work, and bedads! a load of hay reached the cow shortly after." In the same way, a lot of ground was secured on Catharine street, near Gore, at $10 per foot front—not much less, by the way, than it can be bought for sixty years after—and every foot of it was paid for in labor. The house placed thereon and its modest contents were furnished in the same primitive manner by its ambitious owner. So went the world with our predecessors, and who can say they were less happy than present day citizens, with their modern conveniences, their various extravagances, and, as a sequence, their bulky tax bills?

Hamilton's first temple of Thespis is said to have been a building on the northeast corner of King William and Catharine streets, which has long since disappeared. It was conducted as a theater in 1846, and after, and was managed by a man named Richardson. Its successor occupied the northeast corner of John and Rebecca streets. Built originally for a chair factory in the fifties by Hiram, otherwise "Hickory," Clark, it was afterward used as a school before being utilized for theatrical purposes. A ramshackle old structure with white-washed exterior, it was ill-befitted as a home of the tragic musa, but, perhaps, sufficiently commensurate with the talent of the "barn-stormers" who usually were wont to tread its boards. It went up in smoke one blustry March day in 1867.

As a contemporary cantre of entertainment, the Mechanics' Hall, afterward transformed into the Academy of Music, and now known to the present generation as Alexandra Arcade, was a place of mystery and delight to many staid citizens of to-day when in their youth. There ware they first made acquainted with the drama and opera as interpreted by the Thompsons and Holmans, or other itinerant players, there gazed in wonder at the panorama, the diorama, the Hungarian glassblowers, the Swiss bellringers, or the wizard's feats of lagerdemain, there

listened delightedly to penny readings, the scientific lecture, the programme of reunions or the comicalities of the ventriloquist, had their heads felt by Fowler, or were amused by some other form of pleasure too blasé for the present age This old resort, so full of agreeable memories, was built by Charles Wardman in 1851, Hutchinson Clarke, a former mayor of the city, being the architect

"Hickory" Clark, of whom rafeyence has been made, was of a most enterprising nature; too much so, indeed, for his own pecuniary aggrandisement. About 1857, he acquired a section of the mountain side a short distauce east of Wellington street, and undertook to turu it into a pleasure ground. A substantial stone house and stable were erected, terraces and groves formed and swings, summer-houses, flag-poles and other paraphernalia suitable for such premises placed in position But this worthy scheme, years ahead of its time, was never completed; and uature has aver since been busy obliterating man's handiwork, although traces may yet be seen of the unfruitful labor expended on this out-of-the-way locality

And so the wnter brings this rambling paper to a close One might wander on indefinitely in pursuit of the waifs and strays of folklore so willingly contributed by old pioneers like the one to whom is so largely due what has been already written, but it would require a volume to compass them Reluctantly is but bare mentiou made of that striking personality in tha early growth of the city, Sir Allan Macuab: and various racy incidents omitted concerning him, of the inception of Hamilton's fire brigade over sixty years ago, its euthusiastic members, and their manifold pranks, of colored Paoli Brown, the gigantic, fat and genial town crier, who, with a bell in each hand, awoke the echoes, relieving his official utterances with snatches of song the favorite burden of which was the discomfiture of the Yankees by the men of Gore in 1812, and of a host of other topics more or less interesting that cropped up while acquiring those already chronicled The charge may fairly be laid that much or all of it is commonplace Even so, it is equally true that the history of most communities is chiefly made up of the small tragedies of life If it is the dastiny of the majority of human kind to fret

out their little lives "to fortune and to fame unknowo," Gray's sterling admonition is equally appropriate:

> "Let not Ambition mock their useful toil,
> Their homely joys and destiny obscure."

Such as they were, with all their imperfections—like even as we—they laid the foundation and helped to build the beautiful city we are proud to call home; and, with a few faltering, hoary exceptions here and there, now rest from their labors in God's acre on romantic Burlington Heights.

F. KIDNER.

Militia Rolls *of* 1866

CORRECT list of the names of those who were in the brigade of volunteers which was engaged at Ridgeway, June 2, 1866, would be a very interesting possession at the present day. In the case of the members of the 13th of Hamilton, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain such a roll. When the old frame drill hall of that regiment was burned in May, 1876, the records of the corps were destroyed. The officers and non-commissioned officers of some of the companies, however, had copies of rolls. Col.-Sergt. John Alexander preserved the roll of No. 1 (A) Co., and notes that 43 of the 59 who served in June, 1866, were under fire at Ridgeway. These are the names on the roll:

Capt. Robert Grant,
Lieut. J. M. Gibson,
Ensign I. W. McKenzie,
Col.-Sergt. Wm. McCracken,
Sergt. John Alexander,
Sergt. Wm. Vallence,
Sergt. J. M. Young,
Corporal John McArthur,
" John Holgate,
" Wright,
" Fergus Armstrong.
Lance-Corporal Angus,
Bugler Halliday,
Private W. Ambridge,
" Wm. Balmer,
" J. Blunt,
" Michael Burkholder,
" Wm. Black,
" Ralph Caddy,
" W. Carter,
Private J. B. Campbell,
" J. M. Cook,
" Wm. Crisp,
" Chas. Corey,
" H. Clutterbuck,
" Robert F. Dale,
" Alex. Fitzroy,
" Colin Ferrie,
" Jas. Gordon,
" Alex. Grant,
" Alex. Hamilton,
" H. Hamilton,
" Edwin Hilder,
" B. Henderson,
" John Herne,
" Chas. Halson,
" Wm. H. Jeffery,
" John Johnston,
" Jeremy Jones,
" Thos. Muir,

Private J A Murray,
" Jas Milne,
" Jas McArthur,
" Alex Mackay,
" Ed McGann,
" W B Nichols,
" F Nicholson,
" Alex Outerbridge,
" John H. Park,
" J. B. Plastow,
Private Jas Stewart,
" Allan Stewart,
" H. G. Strathy,
" John Tovell,
" E. H Tiffany,
" Ed Walsh,
" Robert Young,
" Cunningham Young

Sergt-Major Rosconnell

The late John Alexander also obtained from a sergeant of No 2 Co the following roll of men in that company in 1865

Major Catley,
Captain Watson,
Lieut Papps,
Lieut H. C. Baker,
Col Sergt Farmer,
Sergt Webster,
" Richards,
" John Egan,
Corporal Strickland,
" Richards,
" Wm Murray,
Lance-Corp Stoneman,
" Egan,
Bugler Samuel Ryckman,
Private W. Walker,
" John Blount
" Wm Edgar,
" Arthur Moore
" Jas Clark
" John Crockett,
" Jos Brown,
" Jas Egan,
" Wm McAuley,
" Frank Evans,
" Robert Omand,
" John Quigley,
" Samuel Myers,
" J Vail,
Private Richd Henry,
" McIntyre,
" Wm Green,
" Alfred Moore,
" Chas. Simpson,
" Thos Christy,
" Brennan,
" Jas Gerrer,
" Jeffrie,
" Tindall,
" Wm McDonald,
" Robert Crockett,
" Jas Kendall,
" Wm Henderson,
" Wm Kerner,
" Fred Sache,
" Henry Armstrong,
" Wm Park,
" Jas Moore,
" Samuel Moore,
" John Emshe,
" Jas Allan,
" John Donnelly,
" Chas Burrows,
" Wm Aspel,
" Wm J. Harris,
" Thos Wyatt,
" Thos Kilvington

No roll of No 3 Co nor No 4 is available but the following men are known to have been on service with those companies in June, 1866.

No. 3 (C) Company.

Capt R N Law,
Lieut. Fergnson,
Ensign Chas Armstrong,
" A H Moore,
Sergt Walter Greenhill,
" Chas Thomson,
" James Briers,
Corp John Knott,
Lance-Corp H Barnard,
Private Thos Stephens
" Ira Cornwall,
" W Crossman,
Private Samuel Howard,
" Rodger Murphy,
" Frank Farrish,
" Chris Kernes,
" Thos Ewan,
" J Johnston,
" G. H. Forsyth,
" Wm Creech,
" Wm Robins,
" David C. White,
" Abraham Goodman,
" Wm Hempstock

No. 4 (D) Company.

Lieut Percy Ronth in com'd.
Capt John Brown
Ensign John B Yonng
Col.-Sergt Thos S Ross,
Sergt Alex Davidson,
" Robt Campbell,
" Jas. Hilton,
Corp Wm Shuttleworth,
" James Greenhill,
" John Hilton,
Private John Acheson,
" John Campbell,
Private Wm Campbell,
" John McRoberts,
" Fred Easter,
" R W Pentecost,
" Fred J. Issard,
" F W Pentecost,
" Alex Michie,
" Wm Hebden,
" Simpson,
" Wm Ross,
" W. H Sutherland,
" W. Dryland.

A copy of the pay sheet of No. 5 (E) Co. for 1866 was kept by Col.-Sergt Boustead, and it has been loaned to the Wentworth Historical Society to make a copy. The names are as follows:

Captain Askin,
Lieut Ritchie,
Ensign Joshua Hebden,
Pay-Sergt Wm Boustead,
Sergt Jas Heath,
" Gibbon,
" Jas Robertson,
Corp Longhlin,
" Webster,
" Hugh Wright,
" Small,
" Balch,
Bugler Taylor,
Private George Greig,
" Mayne,
" Massie,
" Bordne,
" Robt Addison,
" Samuel Bennett,
" Bray,
" Brown,
" Campbell,
" Jas Clark,
" Conquest,
" Wm R. Crockett,
" Drew,

Private J R. Donnelly,
" Falkner,
" Freeman,
" Sutal,
" Lockerbie,
" McGillivray,
" Meikle,
" Jas. Milbee,
" John Morley,
" Neil,
" M D. Nelligan,
" Nutt,
" Oliver,
" Wm. Omand,
" Jacob Orr,
" A Phillips,
" J. Phillips,

Private Reid,
" H Richards,
" E Richards,
" W Teylor,
" Wagstaff,
" Thos. Walker,
" Webster,
" Whittaker,
" Wakefield,
" Howerde,
" Hastings,
" McCabe,
" S Taylor,
" Andrew Leitch,
" Henry Wilson,
" Samuel Yearsley.

In the possession of Capt A W. Roy, who as an ensign was in command of No 6 (F) Company of the 13th at Ridgeway, is a copy of the pay roll of that company for the period, June 10 to June 20, 1866 The names, rank, rate of pay and total amount are given in each case Following are the names :

Capt Henry Erskine Irving,
Lieut John Young,
Ensign Alex W Roy,
Sergt Robert Evans,
" Ralph L Gunn,
" David Traill,
Pay-Sergt. Alexander Allan,
Corporal John Little,
" Jas C Black,
" Wm Green,
" A. T Duggan,
Bugler James Traill,
Private Andrew Angus,
" Alfred Armstrong,
" Wm Armstrong,
" Daniel Brady,
" C Brittoo,
" Thomas Cameron,
" J Y. Farmer,
" J. Gilkison,
" T J. C Green,
" J Goodfellow,

Private A Grossman,
" Jas O B Gunn,
" Justus A Griffin,
" Charles D A Heath,
" Robt Hutchison,
" Wm Irvine,
" Joseph J. Kenny,
" Allan Land,
" D Laker,
" Wm. Lloyd,
" J V Lloyd,
" Wm Manson,
" George Marshall,
" Charles S Mason,
" Thomas Mills,
" John McHaffie,
" Jas McKay,
" Wm Ogilvie,
" Alfred Powis,
" Wm Reid,
" Jas Rennie,
" J. M Riddall,

Private Alf. Roberts,
" Alex. Robb,
" Adam Rutherford,
" Larrett Smith,
" Wm. Smith,
" Samuel N. Sterling,
Private C. St. Ledger,
" James D. Tuke,
" James Tindill,
" Wm. Warren,
" Charles Williams

It is to be noted that this is not a list of those who were engaged at Ridgeway, though most of them were in that affair. Several of the above joined this company at Port Colborne after the engagement, and of those who served on June 2, one, Color-Sergt. J. J. Mason, had become Quarter-master, and several had been permitted to get substitutes and return to their business in the city. One of these was George Vallance, whose place in the company was taken by a substitute but two days before the battalion returned to Hamilton.

Capt. H. E. Irving and Lieut. John Young were both absent on June 2, and the command of the company on that occasion devolved upon the young ensign. The bugler of the company, James Traill, a small boy, but a good bugler, was chosen by the commanding officer of the battalion as his orderly bugler for the day, and served in that capacity.

Twenty-eight of the above named members of No. 6 Co. received Fenian Raid medals in 1900, and others may have been living, though they could not be located.

A Relic of Saint Lucia

THE Secretary of the Wentworth Historical Society has in his possession a quaint reminder of the capture of Saint Lucia, West Indies, by the British, in the old French war. It is in the shape of a French dictionary, printed at Paris in 1800, and was picked up on a book-stall in Hamilton. Several years elapsed after its acquisition before it was noticed, despite frequent handling, that the front fly-leaf was attached to the cover by wafers, and on detaching it the following curious and time-worn inscription was noted:

W. Plenderleath.

"A Prize in the Island of Saint Lucia, carried by storm at break of day, the 22nd of June 1803, in less than an hour from the commencement of the attack, and five and thirty hours from the time of the expedition sailing from Barbados. The French Garrison (exclusive of officers) amounted to 5[illegible] after the capture."

The name at the top is evidently that of a British officer engaged in the expedition, who had retained the book as a souvenir of the affair. As hostilities had been renewed between Great Britain and France on March 14 of the same year, it denotes that no time was lost in annexing some of the latter's West Indian property.

Regarding the means by which this interesting curio came into this part of the world, the annals of the Wentworth Historical Society published in 1899, page 97, state that a Major Plenderleath, of the 49th Foot, was severely wounded at the battle of Stony Creek (also on a June morning) ten years after the above episode. As the name is an uncommon one, it is a fair supposition that they both represent the same individual. Granting this, the dictionary likely accompanied him in his wanderings, was left behind while quartered in this vicinity previous to the battle, at the city's present Harvey Park, found an obscure asylum in some farmhouse, and finally drifted into that literary graveyard of many a dismantled home—the junk shop.

Some Historical Notes

MR D B GALBRAITH, of this city, is a well-preserved old gentleman, over fourscore years of age He is of U E Loyalist stock, and it was while conversing with him a short time since, the interesting fact was learned that his father had despatched the first of the enemy at the battle of Queenston Heights In speaking of the circumstance, Mr Galbraith said: "Before dawn of the day of battle, my father was stationed on the bank of the Niagara, as one of the river guard [which, curious enough, was in command of Corporal Geo H Chisholm, father of Mr D. B. Chisholm, an ex-mayor of this city] Just as the mist was rising at daybreak, he noticed three boat-loads of American troops approaching the Canadian shore, in the foremost of which was a man named Chappell, who was standing in the bow with his foot resting on the thwarts My father immediately elevated his musket and, taking general aim, fired, the ball hitting Chappell in the mouth and killing him He was the first man to fall, but not the last by any means Some fifty years ago," he continued, "while in business here, an elderly man entered my store, who had been well acquainted with Chappell in Buffalo, and, while conversing with me on old times, he referred to the sudden taking-off of his friend at the Heights His surprise may be imagined when he learned that he was talking with a son of the man who had unwittingly acted as Chappell's executioner"

THE present generation of grocers are likely unaware that smuggling was extensively practiced in their business, sixty or seventy years ago At that time the tea trade of Canada was in the hands of the East India Company, and tea from any other source was contraband "I have sold them tea in those days," remarked an old merchant, "nasty black stuff, at seven York shillings a pound, that you could not give away now" The Americans, on the other hand, were subject to no such restrictions, and the best teas of China were hurried over in Yankee clipper bottoms, and placed fresh on the market In consequence, a lively smuggling business was indulged in by some Canadian

merchants. A schooner wheat-laden was consigned, say, to Oswego, and on the return trip would carry a valuable cargo of tea. The Canadian shore reached, a convenient landing was made at some retired spot, three or four miles from the port she first sailed from. Trusty farmers were on hand with their wagons, and the chests quickly conveyed to certain barns and haymows, there to remain until such time as the possible collusion between a vessel off-shore and tea-chests on land would not likely be entertained. With equal precaution the merchandise eventually found its way into many country stores, and was packed away in snug hiding-places between partitions, where a space was left sufficiently large to stow sundry chests all unsuspected except by those in the secret. The same lawless methods were applied to tobacco and boots and shoes, the trade in the former being confined by law to that grown and manufactured in the country.

About fifty years ago there died in Ancaster a worthy yeoman named Benjamin Smith. There is nothing remarkable in this fact alone, as generations of Smiths, before and since, have in like manner been gathered to their fathers. The interest connected with this particular representative lies in a diary which he left behind, and which is naturally treasured by his descendants as a most unique object in its way. It is now in the possession of School Inspector J. H. Smith. This diary was started in 1795, and for 61 years, without the omission of a single day, its owner is said to have chronicled passing events with a faithfulness rarely emulated. Not only during the peaceful pursuits of pastoral life, but in the midst of the turmoil of war he made his daily jottings while presenting a bold front to his country's foes, for he took part in numerous engagements on the frontier during the war of 1812, including Queenston Heights, and notes a number of times being "warned" to turn out, which he never failed to do promptly. He tells in its pages also, how he transacted a profitable trade in a certain fiery beverage when both he and the century were young, and the temperance sentiment was not so fully developed as it is at present; and in later years gives a no less faithful record of prayer-meetings, love feasts, and other means of grace, attended as surely as the Sundays rolled round. In like manner did miscellaneous affairs of more or less interest pass in review beneath the pen of this painstaking scribe to evoke feelings of curiosity and wonder in those coming after.

F. K.

Monument Sites

With Correspondence and Papers Relating Thereto.

ON the 5th of July, 1889, about six months after its organization, the Wentworth Pioneer and Historical Society addressed a petition to Parliament, requesting that a grant be made for the erection of monuments at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights. This did not bring any immediate result; but Mr. Geo. H. Mills, the then president, and other officers of the Society, kept the matter constantly before the Government, by correspondence and personal interviews. Their efforts were ably seconded by the County and City members of the House of Commons, and the Senators residing in Hamilton. All of these were members of the Society and took a warm interest in its projects.

At the Parliamentary session of 1894 an appropriation was made for monuments at several historical points, and encouragement was given to those asking that Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights might soon be suitably marked.

In the meanwhile the officers and active members of the Wentworth Historical Society had been making a study of the battle-field of Stoney Creek and of that part of the Heights where the British troops were entrenched in June, 1813, and whence they made their sortie on the memorable night of June 5, 1813. In this study, historical documents have been examined and enquiries made of people who remembered the battle, and of the sons of men who fought in it, for the purpose of ascertaining the proper position for the monument. As a result of the investigations of the Wentworth Historical Society, its officers decided

that the spot on the north side of the present road, known as Smith's Knoll, was the most suitable place. Not only was it the scene of some of the hottest fighting on the morning of June 6, 1813, but from a long stretch of road a monument placed there would stand prominently before travelers.

A few extracts from the minutes of the Society and from the local papers will show somewhat of the work then done by the officers of the Wentworth Historical Society:

At the annual meeting of the Society in June, 1894, it was moved by Adam Brown, seconded by Hugh C. Baker, and resolved: "That the lady members of this Society shall be a committee to aid the Society in carrying out its objects, with power to add to their number, and with power to elect annually from their membership a President and Vice-President, who shall be members of the Executive Council, and the President so elected shall be a Vice-President of this Society, and with power to elect a secretary and a treasurer; and that such Committee shall be governed by the rules of the Society."

"Oct 23, 1894.—On motion, the following Committee was appointed to select sites for monuments at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights: Hon. D. McInnes, J. W. Jones and J. H. Land."

"Oct 30, 1894.—The Committee appointed to secure monument sites reported having visited Stoney Creek and inspected available locations. Geo. Fisher offered the old Gage homestead, with four acres, including the hill, for $1500. The site the Committee thought most suitable was opposite this, on the north side of the road. The owner was absent.

"Moved by J. H. Land, seconded by J. A. Griffin, and resolved, That his Honor Judge Muir, F. W. Fearman, J. W. Jones, with the President and the Secretary, be a committee to select a suitable site on the battle ground of Stoney Creek, for the erection of a monument to commemorate that battle, subject to the approval of the Dominion Government and this Society.

"Mrs. Calder urged strongly the selection of the four acres and house offered by Mr. Fisher, being part of the Gage farm."

"Nov. 14, 1894.—The Committee appointed at the last meeting to secure a site for the monument at Stoney Creek reported that the following offers had been secured. From Mr. Fisher, first, for four acres, including house and point of hill, at

$1600; second, 40 feet square on point of hill, with roadway to same, $300. From Mr. Smith, lot 42 x 60 on north side of road for $50, with the proviso that an iron fence should be erected round it, with four stone steps from the road up

"The Committee recommended the acceptance of Mr. Smith's offer.

"Mrs. Calder strongly opposed this and urged the acceptance of Mr. Fisher's offer of house and four acres.

"Mr. Mills said a suggestion had been made that it would be well to erect a building for a museum and repository, as well as for meetings, in Harvey Park. He had asked for an appointment with the Parks Committee on Friday evening. He suggested that a deputation be named.

"The report of the Committee was adopted on motion of Mr. Fearman, seconded by Mr. Land.

"Mr. Land moved, seconded by Mr. McKay, That the President, Vice-President and Secretary be a deputation to wait on the Parks Committee.—Carried."

"The deputation met the Parks Committee on Nov. 16, and presented the case. The proposition was favorably received and a sub committee appointed to accompany the delegation, select a site and arrange details."

"The sub-committee and delegation met on Wednesday, Nov. 21, and, proceeding to Harvey Park, selected a site on the highest point in the grounds, near the entrance gate. The Society is to be allowed to erect a picturesque log building for a museum and for holding its meetings, and the Parks Committee to place the Park curator in charge of such building. If suitable accommodation for himself and family is provided, he will act as curator of the museum and caretaker of the building free of charge. This agreement was submitted to and ratified by the City Council at its first meeting thereafter."

The Ladies' Committee was organized May 21, 1895, with Mrs. W. E. Sanford as President and Mrs. J. Calder as Vice-President. The following report appeared in the Spectator of May 21:

"About forty ladies gathered in the Board of Trade rooms this morning to organize a feminine auxiliary to the Wentworth Historical Society. The meeting was enthusiastic, and entered into the scheme for dabbling in archæology and historical research with apparent zeal. They decided to form the auxiliary to act in conjunction with the society, to aid in establishing a historical museum at Harvey Park and to raise funds to aid in

forming a collection of valuable relics The following officers were unanimously elected Mrs Sanford, President; Mrs. Calder, Vice-President, Mrs Teetzel, Secretary, Mrs E. Martin, Treasurer; Executive Committee to consist of the officers, Mrs Leggatt, Mrs T H Pratt, Mrs Papps, and Mrs Arthur Gates

At the annual meeting on June 6, 1895, the Secretary reported that the Ladies' Committee had undertaken to raise the necessary funds for the erection of the memorial building in Harvey Park

In November, 1895, the Ladies' Committee held an entertainment in the Drill Hall, Hamilton, which they called a Military Encampment, to raise funds for the proposed memorial building This was quite successful, and over $1000 was raised

On Dec 5, 1895, at a meeting of the Executive Council, Mr Mills stated that the Council had been called together to express the gratification of the Society at the success of the Military Encampment gotten up by the Ladies' Committee, and that the expression of it should be sent them

A lengthy resolution of thanks was passed, which ended as follows: "And be it resolved that the Secretary convey to the Ladies' Committee the unqualified thanks of this Committee for their patriotic efforts to promote the objects of this Society"

Mr Geo. H Mills and the local members of Parliament continued to press upon the Government the advisability of erecting a monument at Stoney Creek, and preferred the site which had been selected At length an appropriation was made for that purpose, and the Minister of Militia promised to send an officer of the Department to select site He said the officer would consult with the officers of the Wentworth Historical Society, and to a great extent be guided by them in his choice

Shortly after the money had been raised for the building in Harvey Park, some of the leading members of the Ladies' Committee came to the conclusion that the Society was wrong in its choice of sites for monuments and museum, and took such action as prevented the erection of proposed building In consequence considerable friction arose in the Society, which culminated in May, 1899, when a number of the members of the Ladies' Committee, including most of the officers, separated from the Society

and formed The Women's Wentworth Historical Society.

Dundurn Park was purchased by the city of Hamilton in the autumn of 1899. Harvey Park, which adjoins Dundurn, was incorporated with it, and all placed under the control of commissioners, called the Park Board. This procedure terminated the arrangement made between the City Council and the Wentworth Historical Society, whereby the Society was to be permitted to build a memorial cottage.

One of the first steps taken by the new society was the purchase of the Gage homestead and four acres at Stoney Creek, for the sum of $1,900. The point of hill in rear of the house was then offered to the Government as a site for the proposed monument. The Minister of Militia, overlooking the fact that a previous offer had been made, and that he had proposed sending an officer, accepted the offer. Mr. Mills renewed his correspondence with the Minister, with the result that his acceptance of the offer of the Women's Historical Society was withdrawn, the promise to send an officer renewed, and the case relegated to the position in which it was before. And there the matter rests.

That the Wentworth Historical Society is not alone in its view of the case appears from the following facts: In 1899 about twenty-five delegates from various branches of the Canadian Club visited Hamilton and Stoney Creek. After a careful study of the ground and of the documents relating to it, they were unanimously of the opinion that Smith's Knoll was the proper site. A petition signed by sixty-three prominent citizens of Stoney Creek has been sent to the Government, asking that the monument be placed on that knoll. The trustees of the Canadian Club of Hamilton shortly after sent a memorial on the subject to the Government, one clause of which reads as follows:

"The President and chief officers of the Club, having personally inspected the battle-field and the hill to the south of Gage's farmhouse, which is to be included in the proposed park, and having reported fully thereon, be it resolved, That in the opinion of the trustees, Smith's Knoll is in every way the most suitable and proper site for a monument to commemorate the victory, as it was a most important strategic point in the battle-field, and is a beautiful spot, close to the main road, and so elevated as to make it impossible for any person to pass by without having his attention drawn to any monument erected upon it."

The officers of the Wentworth Historical Society have no personal end to serve in the matter, except a desire to see the best place chosen for a historic monument.

A synopsis of the later correspondence is subjoined:

Nov. 11, 1894—Geo. H. Mills to Thos. Beasley, City Clerk. Anticipates Government grant for monuments, and requests appointment with Parks Committee regarding site for Monument and Memorial Building in Harvey Park.

Nov. 17, 1894—Extracts from Spectator and Herald in regard to proposed building in Harvey Park.

May, 1895—Report from Wentworth Historical Society to Royal Society of Canada, giving some account of year's work, and referring to monument sites and proposed building.

June 28, 1895—Geo. H. Mills to Mrs. B. E. Charlton. Gives a resumé of facts regarding site for building in Harvey Park, and the funds raised for that purpose.

The very voluminous correspondence regarding monuments at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights, which was carried on during the years 1889–1895, between the late Geo. H. Mills, the Minister of Militia, and various other members of Parliament, is not in the possession of the Society, nor is it apropos to the question of sites.

June 22, 1899—Copy of resolution prepared by trustees of Canadian Club of Hamilton and forwarded to Minister of Militia. States that the President and other officers of the Club have inspected battle-field of Stoney Creek, and are of the opinion that Smith's Knoll is the most suitable site for monument. It also makes suggestion for design of monument.

June 19, 1899—Geo. H. Mills to Hon. F. W. Borden, Minister of Militia. Referring to grant of $3000 for monuments at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights, asks what proportion is to be assigned to each.

June 23, 1899—Captain A. Benoit, Secretary of Minister of Militia, to Geo. H. Mills. When estimates have been passed, the Wentworth Historical Society will be notified of sums available for Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights monuments.

July 13, 1899—Geo. H. Mills to Hon. F. W. Borden. Encloses expression of opinion regarding suitable site for proposed

monument at Stoney Creek, endorsing choice of Committee of Wentworth Historical Society, and signed by 63 residents of Stoney Creek, and asking that the Militia Department investigate before deciding on site.

July, 1899—Copy of statement to Wentworth Historical Society regarding monument site, signed by 63 residents of Stoney Creek.

July 15, 1899—Captain Benoit to Geo. H. Mills. Acknowledges receipt of letter of 13th inst., states that its contents have been noted by the Department, and proceeds to say: "The spot for the monument is naturally the one where the battle of June 6, 1813, was fought, and I must let you know that the piece of ground in question has already been offered to the Crown by the Women's Wentworth Historical Society, and accepted. Should it prove, however, that there is a mistake in the choice, your application will be considered."

July 17, 1899—Geo. H. Mills to Hon. F. W. Borden. Acknowledges receipt of letter of 15th. Fears a great mistake in regard to site for monument. Surmises that the Women's Wentworth Historical Society, organized a few weeks ago, has been recognized as the Wentworth Historical Society, which was established nearly eleven years ago. The Women's Society has had nothing whatever to do with the negotiations with Militia Dept. for proposed monument at Stoney Creek. Gives reasons why their site is not suitable. He says: "In one of the letters from your Department to me I was led to believe that the selection of site would probably be left to the Wentworth Historical Society. I therefore paid little attention to the newspaper paragraphs stating that your Dept. had accepted the offer of the Women's Historical Society. I, however, wrote to Mr. Thos. Bain, M.P., about these paragraphs, and he seemed to think as I did, that they were not reliable." He expresses the hope that the mistake will be rectified.

July 17, 1899—Geo. H. Mills to Hon. F. W. Borden. Second letter of this date. On same subject, but requests the Minister to take the trouble to examine the letters from his Dept. to the writer in the past, from which he had gathered that the Wentworth Historical Society was to be consulted about choice of site. Refers to resolution of Canadian Club, and hopes that this important matter will receive grave consideration, in order that historical exactness may be preserved.

July 19, 1899—Capt. A. Benoit to Geo. H. Mills. If the Women's Wentworth Historical Society are in possession of the

land on which the battle was fought, as they contend, the monument must be erected there, in conformity with precedent established at Lundy's Lane, Chrysler's Farm and Chateauguay. Although several sites were offered in each case, the decision were always in favor of the very heart of the battle. History decides the matter.

July 21, 1899—Geo. H. Mills to Hon. F. W. Borden, acknowledging receipt of letter of 19th inst. States that the site known as Smith's Knoll *was* the very heart of the battle of June 6, 1813. From this knoll the American cannon were captured, and the fact can be established, while the hill to the south of the Gage house was not occupied by either the enemy or the British during the battle. Mrs. Calder, of the Women's Historical Society, whose grandfather occupied the "Gage House" during the war, is naturally anxious that the monument should be on her grandfather's farm. If spot offered by the women is accepted, a great mistake will be made. The Wentworth Historical Society has been working disinterestedly in the matter for many years without the slightest personal or individual interest on the part of any member except that referred to. Suggests that a competent person be named by the Department to report on the facts.

July 22, 1899—Capt. Benoit to Geo. H. Mills. Is directed to acknowledge receipt of letters of 15th and 21st inst., and to state that the matter will receive immediate attention. Mrs. Calder was written to this morning in following terms: "On the assertion contained in your communication that the Gage Farm was the 'centre of the battle-field,' I naturally answered that the spot in question was accepted, but it would now appear that this assertion is contested, and the Department will investigate the matter by sending an officer there and make sure, before adopting any site for the monument, that the same is erected where it best indicates the action of 6th June, 1813."

July 27, 1899—Geo. H. Mills to Hon. F. W. Borden. Acknawledges receipt of letter of 22nd inst. Thanks the Minister on behalf of the Society for the determination expressed in that letter. Will be happy at any time to furnish the officers with any reliable information in his possession, or direct his attention to sources regarded by this Society as reliable, for his information.

Copy without date of letter from Geo. H. Mills to Hon. F. W. Borden—Encloses clipping from Hamilton Times newspaper of 4th inst., which he thinks contains truthful statement of proceedings connected with proposed monument at Stoney

Creek. Again asks that the Wentworth Historical Society may have an opportunity to furnish officer from Departmaut the sources, historical and traditional, whence the Society reached its conclusion.

Aug 19, 1899—Capt. Benoit to Geo H Mills. Acknowledges receipt of letter containing clipping from Hamilton Times of 4th inst. Is directed to say that the officer sent to ascertain the real site of battle of Stoney Creek will put himself in communication with Mr. Mills for the purpose of obtaining information on the subject.

Aug 28, 1899—President F W Fearman to Hon. F W. Borden. Expresses pleasure of Wentworth Historical Society with the news that the Government has made an appropriation for monument in commemoration of battle of Stoney Creek, which probably saved Canada to the British Empire. Hopes that at an early date grant may be supplemented by larger amount, so that a truly worthy monument may be erected on this historic spot. The letter so concisely states many facts, that it seems desirable to make the following quotation from it:

"You have no doubt heard that there is a difference of opinion regarding the selection of a site for the memorial. The Wentworth Historical Society is composed of men whose aim is to collect and preserve records and relics of our country's history, and to secure the preservation and marking of historic spots. In pursuance of this object, the Society has for eleven years taken great pains to gather information as to the facts regarding the battle, in order to find where the hottest contests in the engagement took place. The Society as a body, and by its committees, has visited the ground on various occasions, and has interviewed the old people in the neighborhood, thus gaining such information pertaining to the subject as is available, being anxious to reach a just and true conclusion in the matter, so that the monument may be erected on the correct and most public spot that can be obtained, where it may be seen by all, at all times. This Society, after much study of the grounds and careful attention to the stories and legends of old residants, made its decision, which has been endorsed by many other visitors and societies. The spot selected is 'Smith's Knoll,' and is on the north side of the travelled road and of the electric railway, which runs from Hamilton through Stoney Creek, being quite close to both. We are pleased to say that Mr. Hiram Smith, on whose farm this knoll is located, offers to present the knoll to the Government. This is undoubtedly the most suitable site, not only because here was the centre of the contest, and here will a monument be most conspicuous, but here also lie the

remains of many of the brave soldiers who gave their lives for their country on that day, and here are found articles of clothing, accoutrements and arms, belonging to both armies. The members of the Wentworth Historical Society have no self-interest nor prejudice to satisfy in this matter, but are actuated by the desire that the most suitable place should be selected, and know that great care is necessary in the selection."

Nov 22, 1899—Capt. A Benoit to F. W. Fearman, Pres't Wentworth Historical Society. Directed to state that Militia Department intends to take steps for erection of monument on battle-field of Stoney Creek. Wants to know whether the Society is prepared to contributa any sum to supplement the grant voted by Parliament in order that a good monument may be erected.

Nov. 27, 1899—Justus A. Griffin to Capt. A Benoit. Letter of 22nd to F. W. Fearman, Esq., Pres., W. H. S., having been referred to the Executive Council, it has instructed the Secretary to say it is awaiting visit of officer whom the Minister of Militia said he would send. Amount that can be raised and contributed by the Society to supplement grant of Government will be governed to a large extent by location of site, owing to differences of opinion. Society will be glad to send delegation with officer to Stoney Creek, and hope soon to receive the visitor.

May 1, 1900—The officers of the Wentworth Historical Society to Hon. F. W. Borden. Refers to recent visit of the Minister to Hamilton and discussion which then took place. Gives brief resumé of facts regarding controversy about site; gives reasons why Smith's Knoll should be chosen. The impression having been given the Minister at the time of his visit that this was a controversy between the ladies and the gentlemen, it is pointed out that the present officers of the Society were among its originators and had been active in the movement to have the site of the battle of June 6, 1813, marked; and that they had been assisted by a large number of ladies. They state that the great majority of the ladies who assisted in carrying out the objects of the Society still remain members of the original Society, and warmly support the selection of Smith's Knoll as the proper site for monument. Reference is made to a letter from these ladies accompanying this latter, also to a similar one from a number of prominent persons who have from time to time assisted the original Society. They call attention to the fact that while the new society, called The Women's Wentworth Historical Society, organized in 1899, numbers among its members some of the ladies who had interested themselves in the original Society, the majority of the original members still support the

original Society, and urge that it is but just that the Society which has done so much work and been at such pains and expense for many years, should have more weight than the society recently formed, apparently with the single object of securing the selection of a site for the Stoney Creek monument at a point known to be objectionable to the original Society, and which is unsuitable for the purpose of a monument. Reference is also made to the Minister's letter of July 22, 1899, regarding the sending of an officer, and it is asked that this Society may receive the same notice of time and where the investigation is made that the Women's Wentworth Historical Society may receive. Attention is called to documents previously forwarded, and to the offer of Mr. Smith to donate Smith's Knoll for the purposes of the monument.

May 1, 1900—Letter from thirty-nine ladies, members of the original Wentworth Historical Society to Hon F. W. Borden. They request that Smith's Knoll may be selected as the site of monument.

May 1, 1900—Letter from a number of prominent citizens to Hon F. W. Borden. Requests that Smith's Knoll be accepted as site for monument, being the spot where the very heart of the battle was fought, June 6, 1813.

June 25, 1901—Justus A. Griffin, Sec'y W. H. S., to Hon. F. W. Borden. Asks whether an appropriation for monuments at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights was made at recent session, and if so, how it was apportioned.

June 29, 1901—L. J. Pinault, Dep. Minister of Militia, to Justus A. Griffin. No vote of Parliament for a monument at Stoney Creek, and no appropriation available for that purpose.

JUSTUS A. GRIFFIN,
Secretary, Wentworth Historical Society.

Our First President

On the 16th of August, 1901, at an early hour in the morning, there passed away one of the most patriotic and disinterested of the citizens of Hamilton. While health and vigor lasted, Mr. Mills gave his well-directed energies to promote the welfare of his birth-place and his native land; when failing health and the weight of years compelled him to retire from active work, still unflagging was his interest in their welfare and advancement. Indeed, he would have been justified in adopting as his own the civic motto, "I advance commerce, prudence, industry."

George Hamilton Mills, son of James Mills, U. E. Loyalist, was born in Hamilton, Nov. 20, 1827. His mother's maiden name was Christina Hess, also of a U. E. Loyalist family. One his early instructors was Dr. Rae, a very learned man, with broad views and ideas in advance of his time, who conducted a school for boys in the then village of Hamilton. Of his ability and literary attainments, Mr. Mills entertained a very high opinion. His education was continued under the late Dean Geddes, and at Victoria College, Cobourg. In 1846 he commenced the study of law, being articled to Burton & Sadlier. Mr. Burton of this firm was afterward Chief Justice Sir George W. Burton.

Mr. Mills was called to the bar in 1851, having passed his final examinations under the Hon. Robert Baldwin and Sir John A. Macdonald.

He married, March 14, 1854, Frances, daughter of the late Andrew Deacon, of Picton, Ont., and grand-daughter of the late Thomas Deacon, of the Ordnance Department, Kingston.

As a young man, Mr. Mills took a prominent part in civic affairs. He first served the city as an alderman in 1857, when he represented St. George's Ward. In 1858 he was elected Mayor of the city. His interest in the welfare of his native

place continued unabated, and in 1860 he was one of the active advocates for the building of the Crystal Palace, and chairman of the committee which negotiated the purchase of what is now Victoria Park. In 1869, again representing St. George's Ward, he made a motion which resulted in the construction of the Hamilton & Lake Erie Railway. He also moved the first resolution endorsing the Hamilton & Northwestern Railway. In the years 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1877, Mr. Mills was chosen alderman, and during most of those years acted as chairman of the Finance Committee.

His sympathies and interests were not, however, confined to municipal and commercial affairs. He had a keen appreciation of the beautiful, loved his garden, and apparently the garden loved him, for wonderful success attended his labors in floriculture, in which, as in everything, he was very methodical. But his love of nature extended beyond his own well-kept homestead; he did much toward securing the improvement and beautification of the city by fostering the floral and arboreal adornment of its streets, squares and parks. He took an active part in, if he did not originate, the movement which transformed what is now Gore Park from a macadamized cabstand into the scene of brilliant beauty which now adorns the centre of the city. In 1860 he was elected President of the Hamilton Horticultural Society, and held that office in the years 1861 and 1869. In 1874 he was made a life member. The Society was at that time the leading floral organization of the country.

Mr. Mills was elected President of the Victoria Mutual Fire Insurance Company in 1863, and held that position till 1900, when he resigned.

Before the organization of the present active militia force, Mr. Mills was a captain of the sedentary militia. His commission as lieutenant was from Sir Edmund Walker Head, and bears date of March 5, 1856; the commission as captain was also issued by Sir Edmund W. Head, and is dated June 19, 1860. The sedentary militia never were called out even for drill after that date, but Mr. Mills always continued to be interested in everything relating to the defence as well as in the development and prosperity of the country.

As a loyal man, rejoicing in the welfare and growth of the

city, the Province, and the Dominion, he felt the importance of preserving those things which throw light upon the history of the past, that the public mind might be aroused to a patriotic zeal by a knowledge of the achievements of our predecessors under difficulties of which we know little. Such sentiments, combined with a well-informed and cultivated mind, good literary ability, legal training and genial manners, made him an ideal presiding officer for a historical society.

In the summer of 1888, a party of gentlemen spending a week at Niagara were examining the ruins of old Fort George and noting the dilapidation of Fort Mississauga, when a conversation arose regarding the need of repairs. It was suggested that the people and the Government of Canada should devise some means to repair and preserve historic landmarks. The Hamilton men in the party discussed the subject again on their return to the city, and concluded that it was an opportune time for the organization of a historical society in this city. When the idea was presented to Mr. Mills, he at once gave his hearty support, and by his energy and good management soon brought the project into practical shape. In January, 1889, The Wentworth Historical Society completed its organization. Mr Mills was elected President without a dissenting voice, and for nearly eleven years he filled that position. The aims and objects of the Society were those of its President; they were ever in his mind. To secure the erection of monuments upon the most desirable sites, in order to commemorate important historical events, he carried on an extensive correspondence with members of Parliament, heads of Militia Department, and in fact with everybody whom he thought could influence those in authority to take an interest in the proper marking of historic points. In this volume and in previous publications of the Wentworth Historical Society are evidences of his indefatigable efforts in the historic field. On his retirement from the Presidency, and when his health prevented his regular attendance, the Honorary President with unabated interest kept himself in touch with the Society and its work, continuing his correspondence on its behalf as long as he had strength for the effort. Even to the last his interest never failed, and only a few days before his departure, realizing that the end was near, he sent for the Secretary, that he might con-

fide to his care papers which he wished to have used in the proposed volume of the Society's proceedings. On that occasion he expressed his views about the Society and its work, and they will be carried out as nearly as possible by the present officers, who feel that they have lost not only a good presiding officer, but a genial and entertaining friend, whose erudite and well-balanced mind qualified him for positions which his modesty prevented him from seeking.

History deals not with the future, yet the true historian studies the path with a view to the future; and while we mourn our departed friend and President, we know that his intense patriotism, his kindliness and his generosity were inspired by his faith in God and the deep spiritual feeling which sustained him in his weakness and pain. Though his star has set upon these scenes, it has risen upon fairer views.

JUSTUS A. GRIFFIN

HAMILTON, May 17, 1902

Resolutions

Sept. 12, 1899—Moved by Geo. H. Mills, seconded by Chas. Lemon, "That application be made to the City Council for room in Dundurn Castle for our books, historical papers and relics, and that the Secretary write to the Mayor, requesting him to appoint a time at his convenience for a delegation of this Society to wait upon the Council and present its application."

Nov. 20, 1899—Moved by J. O. Brant-Sero, seconded by Major Snider, "That this Society contribute $10 to the Laura Secord Monument Fund."

Nov. 24, 1899—Letters received from Hon. F. W. Borden, Minister of Militia, and from H. McCarthy, asking what this Society would contribute to assist in erecting a monument at Stoney Creek.

Moved by Chas. Lemon, seconded by J. O. Brant-Sero, and resolved, "That the amount which can be raised and contributed will be governed to a large extent by the location selected; the location will also affect the cost of the monument, and that the Secretary write to the Minister of Militia, expressing the views of the Society."

Moved by C. R. McCullough, seconded by J. G. Y. Burkholder, and resolved, "That Mr. Geo. H. Mills be requested to allow his article, entitled 'The Historic Value of Smith's Knoll' to be published."

Moved by Honorary President, Geo. H. Mills, seconded by Charles Lemon, and resolved, "That this Society desires to express its sincere sympathy with its worthy President, F. W. Fearman, in his recent bereavement, occasioned by the death of his beloved wife, whose noble, kindly and charitable disposition was widely known and most highly appreciated. Nor has our President alone acutely suffered by this bereavement; this Society has good reason to regret it, as her devotion at all times to its objects and advancement has left an impression on its members that cannot be eradicated.

"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President."

At this meeting it was reported that at the last meeting of the Board of Parks Commissioners, a room had been sat apart for the books, etc., of this Society.

APRIL 30, 1900—Moved by J. G. Y. Burkholder, seconded by Chas. Lemon, "That the delegates to Ontario Historical Society be entertained at luncheon at Dundurn Park on 1st day of annual meeting of Ont. Hist. Soc., Wednesday, June 6 next."

MAY 26, 1900—Moved by Chas. Lemon, seconded by Mrs. E. Martin, and resolved, "That the officers and Executive Committee of the Women's Wentworth Historical Society be asked to lunch with us at Dundurn, Wednesday, June 6, at 12 noon."

APRIL 9, 1901—Moved by Mrs. Holden, seconded by Chas. Lemon, and resolved, "That the Corresponding Secretary be and hereby is instructed to write to Mrs. B. E. Charlton, and to Mr. A. McKay, expressing the sympathy of the Society in the bereavements they have sustained by the recent deaths."

MAY 7, 1901—Moved by Mrs. Fessenden, seconded by Chas. Lemon, "That this Society learns with regret of the death of the late Dr. Seadding, of Toronto, and that the Cor. Secretary write to bereaved family, expressing the sympathy felt by this Society."

OCT. 22, 1902—Moved by Mrs. Fessenden, seconded by J. H. Land, and resolved, "That this Society desires to express its sympathy with Mrs. Mills and the family of the late Honorary President, George H. Mills, in the bereavement they have suffered, and that a suitable letter be prepared by Mr. Lemon, Mr. Land, and the Secretary."

WENTWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Wentworth, New Hampshire

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Lundy's Lane & Stone Creek

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

The U. E. Loyalists 1783

Inspector Wakefield

Witness Statement

Statement of [illegible] aged [illegible] over. This statement (consisting of [illegible] pages each signed by me) is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that if it is tendered in evidence I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Signature [illegible]

Date [illegible]

I, [illegible] the Police Surgeon for the Borough of [illegible] do hereby declare that I was called to the house [illegible] on the [illegible] day of [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock in the [illegible] and there saw the body of a [illegible] man lying on the floor of the [illegible] room. He was dead and had been dead for [illegible] hours. I examined the body and found [illegible] wounds on the [illegible] and [illegible] on the [illegible] and [illegible] on the [illegible] and [illegible]

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    Cert Hash(md5):
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Public Key Algorithm:
RSA Public Key: (
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    Identifier:
    Critical:
    Data:
Certificate Fingerprint:
    Fingerprint (SHA1):
    Fingerprint (MD5):
Certificate Usages:
Trusted Usages:
Allowed Usages:
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The Journal of the American Medical Association

Vol. LXXXIII, No. 1 CHICAGO, JULY 4, 1925 Whole No. 1677

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 3, 1918.

Journal

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Review

Mar. 1 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Dear Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter dated [illegible] and to say that the Government of India have decided to grant you a scholarship of Rs. [illegible] per month for the purpose of studying [illegible] in [illegible].

2. The scholarship will be tenable for [illegible] years from the date you join your course of study. It will be subject to the following conditions:

(i) You will proceed to [illegible] by the [illegible] route and will not break your journey except with the permission of the Government of India.

(ii) You will devote yourself entirely to your studies and will not undertake any other work without the permission of the Government of India.

(iii) You will submit to the Government of India a report on your progress at the end of each year.

(iv) You will return to India immediately on the completion of your course.

3. You are requested to intimate your acceptance of the scholarship on the above conditions.

Yours faithfully,

[illegible]

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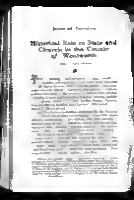
Historical Rules on Bishops and Clergy in the Church of Worcester.

By [illegible]



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الجمهورية العربية السورية
وزارة التربية
المديرية العامة للتعليم الثانوي
مديرية التعليم الثانوي العام
الرقم: ٢٠٠٠/٢٠٠٠
التاريخ: ٢٠٠٠/٢٠٠٠

الموضوع: تعميم

إلى السادة مديري التربية المحترمين

تحية طيبة وبعد،

نرفق لكم طيه نسخة عن التعميم رقم ٢٠٠٠/٢٠٠٠ الصادر عن المديرية العامة للتعليم الثانوي بتاريخ ٢٠٠٠/٢٠٠٠ والمتضمن تعليمات تنفيذية لتطبيق المنهاج الجديد للصف الأول الثانوي العام.

نرجو من سيادتكم تعميم هذا التعميم على جميع المدارس الثانوية في مديريتكم والتأكد من تنفيذ ما ورد فيه.

مع التقدير،

مدير التعليم الثانوي العام

د. [illegible]

Bayerische Staatsbibliothek

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Im Namen Gottes, des Herrn, Amen, sollen Joseph
[illegible] Jacob und Isaak Treumann [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
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The Chronicle, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Jan. 1, 1842) — Page 1

The Chronicle.

The Chronicle will be published every Saturday morning, at the Office of the Chronicle, on Main street, opposite the Court House, in the village of Lewisburg, Union county, Pa. The terms are as follows:

Two Dollars per annum, if paid within six months from the time of subscribing; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid within the year; and Three Dollars if payment be delayed beyond the year. No subscription will be received for a less period than six months, nor will any paper be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher. Letters on business must be addressed to the publisher, post paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Chronicle will be published on the same sheet with the Pennsylvania Intelligencer, and Union County Register, and will contain all the news of the week, foreign and domestic, and such miscellaneous matter as may be deemed interesting to the general reader.

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[illegible] Mr. Hall [illegible] Mr. Cushing [illegible] Mr. Jones [illegible]

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Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments
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Cribs and Books of Early Life in Hazelhurst.

Lease

This Lease made the [illegible] day of [illegible] 1977 between [illegible] of [illegible] (hereinafter called "the Lessor") of the one part and [illegible] of [illegible] (hereinafter called "the Lessee") of the other part.

Whereby it is agreed as follows:

1. The Lessor hereby demises unto the Lessee all that [illegible] (hereinafter called "the said premises") To hold the said premises unto the Lessee for the term of [illegible] years from the [illegible] day of [illegible] 1977 at the yearly rent of [illegible] pounds payable by equal monthly payments in advance on the [illegible] day of each month the first payment to be made on the execution hereof.

2. The Lessee hereby covenants with the Lessor as follows:

(a) To pay the rent hereby reserved on the days and in the manner aforesaid without any deduction.

(b) To pay all rates taxes assessments and outgoings which are now or may hereafter be charged upon the said premises or upon the Lessor or Lessee in respect thereof.

(c) To keep the said premises in good repair and condition.

(d) To permit the Lessor and his agents at all reasonable times to enter upon the said premises to view the state and condition thereof.

(e) To yield up the said premises at the end of the said term in such repair and condition as shall be in accordance with the covenant hereinbefore contained.

(f) Not to assign sublet or part with the possession of the said premises or any part thereof without the consent in writing of the Lessor.

(g) Not to use the said premises for any purpose other than as a private residence.

3. The Lessor hereby covenants with the Lessee as follows:

(a) That the Lessee paying the rent hereby reserved and observing and performing the covenants hereinbefore contained shall and may peaceably enjoy the said premises during the said term without any interruption by the Lessor or any person rightfully claiming under or in trust for him.

(b) To keep the said premises in good repair and condition.

(c) To insure the said premises against loss or damage by fire in the sum of [illegible] pounds.

4. Provided always that if the rent hereby reserved or any part thereof shall be in arrear for [illegible] days after the same shall become due (whether the same shall have been demanded or not) or if any of the covenants hereinbefore contained shall not be observed or performed then and in any such case it shall be lawful for the Lessor to re-enter upon the said premises or any part thereof in the name of the whole and thereupon this demise shall absolutely determine but without prejudice to any right of action of the Lessor in respect of any breach of the Lessee's covenants hereinbefore contained.

5. Provided always that if the said premises or any part thereof shall be destroyed or damaged by fire so as to be rendered unfit for occupation and use and the policy of insurance effected by the Lessor shall not have been vitiated or avoided by the act or default of the Lessee then the rent hereby reserved or a fair proportion thereof according to the nature and extent of the damage sustained shall be suspended and cease to be payable until the said premises shall have been rebuilt or reinstated so as to render the same fit for occupation and use.

6. Provided always that if the said premises shall be destroyed or damaged by fire as aforesaid and the policy of insurance effected by the Lessor shall have been vitiated or avoided by the act or default of the Lessee then the Lessee shall pay to the Lessor the amount which would but for such act or default have been payable under the said policy.

7. Provided always that if the said premises shall be destroyed or damaged by fire as aforesaid and the Lessor shall not have insured the said premises against loss or damage by fire as hereinbefore covenanted then the Lessee shall pay to the Lessor the amount which would but for such default have been payable under the said policy.

8. Provided always that if the said premises shall be destroyed or damaged by fire as aforesaid and the Lessor shall not have insured the said premises against loss or damage by fire as hereinbefore covenanted then the Lessee shall pay to the Lessor the amount which would but for such default have been payable under the said policy.

9. Provided always that if the said premises shall be destroyed or damaged by fire as aforesaid and the Lessor shall not have insured the said premises against loss or damage by fire as hereinbefore covenanted then the Lessee shall pay to the Lessor the amount which would but for such default have been payable under the said policy.

10. Provided always that if the said premises shall be destroyed or damaged by fire as aforesaid and the Lessor shall not have insured the said premises against loss or damage by fire as hereinbefore covenanted then the Lessee shall pay to the Lessor the amount which would but for such default have been payable under the said policy.

11. Provided always that if the said premises shall be destroyed or damaged by fire as aforesaid and the Lessor shall not have insured the said premises against loss or damage by fire as hereinbefore covenanted then the Lessee shall pay to the Lessor the amount which would but for such default have been payable under the said policy.

12. Provided always that if the said premises shall be destroyed or damaged by fire as aforesaid and the Lessor shall not have insured the said premises against loss or damage by fire as hereinbefore covenanted then the Lessee shall pay to the Lessor the amount which would but for such default have been payable under the said policy.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company

Trustees

Thomas D. Cabot, *President*
Charles Francis Adams
Frederick Amory
Robert Bacon
Nathaniel Thayer
Robert Winsor
Edward Cabot Cabot
Robert Homans
Henry Lee Higginson
Charles Francis Adams, 2d
Thomas Nelson Perkins
Robert Treat Paine, 2d
Edward Cabot Cabot, *Vice-President*
Robert Homans, *Vice-President*
Henry Lee Higginson, *Vice-President*
Charles Francis Adams, 2d, *Vice-President*
Thomas Nelson Perkins, *Vice-President*
Robert Treat Paine, 2d, *Vice-President*
Samuel Hoar, *Vice-President*
Joseph Lee, *Vice-President*
Robert Winsor, *Vice-President*
Nathaniel Thayer, *Vice-President*
Frederick Amory, *Vice-President*
Robert Bacon, *Vice-President*

Safe Deposit Department

Safe Deposit Vaults, 30 Congress Street, Boston

Safe Deposit Committee

Robert Homans, *Chairman*
Edward Cabot Cabot
Henry Lee Higginson
Charles Francis Adams, 2d
Thomas Nelson Perkins
Robert Treat Paine, 2d
Samuel Hoar
Joseph Lee
Robert Winsor
Nathaniel Thayer
Frederick Amory
Robert Bacon

Officers

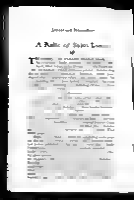
Edward Cabot Cabot, *President*
Robert Homans, *Vice-President*
Henry Lee Higginson, *Vice-President*
Charles Francis Adams, 2d, *Vice-President*
Thomas Nelson Perkins, *Vice-President*
Robert Treat Paine, 2d, *Vice-President*
Samuel Hoar, *Vice-President*
Joseph Lee, *Vice-President*
Robert Winsor, *Vice-President*
Nathaniel Thayer, *Vice-President*
Frederick Amory, *Vice-President*
Robert Bacon, *Vice-President*
Charles Edward Cabot, *Treasurer*
Frederick Winthrop, *Assistant Treasurer*
Frederick Winthrop, *Secretary*
Charles Edward Cabot, *Assistant Secretary*
Frederick Winthrop, *Clerk of the Corporation*
Charles Edward Cabot, *Assistant Clerk of the Corporation*
Frederick Winthrop, *Manager Safe Deposit Department*
Charles Edward Cabot, *Assistant Manager Safe Deposit Department*
Frederick Winthrop, *Manager Real Estate Department*
Charles Edward Cabot, *Assistant Manager Real Estate Department*
Frederick Winthrop, *Manager Trust Department*
Charles Edward Cabot, *Assistant Manager Trust Department*
Frederick Winthrop, *Manager Loan Department*
Charles Edward Cabot, *Assistant Manager Loan Department*
Frederick Winthrop, *Manager Bond Department*
Charles Edward Cabot, *Assistant Manager Bond Department*
Frederick Winthrop, *Manager Stock Department*
Charles Edward Cabot, *Assistant Manager Stock Department*
Frederick Winthrop, *Manager Insurance Department*
Charles Edward Cabot, *Assistant Manager Insurance Department*
Frederick Winthrop, *Manager Rent Department*
Charles Edward Cabot, *Assistant Manager Rent Department*
Frederick Winthrop, *Manager Collection Department*
Charles Edward Cabot, *Assistant Manager Collection Department*
Frederick Winthrop, *Manager Foreign Department*
Charles Edward Cabot, *Assistant Manager Foreign Department*
Frederick Winthrop, *Manager Domestic Department*
Charles Edward Cabot, *Assistant Manager Domestic Department*
Frederick Winthrop, *Manager Miscellaneous Department*
Charles Edward Cabot, *Assistant Manager Miscellaneous Department*
Frederick Winthrop, *Manager Miscellaneous Department*
Charles Edward Cabot, *Assistant Manager Miscellaneous Department*

Annual Report

Province of Manitoba
Department of Mines
and Natural Resources
Mines Branch

For the Year
Ended December 31st
1956

A Psalm of Saint Luke



Some Historical Notes

Monsieur! Dieu

Die Lebensgeschichte und Freude des Ludwig Thoma

Secretary's Department

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Beweis

Urkunde

Urkunden

Urkunden

Urkunden

Wayne

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Wayne

Page one

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The First Freedom

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